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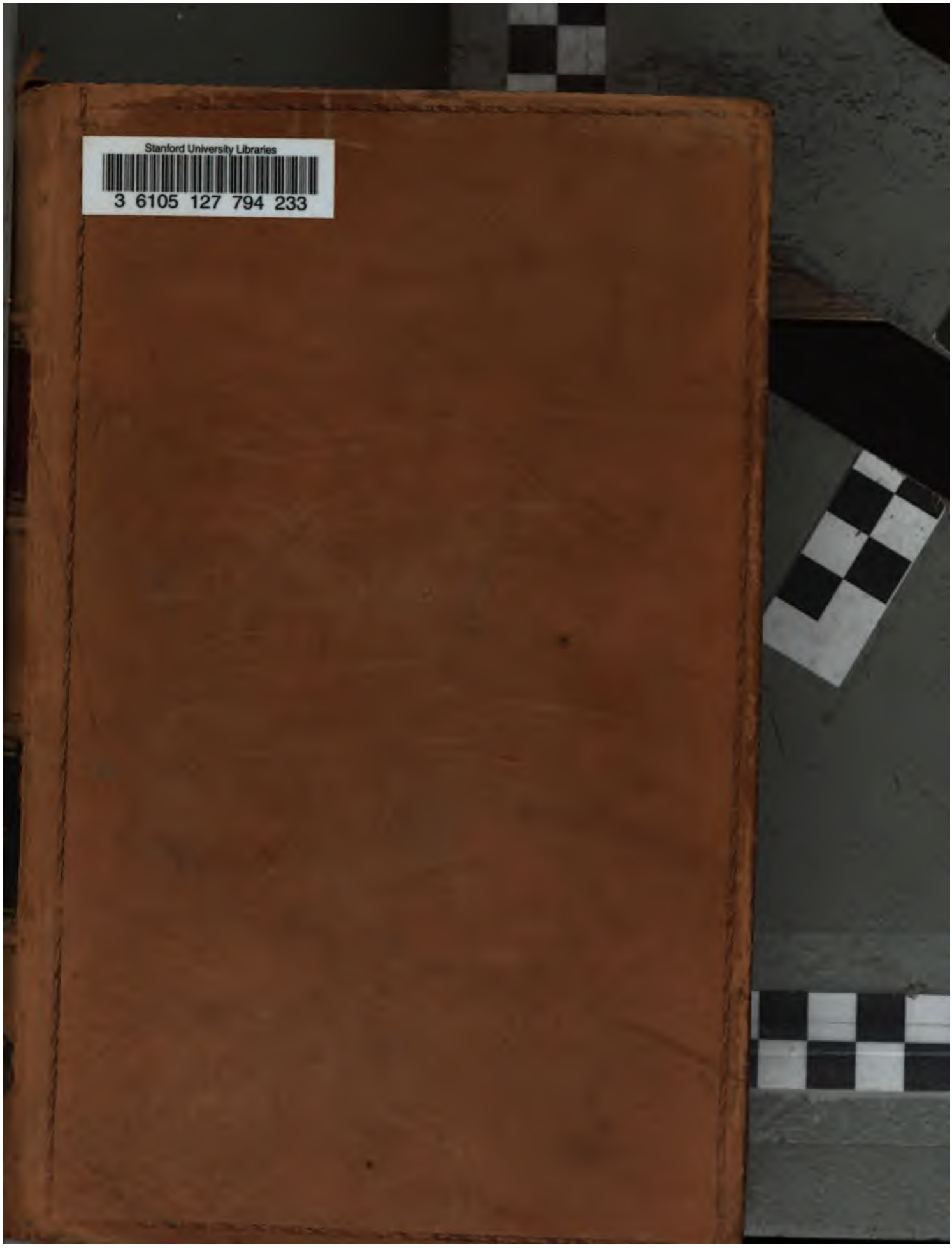
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INDEX

TO THE

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OF THE

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FOR THE

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INDEX TO HOUSE EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS.

CONTENTS OF THE VOLUMES.

VOL. 1..FOREIGN RELATIONS: No. 1, pt. 1.
VOL. 2..WAR: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 1.
VOL. 3.. ENGINEERS: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 2, pt. 1.
VOL. 4.. ENGINEERS: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 2, pt. 2.
VOL. 5.. ENGINEERS: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 2, pt. 3.
VOL. 6.. ORDNANCE: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 3.
VOL. 7.. SIGNAL OFFICE: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 4.
VOL. 8..NAVY AND POSTMASTER-GENERAL: No. 1, pts. 3 and 4.
VOL. 9..INTERIOR: INDIAN AND LAND OFFICES: No. 1, pt. 5, v. 1.
VOL. 10.. BENEVOLENT AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, &C.: No. 1, pt. 5, v. 2.
VOL. 11.. EDUCATION: No. 1, pt. 5, v. 3.
VOL. 12..No. 1, pts. 6, 7, and 8, and Nos. 8 to 22, inclusive, except Nos. 9, 10, and 13.
VOL. 13..REPORT ON THE FINANCES: No. 2.
VOL. 14..Nos. 3 and 4.
VOL. 15..Nos. 5, 6, and 33.
VOL. 16..No. 7.
VOL. 17..No. 9.
VOL. 18..No. 10.
VOL. 19..No. 13.
VOL. 20..No. 23.
VOL. 21..Nos. 24 to 45, inclusive, except No. 33.
VOL. 22..Nos. 46 to 51, inclusive, except No. 47.
VOL. 23..No. 47.
VOL. 24..Nos. 52 to 89, inclusive.
VOL. 25..No. 90, pt. 1.
VOL. 26..No. 90, pt. 2.

INDEX TO THE DOCUMENTS.

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
A.			
Accounts, quarterly, of the Treasurer of the United States on account of the Post-Office Department	19	13	
Act of July 4, 1864, schedule of claims arising under, letter from Secretary of Treasury on	12	14	
Agriculture, statistical abstract of	22	51	
Allegheny River, Pennsylvania, improvement of	21	34	
Allowances to contractors for fiscal year ending June 30, 1879	21	30	
Amounts collected from States under act of 1861	24	81	
Appropriation bill, veto of special deficiency	24	77	
Appropriations, estimates of, transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.	15	5	
Appropriations, letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting abstracts of deficiencies in	21	24	
Army officers on detached duty	24	89	
Army officers on the retired list	24	79	
Army, retired list of the	24	78	
Assay Commission, annual report of	21	43	
Atlantic and Pacific coasts, shipping between	24	86	
Atlantic and Pacific coasts, trade between	24	61	
Attorney-General of the United States, annual report of the	12	8	
B.			
Board of Health, annual report of the National	18	10	
Buildings at Fortress Monroe, Va., repair of	22	48	
C.			
California, sand-bars and deposits near Mare Island	21	31	
Canal, Interoceanic	24	63	
Cattle, pleuro-pneumonia in neat	24	53	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
Chattahoochie River, report of survey of the	24	66	
Chattahoochie, Etowah, and Duck Rivers, survey of, letter from Secretary of War transmitting survey of	12	17	
Chief of Bureau of Statistics, annual report of, on the commerce and navigation of the United States	12	7	
China, expatriation and slavery in	24	60	
Chinese, immigration of, to the United States	24	70	
Chippewa, Wisconsin, Mississippi, and Saint Croix Rivers, surveys on	21	39	
Civil service in Great Britain, report concerning	12	1	7
Civil service in the United States, papers relating to	12	1	8
Claims certified by accounting officers of Treasury, schedule of	21	29	
Claims, schedule of, arising under act of July 4, 1864, letter from Secretary of Treasury on	12	14	
Clearing-house, the New York, and United States Treasury	21	25	
Coast and geodetic survey, expenditures in	24	68	
Coinage statistics, abstract of	22	51	
Commercial reports	24	59	
Commerce, internal, of the United States	21	32	3
Commerce and navigation of the United States, report of Chief of Bureau of Statistics	16	7	
Commercial relations of the United States with foreign countries	25, 26	90	1, 2
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, report of the, for the year 1879	14	4	
Compensation of United States marshals	24	44	
Comptroller of the Currency, annual report of the, for the year 1879	14	3	
Connecticut River, survey of	21	42	
Consulate at Hong-Kong	12	20	
Contingent fund of the State Department, letter from the Secretary of State on	12	15	
Contingent fund of the Treasury Department	24	88	
Contractors for fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, allowances to	21	30	
Correspondence, personal, negatively defined	24	80	
Custom-house at Detroit, Mich	24	71	1, 2
Customs duties for the year ended June 30, 1879, money refunded on, letter from the Secretary of Treasury transmitting statement of	12	11	
Customs officers, fees of	22	50	
Currency, annual report of the Comptroller of the, for the year 1879	14	3	
D.			
Declaration of Independence, desk upon which it was written	24	75	
Deficiencies, estimates of, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1880	21	24	
Depredations on public lands	24	72	
Desk upon which the Declaration of Independence was written	24	75	
Detached duty, Army officers on	24	89	
Detroit, Mich., custom-house at	24	71	1, 2
District of Columbia, sinking fund of	21	35	
Double-turreted monitors	24	82	1, 2
Duck River, survey of	12	17	
E.			
East Florida claims	24	52	
Emery, A. H., papers in the case of	24	74	
Employés in the Department of State, list of	12	21	
Enforcement of internal-revenue laws	24	62	
Estimates of deficiencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1880	21	24	
Etowah River, survey of	12	17	
Expatriation and slavery in China	24	60	
Expenditures of War Department, letter of Secretary of War transmitting report of	12	12	
Expenses of the Interior Department, contingent	21	38	
Expenditures in coast and geodetic survey	24	68	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
F.			
Fees of officers of customs	22	50	
Finance, abstract of the United States	22	51	
Finances, annual report of Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the, for the year 1879	13	2	
Fishermen, American, alleged outrage upon, at Fortune Bay, Newfoundland	24	84	
Florida, East, claims	24	52	
Foreign relations of the United States	12	1	1
Forestry, report on	21	37	
Fortress Monroe, Va., repair of buildings at	22	48	
Fortune Bay, alleged outrage at	24	84	
G.			
Great Britain, civil service in, report concerning	12	1	7
H.			
Hamburg, Germany, International Congress	21	41	
Harbor, Nantucket, report of survey of	12	18	
Harbor at Petersburg, Va.	21	28	
Harbor at Rock Island, Ill	21	32	
Hong-Kong, consulate at	12	20	
Hough, Dr. F. B., report on forestry	21	37	
I.			
Illinois River, survey of	24	87	
Immigration of Chinese to the United States	24	70	
Immigration, statistical abstract of	22	51	
Interior Department, contingent expenses of the	21	38	
Interior, Secretary of the:			
Annual report of. 3 volumes. (*See* Secretary of the Interior.)			
Letter from, relating to depredations on public lands	24	72	
Transmitting copy of evidence taken before White River Ute Commission	24	83	
Transmitting a report of public lands	22	46	2
Transmitting a statement of the disbursements, of the contingent expenses of the Interior Department	21	38	
Internal commerce of the United States, report of, by chief of the Bureau of Statistics	21	32	3
Internal revenue, annual report of the Commissioner for the year 1879	14	4	
Internal-revenue laws, enforcement of	24	62	
International Polar Congress	21	41	
Interoceanic Canal	24	57	
Interoceanic Canal	24	63	
Investigation, White River Ute Commission	24	83	
L.			
Lakes, life-saving service on	24	85	
Lakes, military posts on northern	21	45	
Lands, public, report of. (*See, also*, Public Lands, Secretary of the Interior, &c.)	22	46	2
Land Office, General. (*See* Secretary of the Interior.)			
Life-saving service on the lakes	24	85	
Lottery purposes, use of the mails for	12	22	
Lydecker, Maj. G. J., survey of Illinois River	24	87	
M.			
Mails, use of, for lottery purposes	12	22	
Mails, offers for carrying the	22	47	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
Mare Island, Cal., sand-bars and deposits near	21	31	
Metals, report of the board on testing iron, steel, and other	20	23	
Military posts on northern lakes	21	45	
Militia force of the United States	21	36	
Mining débris in Sacramento River	24	69	
Mississippi River commission, report of	24	58	
Mississippi, Saint Croix, Chippewa, and Wisconsin Rivers, surveys on	21	39	
Mobile Bay, survey of	24	64	
Mobile Harbor, survey of	24	65	
Money refunded on customs duties for the year ended June 30, 1879; statement of the Secretary of the Treasury	12	11	
Monitors, double-turreted	24	82	
N.			
Nantucket Harbor, letter from Secretary of War transmitting survey of	12	18	
National debt, refunding of, and specie resumption, letter from Secretary of Treasury transmitting letters and documents relative to	17	9	
National Board of Health, annual report of the	18	10	
Naval vessels, rules for	24	55	
Navy, Secretary of the, annual report of	12	1	
Embracing: Condition of the vessels of the Navy; squadrons and vessels on special service; expenditures; estimates; Navy pension fund; pay of the Navy and small stores; Naval Academy; navy-yards; training system; sanitary regulations; the rules of the sea; Naval Observatory; construction of ships and necessities of a navy; purchase of timber; operations of the bureaus. *Supplement:* Detailed movements of vessels. *Appendix:* No. 1. Estimates for Secretary's office, &c. No. 2. Naval Academy: Report of superintendent; report of board of visitors; report of cruise of Constellation; report of cruise of practice-tugs; estimates for the Academy. No. 3. Bureau of Ordnance: Report of chief of bureau; estimates, &c. No. 4. Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting: Report of chief of bureau; estimates. No. 5. Bureau of Navigation: Report of chief of bureau; report of superintendent of compasses; report of chief hydrographer; report of superintendent Naval Observatory; report of superintendent of Nautical Almanac; estimates of the bureau. No. 6. Bureau of Yards and Docks: Report of chief of bureau; estimates. No. 7. Bureau of Provisions and Clothing: Report of chief of bureau; estimates. No. 8. Bureau of Steam-Engineering: Report of chief of bureau; estimates. No. 9. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: Report of chief of bureau; estimates; statistics of health, &c. No. 10. Bureau of Construction and Repair: Report of chief of bureau; estimates. No. 11. Marine Corps: Report of commandant; report of quartermaster; estimates for quartermaster's department; abstract of offers for supplies, &c.; estimates for paymaster's department. No. 12. Survey of the Amazon. No. 13. Action between Huascar and Chilian fleet.			
Letter from, relating to a survey of an Interoceanic Canal	24	63	
Letter relative to sand-bars and deposits near Mare Island	12	31	
Letter from, transmitting rules for naval vessels	24	55	
Relating to double-turreted monitors	24	82	1, 1
New York clearing-house and United States Treasury	21	25	
Newfoundland, alleged outrage at Fortune Bay	24	84	
Noxubee River, report of survey of the	24	66	
O.			
Oconto and Wolf Rivers, and Waukegan Harbor, surveys of	12	19	
Offers for carrying the mails	23	47	
Ohio, Rocky River Harbor, improvement of	21	26	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
P.			
Pacific and Atlantic coasts, shipping between	24	86	
Pacific and Atlantic coasts, trade between	24	61	
Petersburg, Va., improvement of harbor at	21	28	
Pleuro-pneumonia in neat cattle	24	53	
Population, statistical abstract of	22	51	
Postal laws and regulations, relating to section 232 of the	24	80	
Postal service, statistical abstract of	22	51	
Postmaster-General, report of the	12	1	4
Embracing: Receipts and expenditures; amount drawn from the Treasury on appropriations; estimates for 1881; deficiency appropriations; liabilities; issues of postage-stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards; increase in issues of postage-stamps, &c.; increase of postage collected on newspapers and periodicals; dead letters and other mail-matter; statistics of registration; improvement of the registry system; statistics of transportation of the mails; cost of railway service; increase of railway post-office lines in the South; the special appropriation for proper facilities; transfer of mails from depots to post-offices; failure to obtain statistics from railroad companies; transcontinental Australian mails; extension of star service; a deficiency created; compensation for increased speed and increased frequency of star service; increase of star service in the Southern States; fast mails to Havana and South America; fines and deductions from mail-contractors' pay; mail-bags and catchers; mail-locks and keys; readjustment of compensation to railroads; railway post-office lines; classification of employés of the railway mail-service; post-route maps; operations of special agents; special agents should be styled inspectors of posts; arrests and convictions of offenders against the postal laws; cases acted upon by special agents; post-offices established and postmasters appointed; number of special agents and employés of the railway mail-service; employés in the Post-Office Department; clerks in post-offices; the free-delivery system; postage on local matter; an insufficient appropriation for letter-carriers; statistics of the free-delivery post-offices; number of domestic money-order offices; issues and payments of domestic money-orders; increase in the money-order business; revenues and expenses of the money-order system; remittances of surplus funds; lost remittances; transfer of money-order funds and drafts; money-orders erroneously paid; duplicate money-orders; international money-order business; revenues and expenses; exchange of money-orders with Switzerland; exchange of money-orders with Great Britain; exchange of money-orders with Germany; exchange of money-orders with Canada; exchange of money-orders with Italy; general financial results of the money-order business; foreign mails; cost of ocean mail-service; uniform rates of postage to all countries of the Universal Postal Union; admissions to the Universal Postal Union; indemnity for lost registered articles; collection of customs duties upon foreign books received by mail; treatment of other dutiable articles in the mails; foreign mail statistics; protection to postmasters in person and property; the new classification of mail-matter; lottery letters; our postal service compared with that of England and France; disposal of valueless papers on file; the new edition of the postal laws and regulations; the Postal Guide; the Washington City post-office; the Philadelphia post-office; results of a count of all matter mailed during the first seven days of November, 1879.			
Report of the First Assistant Postmaster-General: Statistics of free delivery; operations of the appointment division; increase and decrease of post-offices.			

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part
Postmaster-General, report of the—*Continued.*			
Report of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General:			
Annual cost of inland transportation; contracts; railroad service; estimates for 1881; the special fund for proper facilities; delivery of mails by railroad companies from stations to post-offices; pay for carrying the mails on railroad routes; Australian mails; adjustment of railway pay; the chief clerk; star service; defects in present laws regulating increased payment for increased service; increase in star service; deficiencies; fast mail to Havana; mail-bags, mail-catchers, &c.; fines and deductions; cost of inland transportation; explanation of tables.			
Table A. Showing the character of the mail service, length of mail-routes, number of miles of transportation, and the cost thereof, at the close of the contract year.			
Table B. Exhibiting, by States, the railroad service in operation June 30, 1879, with the cost per mile of annual transportation.			
Table C. Exhibiting the steamboat service in operation June 30, 1879.			
Table D. Showing the increase and decrease in the amount and cost of mail transportation in the several States and Territories during the year ended June 30, 1879.			
Table E. Showing the weight of the mails, the speed with which they are carried, the accommodations for mails and agents, the trips per week, and the rates of pay per mile per annum on railroad routes in States in which the contract term expired June 30, 1879, and also in other States and Territories; the returns having been obtained with a view to the readjustment of pay in accordance with the act of March 3, 1873, and used also in accordance with the acts of July 12, 1876, and of June 17, 1878, in the case of readjustments taking effect on and after July 1, 1876. This table is accompanied with an alphabetical index of the titles of the companies carrying the mails.			
Table F. Showing the readjustment of the rates of pay per mile on railroad routes in States and Territories in which the contract term expired June 30, 1879, and also in other States and on certain new routes, the adjustment of the rates based on returns of the weight of the mails, the speed with which they are conveyed, the accommodations for mails and agents, and the number of trips per week, in accordance with the act of March 3, 1873, and with the acts of July 12, 1876, and of June 17, 1878, in the case of readjustments taking effect on and after July 1, 1876. This table also is accompanied with an alphabetical index of the titles of the companies carrying the mails.			
Index to Table E.			
Index to Table F.			
Table G. Stating purchases of mail-bags, locks, keys, catchers, &c.			
Table H. Statement of contracts for mail-bags, catchers, &c.			
Table I. List of railway post-office lines in the United States June 30, 1879, showing the increase and decrease in the service since June 30, 1878.			
Table K. Description of the railway post-office lines contained in Table I, and also of all route-agent and mail-route-messenger lines, giving the contract designations of the routes, the corporate titles of the railway companies, the railway mail-service designations of the railway post-offices, the distances between termini, and number of miles of annual service, the number of round trips per week, the number and dimensions of the railway post-office cars in use on each railroad, and the amount of the service performed by day and by night, being a consolidation of tables K and L of the report for 1878.			

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
Postmaster-General, report of the—*Continued.*			
Report of the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service:			
Railway post-office clerks; route-agents—mail-route messengers—local mail-agents; necessity for readjustment of salaries of employés of railway mail service; chief head clerks should be allowed traveling expenses—reclassification of employés recommended; number of employés; comparative statement of mail service; extension of postal-car service in the South; errors in distribution by employés; errors in distribution by postmasters; case examinations; list of casualties; uniforms; conclusion.			
Report of Third Assistant Postmaster-General:			
Explanation of accompanying tables; operations of finance division; operations of postage-stamp division; operations of registration division; files, records, and mails; division of dead letters; compensation of postmasters; estimates for appropriations; condition of appropriations; receipts and expenditures; receipts and disbursements at Treasury depositories; receipts and disbursements at depository post-offices; issues of postage-stamps, &c.; statistics of dead-letter office; statistics of registration.			
Ocean mails, payments for transportation of.			
Postal service of England and France, report by W. A. Knapp, chief clerk Post-Office Department:			
The British postal organization; appointments; salaries; uniforms—discipline branch; transportation of mails; registration; telegraphs—postal savings-banks—dead letters; the French postal service, administration and appointments; rules governing appointments; salaries; pensions; registration; money-orders; post-offices and postmasters—railway service; dead letters—depredations and special agents; revenues and expenditures in England and France; conclusions; safety of registered matter in France and England.			
Lottery letters in the mails, opinions and argument of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department.			
Results of an actual count of mail-matter originating at some of the principal post-offices, and upon all railroad and steamboat lines, during the first seven days of November, 1879.			
Report of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department:			
Collection of post-office revenues; revenue account of the Post-Office Department; summary of revenues and expenditures; deficiency appropriations; mail transportation; statement of collecting division—accumulation of valueless files; statement of audited accounts; postal receipts and expenditures; miscellaneous payments; condition of appropriations; revenues and expenses of free-dilivery offices; money-order business; weight of foreign mails; statement of receipts and losses by postmasters for 1877–'78.			
Alphabatical index.			
Postmaster-General:			
Letter from, relating to section 232 of the postal laws and regulations	24	80	
Letter from, relative to the use of the mails for lottery purposes.	12	22	
Letter from, transmitting a report of all allowances made to contractors during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879	21	30	
Post-Office Department, quarterly accounts of the Treasurer of the United States on account of the	19	13	
President of the United States, annual message of the	1	1	
Message from, transmitting a report relative to the consulate at Hong-Kong	12	20	
Message from the, transmitting a report from the International Polar Congress	21	41	
Message from, transmitting the report of the public land commission	22	46	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Par
President of the United States—*Continued.*			
Message from, transmitting reports relative to expatriation and slavery in China	24	60	
Message from, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, relating to the immigration of Chinese to the United States.	24	70	
Message from, transmitting the desk upon which the Declaration of Independence was written	24	75	
Message from, transmitting copies of correspondence in relation to the Interoceanic Canal	24	57	
Message from, relative to compensation of United States marshals	21	44	
Message from, in relation to the unsettled claims of Spanish inhabitants of East Florida during the years 1812 and 1813.	24	52	
Message from, relating to commercial reports	24	59	
Message from, relating to papers in case of A. H. Emery	24	74	
Message from, with his veto of special deficiency appropriation bill	24	77	
Public lands commission	22	46	
Public lands, depredations on	24	72	
Public lands, report of	22	46	
R.			
Railroads, statistical abstract of	22	51	
Real property acquired by the United States	21	27	
Refunding of national debt, and specie resumption, letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting papers and documents relating to	12	1	
Removal of wrecks	24	73	
Reports, annual, of various heads of departments and subordinate officers. (*See* according to name of head of department).			
Retired list of the Army	24	78	
Retired list, Army officers on the	24	79	
Rock Island, Ill., harbor at	21	32	
Rock Island Rapids	24	67	
Rocky River Harbor, improvement of	21	26	
S.			
Sacramento River, mining débris	24	69	
Saint Croix, Chippewa, Wisconsin, and Mississippi Rivers, surveys on	21	39	
Saint Croix River, relative to the improvement of	21	40	
Sand-bars and deposits near Mare Island, California	21	31	
Secretary of the Interior, annual report of the. (3 volumes)	9, 10, 11	1	
Embracing: Volume 1. *Indian Affairs:* Agricultural and herding; Indian freighting and mechanical pursuits; education; government of law on the reservations; Indian police; sale of arms and ammunition to Indians; Indian Territory; White River Utes; Southern Utes; Victoria and the Southern Apaches; Chief Moses and his people; Poncas; general conclusions. *Public Lands:* Depredations on the public timber lands; redwood and big trees of California; private land claims. *Geological Survey:* Public lands commission. *Bureau of Railroad Accounts:* Union Pacific Railroad; Central Pacific Railroad; Kansas Pacific Railway; Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad; Sioux City and Pacific Railroad; Texas and Pacific Railway; Southern Pacific Railroad; Northern Pacific Railroad; Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway; Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, in Nebraska; Denver Pacific Railroad; Oregon and California Railroad; Oregon Central Railroad; appendix, recommendations, &c. *Pensions. Patents. Education. Census. Entomological Commission:* Hot Springs; Yellowstone Park; Capitol building and grounds; hospital for the insane; institution for the deaf and dumb; Freedman's			

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
Secretary of the Interior, annual report of the—*Continued.* hospital; Columbia hospital for women; Court of Claims. *Territories:* Utah; Washington Territory; New Mexico; Dakota; Idaho; reconstruction of Indian Department building. REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS: A patent for land; penal settlements; sale of arms to Indians; Indian education; Indian freighting; stock cattle; granaries and root houses; Indian police; marriages; Poncas; Chief Moses and his people; remnant of Dull Knife's band; Little Chief's band of Cheyennes; outbreak of the Utes; Ute commission of 1878; Victoria and the Southern Apaches; Joseph's band of Nez Percés; Mission Indians; sanitary; consolidation of agencies; Yakama and Malheur agencies; reservation titles; invasion of the Indian Territory; intrusion on Indian lands; law for Indian reservations; depredations on Indian timber; Board of Indian Commissioners; appraisement of Kansas Indian lands in Kansas. *Reports of Indian Agents:* Colorado River Agency, Arizona; Pima Agency, Arizona; San Carlos Agency, Arizona; Hoopa Agency, California; Round Valley Agency, California; Tule River Agency, California; Mission Agency, San Bernardino, California; Los Pinos Agency, Colorado; Southern Ute Agency, Colorado; White River Agency, Colorado; Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota; Crow Creek Agency, Dakota; Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota; Fort Berthold Agency, Dakota; Lower Brulé Agency, Dakota; Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota; Rose Bud Agency, Dakota; Sisseton Agency, Dakota; Standing Rock Agency, Dakota; Yankton Agency, Dakota; Fort Hall Agency, Idaho; Lemhi Agency, Idaho; Lapwai Agency, Idaho; Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Indian Territory; Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Indian Territory; Osage and Kaw Agency, Indian Territory; Pawnee Agency, Indian Territory; Ponca Agency, Indian Territory; Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory; Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory; Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa; Kansas Agency, Pottawatomie Reserve, Kansas; Mackinac Agency, Michigan; White Earth Agency, Minnesota; Blackfeet Agency, Montana; Crow Agency, Montana; Flathead Agency, Montana; Fort Peck Agency, Montana; Fort Belknap Agency; Montana; Great Nemaha Agency, Nebraska; Otoe Agency, Nebraska; Santee Agency, Nebraska; Consolidated Winnebago and Omaha Agencies, Nebraska; Nevada Indian Agency; Western Shoshone Agency, Nevada; Abiquiu Agency, New Mexico; Mescalero Agency, New Mexico; Navajo Agency, Arizona; Pueblo Agency, New Mexico; Zuni Pueblo Day School, New Mexico; New York Agency, New York; Grand Ronde Agency, Oregon; Klamath Agency, Oregon; Malheur Agency, Oregon; Siletz Agency, Oregon; Umatilla Agency, Oregon; Warm Springs Agency, Oregon; Uintah Valley Agency, Utah; Fort Colville Agency, Washington Territory; Colville Agency, Washington Territory; Neah Bay Agency, Washington Territory; Puyallup, Nesqually, &c., Agency, Washington Territory; Quinaielt Agency, Washington Territory; S'Kokomish Agency, Washington Territory; Tulalip Agency, Washington Territory; Yakama Agency, Washington Territory; Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin; La Pointe Agency, Wisconsin; Shoshone and Bannock Agency; report of Shoshone school; report of Arapaho boarding school; report of the Ute commission; report of commission to reappraise Kaw lands in Kansas; letter of Chief Spotted Tail to honorable Secretary of the Interior; Indian legislation by the third session of the Forty-fifth Congress, and the first session of the Forty-sixth Congress; proclamation by the President; liabilities of United States to Indian tribes,			

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Par
Secretary of the Interior, annual report of the—*Continued.* &c.; trust funds and trust lands; investments of Indian funds, &c.; redemption of bonds, &c.; list of Indian tribes for whom stock is held by the United States, &c.; stock account, &c.; stock held in trust by United States for tribes, &c.; funds held in trust by United States, &c.; interest collected on United States bonds in gold, &c.; interest collected on United States bonds in currency, &c.; interest collected on State bonds, &c.; interest appropriated by Congress on non-paying State bonds, &c.; appropriations for Indian tribes and Indian service for fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, &c.; receipts and disbursements on account of sales of Indian lands, &c.; executive orders affecting Indian reservations; Indian reservations, agencies, denominations nominating agents, tribes occupying or belonging to reservations, &c.; statistics relating to population, education, &c.; table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, &c.; vital statistics, &c.; Indian agencies assigned to the several religious denominations; Board of Indian Commissioners, with their post-office address; Indian agencies, agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.			
GENERAL LAND OFFICE: Letter of Commissioner, transmitting his annual report; report of Commissioner; surveys; survey of Calumet Lake; survey of Cherokee lands in North Carolina; resurvey of the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation; Old Cherokee Indian Reservation; survey and subdivision of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Reserves in Dakota; survey of the Colorado and Utah boundary; abstract of decisions affecting surveys; circular in relation to assignment of certificates of deposit on account of surveys; disposals of public lands; pre-emptions; homesteads; timber culture; grants for railroads, wagon-roads, and canals; circular instructions to registers and receivers relating to the adjustment of railroad grants; mineral lands; adjustment of accounts; timber lands, timber depredations; private land claims; Southern public lands; abandoned military reservations; reservations of public lands for military purposes; clerical force and work of the General Land Office; area of public domain surveyed during fiscal year; lands sold and entered under homestead and timber culture act; swamp lands; issues and locations with bounty-land warrants; concessions to States and corporations for railroads and military wagon-road purposes; concessions to States for canal purposes; time when railroad rights attach to lands granted; lapsed railroad grants; rights of way to railway companies; abstract of suspended cases in the public land division confirmed by the board of adjudication; abstract of suspended cases rejected by the board of equitable adjudication; estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881; historical and statistical table of the United States and Territories. *Reports of the Surveyors-General:* Arizona; California; Colorado; Dakota; Florida; Idaho; Louisiana; Minnesota; Montana; Nebraska; Nevada; New Mexico; Oregon; Utah; Washington Territory; Wyoming.			
Volume 2. Annual Reports of Auditor of Railroad Accounts; Commissioner of Pensions; Commissioner of Patents; Superintendent of the Census; Architect of the United States Capitol; Board of Visitors of the Government Hospital for the Insane; Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum; Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum; governor of Arizona; surveyor-general of Arizona; governor of Dakota; governor of Idaho; surveyor-general of Idaho; governor of Montana; governor of New Mexico; governor of Utah; governor of Washington Territory; surveyor-general			

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
ecretary of the Interior, annual report of the—*Continued.* of Washington Territory; surveyor-general of Wyoming; Government Directors of Union Pacific Railroad Company; Hot Springs Commission. Volume 3. Report of Commissioner of Education.			
ecretary of War, report of the. (4 volumes)	12	1	2
Embracing: Volume 1. Reports of the General of the Army; Adjutant-General; Inspector-General; Lieutenant-General Sheridan; Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry; Col. John Gibbon; Col. N. A. Miles; Col. T. H. Ruger; Brig. Gen. George Crook; Brig. Gen. John Pope; Col. Edward Hatch; Brig. Gen. E. O. C. Ord; Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock; Inspector-General N. H. Davis; Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur; Maj. Gen. Irwin McDowell; Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard; Col. O. B. Wilcox; Maj. James Riddle; Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield; Col. George W. Getty; Judge-Advocate-General; Quartermaster-General; Commissary-General of Subsistence; Surgeon-General; Paymaster-General; Board of Visitors of the Military Academy; Board of Commissioners of Soldiers' Home; on the State, War, and Navy Department building; on the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi River; on military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; on publication of war records. Volume I. Report of the Chief of Engineers. Volume II. Report of the Chief of Ordnance. Volume III. Report of the Chief Signal Officer.			
ipping between Atlantic and Pacific coasts	24	86	
ipping, statistical abstract of	22	51	
aking fund of the District of Columbia	21	35	
ecie resumption and refunding of national debt, letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting letters and documents relative to	17	9	
tate Department, contingent fund of, letter from the Secretary of State on	12	15	
tate Department, letter transmitting list of employés in	12	21	
tate, Secretary of:			
Letter from, transmitting a statement of the disbursement of contingent fund of the State Department	12	15	
Letter from, transmitting list of employés in Department of	12	21	
Letter from, transmitting the speeches of M. Thiers, as a present from Madame Thiers, to the Library of the House of Representatives	24	76	
tatistical abstract of the United States for 1879 (finance, commerce, immigration, coinage, shipping, postal service, population, railroads, agriculture, coal, and iron)	22	51	
tatistics, Bureau of, annual report of Chief of, on the commerce and navigation of the United States	16	7	
tatistics, Treasury Department, report of Chief of Bureau of, on the internal commerce of the United States	13	2	3
T.			
ennessee River, improvement of, letter from the Secretary of War relative to	12	16	
esting metals, report of the board on	20	23	
hiers, M., speeches of	24	76	
rade between Atlantic and Pacific coasts	24	61	
reasury Department, contingent fund of the	24	88	
reasury, schedule of claims certified by accounting officers of the	21	29	
reasury, Secretary of the:			
Annual report of the, on the state of the finances for 1879	13	2	
Letter from, relative to expenditures of coast and geodetic survey for 1879	24	68	
Letter from, relating to the United States Treasury and New York clearing-house	21	25	
Letter from, relative to real property acquired by the United States	21	27	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Pa
Treasury, Secretary of the—*Continued.*			
Letter from, relative to pleuro-pneumonia in neat cattle	24	53	
Letter from, relative to trade between Atlantic and Pacific coasts	24	61	
Letter from, relating to custom-house at Detroit, Mich	24	71	1
Letter from the Acting, relating to amounts collected from States under act of 1861	24	81	
Letter from, relating to Life-Saving Service on the lakes	24	85	
Letter from, relative to shipping between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts	24	86	
Letter from, transmitting schedule of claims arising under act of July 4, 1864	12	14	
Letter from, transmitting estimates of deficiencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1880	21	24	
Letter from, transmitting schedule of claims certified by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department	21	29	
Letter from, transmitting a report upon the operations of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia	21	35	
Letter from, transmitting annual report of Assay Commission	21	43	
Letter from, transmitting statement of fees of officers of customs for the year ended June 30, 1879	22	50	
Letter from, transmitting a report relative to enforcement of internal-revenue laws	24	62	
Letter from, transmitting statement of contingent fund of the Treasury Department	24	88	
Statement of money refunded by, on customs duties for the year ending June 30, 1879	12	11	
Statistical abstract of the United States (finance, coinage, immigration, shipping, postal service, population, railroads, agriculture, coal, and iron)	22	51	
Transmitting letters and documents pertaining to resumption of specie payments and refunding of the national debt	17	9	
Transmitting estimates of appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1881	15	5	
Treasurer of the United States, quarterly accounts of the, on account of the Post-Office Department	19	13	
U.			
United States:			
Internal commerce of the	21	32	
Militia forces of the	21	36	
Real property acquired by the	21	27	
Statitiscal abstract for 1879 (finance, coinage, commerce, immigration, shipping, postal service, population, railroads, agriculture, coal, and iron)	22	51	
Treasury and New York clearing-house	21	25	
Commercial relations of the, with foreign countries	25, 26	90	1
Papers relating to the foreign relations of the	12	1	
Civil service in, papers relating to	12	1	
Marshals, compensation of	21	44	
Ute Commission investigation, White River	24	83	
V.			
Vermillion River and other waters in Louisiana	24	54	
Veto of special deficiency appropriation bill	24	77	
W.			
War Department, letter of Secretary of War transmitting report of expenditures on	12	12	
War, Secretary of:			
Annual report of. (4 volumes. *See* Secretary of War)	12	1	
Communication from, relative to remarks made by Hon. Mr. Atherton, in the House of Representatives, on April 30, 1880	24	78	
Letter from, on the improvement of the Tennessee River	12	16	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
War, Secretary of—*Continued.*			
Letter from, on the survey of Chattahoochee, Etowah, and Duck Rivers	12	17	
Letter from, relative to Nantucket Harbor	12	18	
Letter from, relative to Waukegan Harbor and Oconto and Wolf Rivers	12	19	
Letter from, relative to the Rocky River Harbor, improvement of	21	26	
Letter from, relative to improvement of the harbor at Petersburg, Va	21	28	
Letter from, relative to harbor at Rock Island, Ill	21	32	
Letter from, relative to improvement of the Allegheny River, Pennsylvania	21	34	
Letter from, relative to the improvement of the Saint Croix River	21	40	
Letter from, relating to claims of George Williams	24	56	1, 2
Letter from, relative to the removal of wrecks	24	73	
Letter from, relative to a list of officers on the retired list, their rank, pay, &c	24	79	
Letter from, transmitting a report relative to the mining débris in the Sacramento River	24	69	
Letter from, relative to Rock Island Rapids	24	67	
Letter from, transmitting a copy of the report of Capt. A. N. Damrell upon a survey of Mobile Harbor, Alabama	24	65	
Letter from, transmitting a report on the improvement of the Wisconsin River	22	49	
Letter from, transmitting report of survey of Illinois River	24	87	
Letter from, transmitting report of survey of Vermillion and other waters in Louisiana	24	54	
Letter from, transmitting the preliminary report of the Mississippi River Commission	24	58	
Transmitting an abstract of the militia force of the United States	21	36	
Transmitting report on surveys of Mississippi, Saint Croix, Chippewa, and Wisconsin Rivers	21	39	
Transmitting a report of the survey of the Connecticut River	21	42	
Transmitting a communication relative to military posts on northern lakes	21	45	
Transmitting estimate for repair of buildings at Fortress Monroe, Va	22	48	
Transmitting a report upon the survey of the harbor at Mobile	24	64	
Transmitting a list of Army officers on detached duty	24	89	
Report of expenditures of the War Department for year ended June 30, 1879	12	12	
Waukegan Harbor and Oconto and Wolf Rivers, survey of	12	19	
White River Ute Commission investigation	24	83	
Williams, George	24	56	1, 2
Wisconsin River, improvement of	22	49	
Wisconsin River, survey of	12, 21	19, 39	
Wolf and Oconto Rivers, and Waukekan Harbor, surveys of	12	19	
Wrecks, removal of	24	73	

H CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. 1,
2d Session. } { Part 2.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF WAR;

BEING PART OF

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS

COMMUNICATED TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

AT THE

BEGINNING OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOLUME II.

PART 3.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1879.

SURVEYS AND EXPLORATIONS.

APPENDIX M M.

SURVEY OF THE NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES AND THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR C. B. COMSTOCK, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

UNITED STATES LAKE SURVEY OFFICE,
Detroit, Mich., July 1, 1879.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes and Mississippi River for the year ending June 30, 1879:

LAKE ERIE.

In July, 1878, Assistant Engineer E. S. Wheeler began the measurement of a primary base line with the Repsold base apparatus at Cedar Point, near Sandusky, Ohio, and completed it in October, having measured it in both directions.

This base having two angles in it, thus breaking it into three parts, a fourth point was selected, so as to give well-shaped triangles, and the angles of the triangles formed by these four points were read by First Lieut. P. M. Price, Corps of Engineers.

Some of the angles in the Lake Ontario triangulation having shown discrepancies larger than was desired, they were remeasured by Assistant Engineer R. S. Woodward.

As soon as the appropriation for 1879 became available, the erection of stations to complete the chain of triangles connecting Lake Michigan with Lake Erie was begun and completed.

In September, 1878, Assistant Engineer G. Y. Wisner began reading their angles at Sturgis, Mich., and continued the work till November 8, when he was recalled to be sent upon the Mississippi River survey.

On May 1, 1879, the reading of the angles of this triangulation was commenced by parties under Assistant Engineers G. Y. Wisner, R. S. Woodward, and J. H. Darling, and at the date of this report the work is nearly completed. The erection of the stations for the triangulation running south from Chicago to connect with the Coast Survey triangulation in Illinois has been begun.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER SURVEY.

As soon as the disappearance of the yellow fever at Memphis in the fall of 1878 permitted, the survey of the Mississippi River was resumed at Scanlan's Landing on November 24. First Lieut. D. W. Lockwood

was charged with the borings to determine the character of the river bed; with the measurement of a secondary base line; with the moving and supplying of the parties, and the general arrangement of the survey.

The secondary triangulation was carried by First Lieut. P. M. Price and Assistant Engineer G. Y. Wisner, from the line Fairview—State line to the line Helena Island—Adams, a distance of 52 miles, measured along the river. Lieutenant Price devised some portable stations which proved very useful. A base line was measured by Assistant Engineer Wisner with the secondary base apparatus at Harbert's Point. Lieutenant Price determined the azimuth of the base line by three nights' observations on circumpolar stars.

The topography and soundings were carried on by the parties of Assistant Engineers J. A. Ockerson, J. H. Darling, and John Eisenmann. The topography was completed from Scanlan's down to Mrs. Baldwin's, and the shore line and soundings to Walnut Bend, a distance of 33 miles below Scanlan's.

In addition, for the use of the Board of Engineers on the low-water navigation of the Mississippi River, the shore-line, slopes, and soundings were carried by Assistant Engineer Ockerson from O. K. Landing to Delta, a distance of 25 miles.

A line of precise levels was carried by Assistant Engineer L. L. Wheeler from Austin to Friar's Point, a distance of 34 miles. It has been found in the Swiss levelings of precision that different results are obtained by levelings over the same line in opposite directions, and the settling of the point on which the foresight is made, in the interval of time between the foresight and the backsight, was assigned as a cause. An investigation at some special points failed to detect such settlement, but the levels of last winter, which were run in both directions, give almost constantly a difference which would be produced by such a settling. In 43 kilometers the accumulated difference was $36^{mm}.3$. The mean result should be nearly free from the error.

In the latter part of January the river rose to 28 feet on the Memphis gauge, interfering with the work, but afterwards fell again. Owing to the late disappearance of the yellow fever and the unusually severe winter which partially or entirely closed the navigation of the river by running ice, thus interfering with the work for about three weeks, the progress was less rapid than had been hoped. The parties were withdrawn early in March.

A party under Assistant Engineer J. B. Johnson was left at Helena, Ark., to determine cross-sections and sediment for the Mississippi Board of Engineers. This party returned to Detroit on June 25, 1879, as the appropriation for the work was nearly exhausted. The most interesting result of the work of this party is the fact that at Helena, in water varying from 13 to 30 feet in depth, a series of sand waves was moving down stream on the bed of the river at an average rate of 18 feet a day, between March 9 and June 17, 1879. These waves have an average length, counted from crest to crest, of about 330 feet, and an extreme length of about 500 feet.

From valley to crest they have an average height of about 5 feet, and an extreme height of 8 feet. During the period of observation the stage of the river varied between 12 and 18 feet above low-water at Helena. The existence of sand waves of so large dimensions, and moving with such a velocity, does not seem to have been observed before on the Lower Mississippi. Their thorough study, continued during all stages of the river, may give important information about the conditions for low-water navigation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Maj. F. U. Farquhar desiring the determination of the positions of certain points connected with his surveys, Capt. H. M. Adams and First Lieut. C. F. Powell were assigned, in September, 1878, to this duty Captain Adams observed at Detroit in connection with Lieutenant Powell at Louisiana, Mo., Rock Island, Ill., and Red Wing, Minn., for longitude, by the telegraphic method, while Lieutenant Powell observed also for latitude and the magnetic elements.

The observations of the water-levels of the lakes has been continued at Sacket's Harbor and Charlotte, N. Y.; at Erie, Pa.; at Cleveland, Ohio; at Detroit, Port Austin, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, and Escanaba, Mich.; and at Milwaukee, Wis.

OFFICE WORK.

The plotting of the field work of the Mississippi River survey below Memphis, done during the winter of 1877–'78, has been completed, and the plotting of the field work during the winter of 1878–'79 has been begun.

The computations of the secondary base-line at Harbert's Point, Miss., of the observations for the azimuth of that base, and of the triangulations executed in the winter of 1878–'79, have been completed.

The longitude, latitude, and magnetic work of Capt. H. M. Adams and Lieut. C. F. Powell has been computed.

The adjustment of the primary triangulation on Lake Erie, from line Chester-Willoughby to line Cedar Point-Stoney Point, has been completed, and the adjustment of the section at the south end of Lake Michigan, between the lines Fremont—Deerfield and Bald Tom—Michigan City, is about two-thirds done. These adjustments have been made by Assistant Engineers Kummell, Wright, and Russell.

Comparisons of each meter of tube 2 of the Repsold base apparatus have been made with the standard meter "R, 1876," at low temperature. The determination of the subdivisions of the meter "R, 1876," needed in comparisons with the Clarke yard "A," are nearly completed, and comparisons with that yard at low temperatures have been made.

Comparisons for determining the constants of the tubes have been continued.

A partial reduction of the measurement of the Sandusky base has been made.

Baudin Thermometer 6131 has had its errors of calibration determined and has been compared at various temperatures with other thermometers of the lake survey by Assistant Engineer Russell. The results show that the errors of the lake survey standards are as well known as is practicable without comparisons with a gas thermometer.

The preparation of the final report of the lake survey has been begun; and the first part, which includes the triangulation between the Keweenaw and Minnesota Point bases, is nearly ready for the printer.

The following-named charts have been completed and photolithographed:

Coast Chart No. 3, Lake Ontario, from Big Sodus Bay to Genesee River; scale 1:200, reduced by Mr. Max Franke.

Coast Chart No. 4, Lake Ontario, from Charlotte to Thirty-Mile Point; scale 1:200, reduced by Mr. A. de Witzleben.

Coast Chart No. 5, Lake Ontario, from Thirty-Mile Point to Port Dalhousie; scale 1:80,000, reduced by Mr. William A. Wansleben.

Coast Chart No. 2, Lake Erie, from Dunkirk to vicinity of Erie; scale reduced by Mr. Max Franke.

Coast Chart No. 3, Lake Erie, from Erie to Conneaut, scale of 1:80,000, re Mr. A. de Witzleben.

Coast Chart No. 4, Lake Erie, from Conneaut to Fairport, scale 1:80,000, completed by Mr. Max Franke, but is not yet photolithographed.

Charts Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11 of the Mississippi River, south of Memphi have been completed. Nos. 8 and 9 have been photolithographed.

The new chart of Lake Erie, scale 1: 400,000, and coast charts Nos. 5 Lake Erie, scale 1:80,000, are now in the hands of the draughtsmen.

The following table gives a résumé of the field work done l May 1, 1878, and June 30, 1879:

Longitudes determined telegraphically	
Latitudes determined	
Primary triangulation stations occupied	
Secondary triangulation stations occupied	
Miles of developed shore-line	
Square miles of topography	
Square miles of river hydrography	
Antiquarian sheets of topography and river hydrography plotted during the wi	
Miles of precise leveling in duplicate	
Secondary azimuths determined	
Primary base-line measured	
Secondary base-line measured	

The results of astronomical work by Captain Adams and Lie Powell are given in Appendix No. 1. The results of Lieutenant magnetic work are given in Appendix No. 2.

Lieutenant Lockwood's report on work on the Mississippi given in Appendix No. 3. Reports of chiefs of parties are give pendix No. 4.

A report on the measurement of the Sandusky base, by A Engineer E. S. Wheeler, is given in Appendix No. 5.

A report on the levels of precision near Helena, Ark., by A Engineer L. L. Wheeler, is given in Appendix No. 6.

A report on some constants of Troughton and Simms Theodoli by Assistant Engineer R. S. Woodward, is given in Appendix

A report on the errors of certain thermometers, by Assistant E Thomas Russell, is given in Appendix No. 8.

The results of water-level observations on the lakes are given sistant Engineer A. R. Flint in Appendix No. 9.

Some results of sand wave and sediment observations are g Appendix No. 10, by Assistant Engineer J. B. Johnson.

Lists of the published charts of the Lake Survey and of the sippi River, of the number of charts issued in different years tracings furnished, are given in Appendix No. 11.

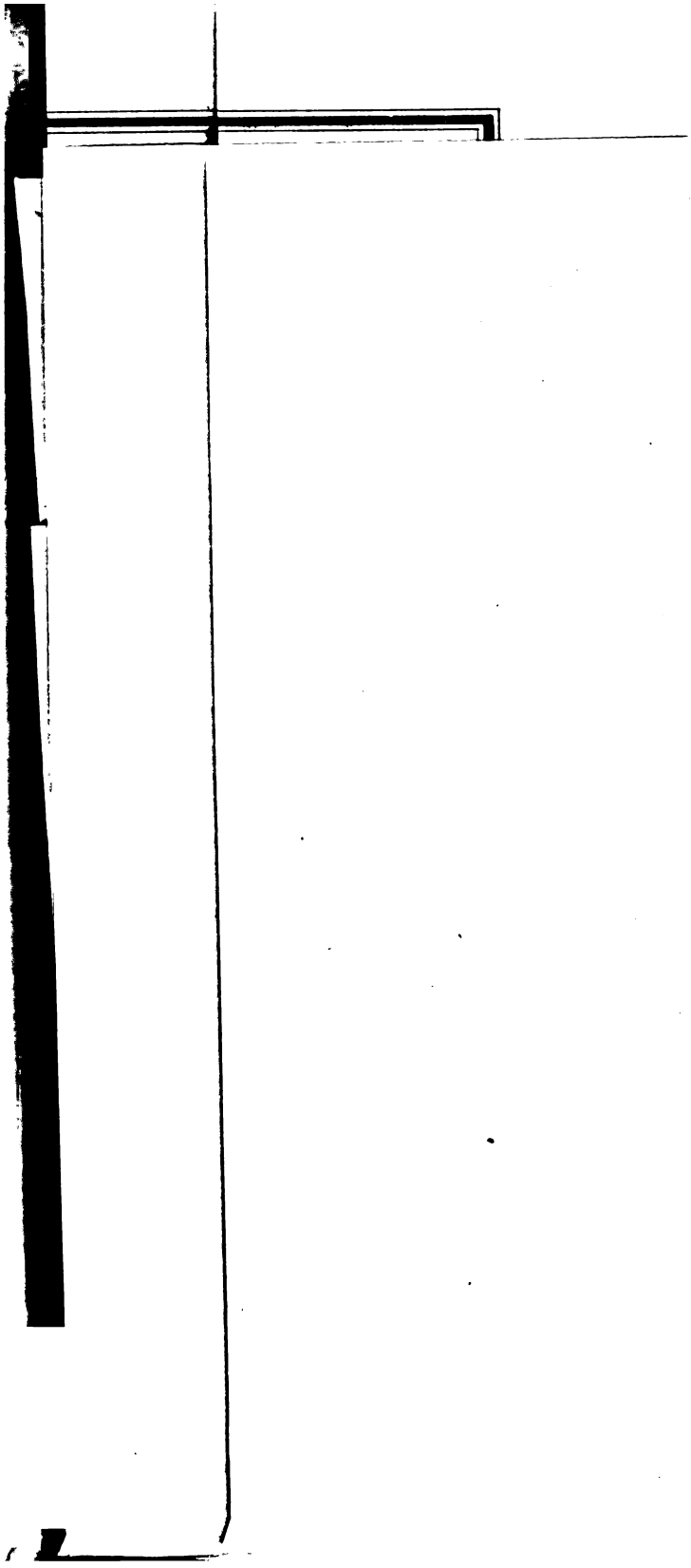
Sketches are forwarded herewith, showing the general progre Lake Survey, and of the Mississippi River survey.

The following officers have continued on duty on the Surve Northern and Northwestern Lakes and Mississippi River:

Capt. H. M. Adams, till December 31, 1878, when he was reli
First Lieut. D. W. Lockwood, during the year.
First Lieut. C. F. Powell, till March 18, 1879, when he was re
First Lieut. P. M. Price, during the year.

Financial.

Amount available July 1, 1878	$
Amount expended in fiscal year ending June 30, 1879	
Amount available for lake survey July 1, 1879	
Amount required for fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, for lake survey	
For Mississippi River survey	1



Estimate of funds for continuance of Surveys of Northern and Northwestern Lakes and Mississippi River for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.

For the reduction of the field work of the lake survey, for the preparation and publication of the final report, for printing charts for the use of navigators, for continuance of water-level observations, for aid to State surveys, and miscellaneous	$44,800 00
For continuing the survey of the Mississippi River and its tributaries with a view of determining the proper method of reclaiming from overflow the alluvial lands of the Mississippi delta, and improving the navigation of the river	158,660 00

Details as follows:

LAKE SURVEY.

Completion of reduction of field-work	$16,400
Preparation and publication of final report	11,100
Water-level observations and reductions	2,500
Printing and issuing charts for use of navigators	3,300
Office rent, clerk, watchmen, officers' quarters, and fuel and miscellaneous	6,500
Aid to State surveys	5,000
	44,800

SURVEY OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Six topographical, three triangulation and four leveling parties; field-work	$75,240
Reduction of work	17,640
Printing maps	8,400
Clerk hire, office rent, watchmen, instruments, transportation, and miscellaneous	17,180
One stern-wheel steamer	12,000
Six large quarter-boats and outfit, at $4,200 each	25,200
Two small quarter-boats and outfit, at $1,500 each	3,000

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Major of Engineers, Bvt. Brig. Gen'l.

The CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.

APPENDIX No. 1.

TELEGRAPHIC LONGITUDE.

REPORT ON TELEGRAPHIC LONGITUDE WORK IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAKE SURVEY OBSERVATORY, 1878, BY CAPTAIN H. M. ADAMS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The longitudes of the following points have been determined in connection with the survey of the Mississippi River by Maj. F. U. Farquhar:

1. Rock Island, Ill.
2. Red Wing, Minn.
3. Louisiana, Mo.

Observations were made at Detroit by Capt. H. M. Adams and Assistant Engineer A. R. Flint. The following instruments were used: Transit instrument, made by Buff and Berger, having a focal length of 39 inches; magnifying power of telescope with diagonal eyepiece, 87, aperture 3 inches; Clock No. 256 and Chronograph No. 216, made by Bond & Sons; Lieut. C. F. Powell was the field observer. Signals were exchanged with Detroit on two nights for each of the stations occupied, Rock Island, Red Wing, and Louisiana.

The method of exchanging signals was by automatic clock and chronometer beats, which were recorded on a chronograph.

A complete time determination was made by each observer, before and after telegraphic signals. The time occupied for signals was generally about twenty-five minutes. In each time determination two stars of between 80° and 90° declination we

observed and the telescope was reversed on each of these stars so as to obtain s observations before and seven after reversal; ten or more time stars were observe fifteen threads, one-half of the stars with telescope direct, and the other half with telescope reversed.

PROGRAMME FOR TIME DETERMINATION.

Level readings.
A circumpolar star, seven threads, telescope direct and reversed.
Level readings.
Five or more well determined time stars.
Level readings.
Reversal.
Level readings.
Five or more well determined time stars.
Level readings.
A circumpolar star, seven threads, telescope direct and reversed.
Level readings.

Level readings were also taken between the time stars when the interval of t was sufficient.

Observations were made for relative personal equation of Captain Adams and Li tenant Powell, on four nights in 1877, and on two nights in 1878 after the complet of fieldwork. These observations were made in exactly the same manner as for de mining longitude; Lieutenant Powell's transit instrument being mounted on a st pier in the yard near the Lake Survey Observatory, and 0s.005 west of the Det transit instrument used by Captain Adams. The mean results for personal equat for season of 1877 and season of 1878 only differed 0s.02 (see Table 20). The mean the six results was adopted and applied in computing the longitudes for season of 1

EXPLANATION OF TABLES.

I.—*Tables* 1 *to* 16, *inclusive.*

Computation of time determination by method of high and low stars. "D" indica telescope direct; "R" indicates telescope reversed; t = the observed time of tran the mean from 11 thread for time stars, and mean for all threads, reduced to mid thread for slow stars.

A = the azimuth factor.
B = the inclination factor.
C = the collimation factor.
a = the azimuth of transit instrument as computed from high and low stars.
b = the inclination of the rotation axis.
c = the collimation constant as computed from reversals on slow stars.
Δi = constant for reduction to middle thread from mean of 11 threads.
$a\ b\ r$ = the correction for diurnal aberration = 0s.021 cos. latitude.
α = the right ascension.
Δt = the clock correction at corrected time of transit.
r = the interval in clock hours, for which the rate ρ is applied.
ρ = the rate per clock-hour (+ when losing, — when gaining).
Δt_o = the clock-correction at a given epoch (+ when slow, — when fast).

The right ascensions were determined from American Ephemeris, 1878, German C logue, 539 stars, 1878, and General Bericht Europäische Gradmessung, 1873.

II.—*Tables* 17 *to* 20.

Telegraphic comparisons of clock and chronometer for determination of longi and for relative personal equation of observers.

Each result is a mean from 15 ticks as registered by both time-pieces on a chr graph.

The chronograph readings for a single result from 15 ticks, sent from Red Win Detroit, are given below:

	RED WING. Chronometer No. 1541.			DETROIT. Clock No. 256.		
	h.	*m.*	*s.*	*h.*	*m.*	*s.*
1.	0	29	01.00	1	18	07.38
2.	0	29	02.00	1	18	08.40
3.	0	29	03.00	1	18	09.40
4.	0	29	04.00	1	18	10.38
5.	0	29	05.00	1	18	11.40
6.	0	29	06.00	1	18	12.38
7.	0	29	07.00	1	18	13.38
8.	0	29	08.00	1	18	14.38
9.	0	29	09.00	1	18	15.38
10.	0	29	10.00	1	18	16.38
11.	0	29	11.00	1	18	17.38
12.	0	29	12.00	1	18	18.39
13.	0	29	13.00	1	18	19.38
14.	0	29	14.00	1	18	20.38
15.	0	29	15.00	1	18	21.38
Means	0	29	08.000	1	18	14.385

III.—*Table* 21.

Tabulated results for latitude and longitude. The observations for latitude were made by Lieut. C. F. Powell.

All computations have been made in duplicate and have been carefully checked.

H. M. ADAMS.

WASHINGTON, *May* 14, 1879.

TABLE 1.—*Time results, Detroit, September 26, 1878.—H. M. Adams, observer.*

Tel.	Star.	t	Aa	Bb	$C(c+\Delta i+abr)$	a	Δt	$r\rho$	Δt_0
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	s.	h. m. s.
R.	1 Draconis, L. C	21 20 00.16	− 0,11	+ 0,23	+ 0.82	9 19 38.16	− 0 00 22.94	− 0.11	− 0 00 22.83
D.	1 Draconis, L. C	21 20 01.56	− 0.11	+ 0.06	− 0.60	9 19 38.16	22.75	− 0.11	22.64
D.	ξ Aquarii	21 31 42.90	− 0.01	+ 0.01	+ 0.07	21 31 19.51	23.46	− 0.10	23.36
D.	ε Pegasi	21 38 38.75	− 0.01	+ 0.01	+ 0.07	21 38 15.50	23.32	− 0.09	23.23
D.	20 Pegasi	21 55 36.06	− 0.01	0.00	+ 0.07	21 55 12.62	23.50	− 0.08	23.42
D.	α Aquarii	21 59 58.54	− 0.01	− 0.01	+ 0.07	21 59 35.12	23.47	− 0.08	23.39
D.	θ Pegasi	22 04 30.03	− 0.01	− 0.01	+ 0.07	22 04 06.74	23.34	− 0.08	23.26
D.	θ Aquarii	22 10 51.33	− 0.01	− 0.02	+ 0.07	22 10 27.97	23.40	− 0.07	23.33
R.	γ Aquarii	22 15 49.09	− 0.01	0.00	− 0.10	22 15 25.43	23.55	− 0.07	23.48
R.	π Aquarii	22 19 30.51	− 0.01	0.00	− 0.10	22 19 06.88	23.52	− 0.07	23.45
R.	η Aquarii	22 29 32.91	− 0.01	0.00	− 0.10	22 29 09.36	23.44	− 0.06	23.38
R.	ζ Pegasi	22 35 50.18	− 0.01	+ 0.01	− 0.11	22 35 26.61	23.46	− 0.06	23.40
R.	λ Pegasi	22 41 06.85	− 0.01	+ 0.01	− 0.11	22 40 43.28	23.46	− 0.05	23.41
R.	μ Pegasi	22 44 34.39	− 0.01	− 0.01	− 0.11	22 44 10.85	23.41	− 0.05	23.36
R.	λ Aquarii	22 46 42.86	− 0.01	− 0.01	− 0.11	22 46 19.19	23.54	− 0.05	23.49
D.	Carr. 3525	22 55 49.76	+ 0.11	− 0.49	− 1.06	22 55 25.51	23.11	− 0.04	23.07
D.	Carr. 3525	22 55 47.31	+ 0.11	− 0.33	+ 0.78	22 55 25.51	22.66	− 0.04	22.62
D.	α Urs. Min	1 15 17.69	+ 0.59	− 0.36	+ 3.66	1 14 58.58	23.00	+ 0.05	23.05
R.	α Urs. Min	1 15 27.31	+ 0.59	− 3.73	− 5.00	1 14 58.58	20.59	+ 0.05	20.64
R.	β Arietis	1 48 22.09	− 0.01	− 0.10	− 0.11	1 47 58.50	23.37	+ 0.07	23.34
R.	γ Andromedæ	1 56 53.24	0.00	− 0.12	− 0.14	1 56 29.75	23.23	+ 0.07	23.30
R.	α Arietis	2 00 45.83	− 0.01	− 0.09	− 0.11	2 00 22.30	23.32	+ 0.08	23.40
R.	γ Trianguli	2 10 32.09	0.00	− 0.13	− 0.12	2 10 08.51	23.33	+ 0.08	23.41
R.	o Ceti	2 13 38.60	− 0.01	− 0.07	− 0.10	2 13 15.14	23.28	+ 0.09	23.37
D.	ξ^2 Ceti	2 22 07.95	− 0.01	− 0.08	+ 0.07	2 21 44.61	23.32	+ 0.09	23.41
D.	γ Ceti	2 37 26.10	− 0.01	− 0.05	+ 0.07	2 37 02.89	23.22	+ 0.10	23.32
D.	41 Arietis	2 43 16 02	− 0.01	− 0.05	+ 0.08	2 42 52.75	23.29	+ 0.10	23.39
D.	η Eridani	2 50 55.28	− 0.01	− 0.03	+ 0.07	2 50 32.02	23.29	+ 0.11	23.40
D.	α Ceti	2 56 21.46	− 0.01	− 0.06	+ 0.07	2 55 58.21	23.25	+ 0.11	23.36
D.	Carr. 491	3 27 33.69	+ 0.20	− 1.18	+ 1.31	3 27 10.63	23.39	+ 0.13	23.52
R.	Carr. 491	3 27 37.35	+ 0.20	− 1.17	− 1.79	3 27 10.63	23.96	+ 0.13	24.09

	s.		s.
From 1 Draconis,	$c = +0.087$, tel. direct.		$a = +0.088$
Carr. 3525,	$c = +0.125$, tel. direct.		$a = -0.116$
α Urs. Min.,	$c = +0.073$, tel. direct.		$a = -0.068$
Carr. 491,	$c = +0.120$, tel. direct.		$a = +0.019$
Mean	$c = +0.101$, tel. direct.	Mean.....	$a = -0.019$

Mean Δt_0 (excluding high stars) $= -23^s.381$ at $24^h.04$ clock time.
$\rho = +0^s.0393$, losing.

TABLE 2.—*Time results, Detroit, September* 30, 1878.—*H. M. Adams, observer.*

Tel.	Star.	t	Aa	Bb	$C(c+\Delta t+abr)$	α	Δt	$r\rho$	Δt_0
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	s.	h. m. s.
R.	1 Draconis, L. C	21 20 00.58	− 1.57	+ 0.24	+ 1.00	9 19 38.66	− 0 00 21.59	+ 0.01	− 0 00 21.60
D.	1 Draconis, L. C	21 20 02.68	− 1.57	+ 0.12	− 0.78	9 19 38.66	21.79	+ 0.01	21.80
D.	ξ Aquarii	21 31 41.64	− 0.21	+ 0.01	+ 0.10	21 31 19.47	22.07	+ 0.01	22.08
D.	ϵ Pegasi	21 38 37.41	− 0.15	+ 0.01	+ 0.10	21 38 15.46	21.91	+ 0.01	21.92
D.	μ Capricorni	21 47 05.03	− 0.23	0.00	+ 0.10	21 46 42.92	21.98	+ 0.01	21.99
D.	20 Pegasi	21 55 34.62	− 0.14	0.00	+ 0.10	21 55 12.59	21.99	+ 0.01	22.00
D.	α Aquarii	21 59 57.20	− 0.18	+ 0.01	+ 0.10	21 59 35.09	22.04	0.00	22.04
D.	θ Pegasi	22 04 28.78	− 0.16	0.00	+ 0.10	22 04 06.71	22.01	0.00	22.01
D.	θ Aquarii	22 10 50.07	− 0.21	0.00	+ 0.10	22 10 27.95	22.01	0.00	22.01
R.	γ Aquarii	22 15 47.80	− 0.19	0.00	− 0.13	22 15 25.41	22.07	0.00	22.07
R.	π Aquarii	22 19 29.27	− 0.18	+ 0.01	− 0.13	22 19 06.86	22.11	0.00	22.11
R.	η Aquarii	22 29 31.77	− 0.18	− 0.01	− 0.13	22 29 09.34	22.11	0.00	22.11
R.	Pegasi	22 35 49.04	− 0.14	− 0.01	− 0.13	22 35 26.59	22.17	0.00	22.17
R.	λ Pegasi	22 41 05.55	− 0.10	− 0.01	− 0.14	22 40 43.26	22.04	0.00	22.04
R.	μ Pegasi	22 44 33.21	− 0.09	− 0.01	− 0.14	22 44 10.84	22.13	0.00	22.13
R.	λ Aquarii	22 46 41.71	− 0.21	− 0.00	− 0.13	22 46 19.18	22.19	0.00	22.19
R.	Carr. 3525	22 55 47.18	+ 1.61	+ 0.49	− 1.29	22 55 24.92	22.09	0.00	22.09
D.	Carr. 3525	22 55 44.35	+ 1.61	− 0.27	+ 1.01	22 55 24.92	21.78	0.00	21.78
D.	α Urs. Min	1 15 08.41	+ 8.31	− 0.21	+ 4.73	1 15 00.13	21.11	0.00	21.11
R.	α Urs. Min	1 15 19.69	+ 8.31	− 2.13	− 6.07	1 15 00.13	19.67	0.00	19.67
R.	β Arietis	1 48 20.90	− 0.11	+ 0.02	− 0.14	1 47 58.56	22.11	0.00	22.11
R.	γ Andromedæ	1 56 51.94	− 0.00	+ 0.01	− 0.17	1 56 29.84	21.94	0.00	21.94
R.	α Arietis	2 00 44.61	− 0.10	0.00	− 0.14	2 00 22.37	22.00	0.00	22.00
R.	ξ^1 Ceti	2 06 58.75	− 0.15	0.00	− 0.13	2 06 36.30	22.17	0.00	22.17
R.	γ Trianguli	2 10 30.89	− 0.05	0.00	− 0.15	2 10 08.59	22.10	0.00	22.10
R.	o Ceti	2 13 37.65	− 0.19	0.00	− 0.13	2 13 15.20	22.13	0.00	22.13
D.	ξ^2 Ceti	2 22 06.70	− 0.15	+ 0.03	+ 0.10	2 21 44.68	22.00	− 0.01	21.99
D.	ν Arietis	2 32 19.91	− 0.10	+ 0.04	+ 0.11	2 31 57.88	22.08	− 0.01	22.07
D.	γ Ceti	2 37 25.06	− 0.17	+ 0.04	+ 0.10	2 37 02.97	22.06	− 0.01	22.05
D.	41 Arietis	2 43 14.81	− 0.08	+ 0.06	+ 0.11	2 42 52.84	22.06	− 0.01	22.05
D.	η Eridani	2 50 54.16	− 0.21	+ 0.03	+ 0.10	2 50 32.10	21.98	− 0.01	21.97
D.	α Ceti	2 56 20.41	− 0.17	+ 0.03	+ 0.10	2 55 58.30	22.07	− 0.01	22.06
D.	Carr. 491	3 27 30.11	+ 2.85	− 0.13	+ 1.69	3 27 11.85	22.67	− 0.01	22.67
R.	Carr. 491	3 27 34.39	+ 2.85	− 1.03	− 2.17	3 27 11.85	22.19	− 0.01	22.19

	s.		s.
From 1 Draconis,	$c=+0.140$		$a=-0.220$
Carr. 3525,	$c=+0.143$		$a=-0.298$
α Urs. Min.,	$c=+0.109$		$a=-0.323$
Carr. 491,	$c=+0.110$		$a=-0.232$
Mean.....	$c=+0.126$ tel. direct.	Mean.....	$a=-0.268$

Mean Δt_0 (excluding high stars) $=-22^s.060$ at $24^h.13$ clock time.

$\rho=-\ 0^s.0024$ gaining.

TABLE 1.—*Time results, Detroit, September 26, 1878.—H. M. Adams, observer.*

Tel.	Star.	t	Aa	Bb	$C\,(c+\Delta i+a\,b\,r)$	a	Δt	rp	Δt_0
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	s.	h. m. s.
R.	1 Draconis, L. C	21 20 00.16	− 0,11	+ 0,23	+ 0.82	9 19 38.16	− 0 00 22.94	− 0.11	− 0 00 22.83
D.	1 Draconis, L. C	21 20 01.56	− 0.11	+ 0.06	− 0.60	9 19 38.16	22.75	− 0.11	22.64
D.	ξ Aquarii	21 31 42.90	− 0.01	+ 0.01	+ 0.07	21 31 19.51	23.46	− 0.10	23.36
D.	ε Pegasi	21 38 38.75	− 0.01	+ 0.01	+ 0.07	21 38 15.50	23.32	− 0.09	23.23
D.	20 Pegasi	21 55 36.06	− 0.01	0.00	+ 0.07	21 55 12.62	23.50	− 0.08	23.42
D.	α Aquarii	21 59 58.54	− 0.01	− 0.01	+ 0.07	21 59 35.12	23.47	− 0.08	23.39
D.	θ Pegasi	22 04 30.03	− 0.01	− 0.01	+ 0.07	22 04 06.74	23.34	− 0.08	23.26
D.	θ Aquarii	22 10 51.33	− 0.01	− 0.02	+ 0.07	22 10 27.97	23.40	− 0.07	23.33
R.	γ Aquarii	22 15 49.09	− 0.01	0.00	− 0.10	22 15 25.43	23.55	− 0.07	23.48
R.	π Aquarii	22 19 30.51	− 0.01	0.00	− 0.10	22 19 06.88	23.52	− 0.07	23.45
R.	η Aquarii	22 29 32.91	− 0.01	0.00	− 0.10	22 29 09.36	23.44	− 0.06	23.38
R.	ζ Pegasi	22 35 50.18	− 0.01	+ 0.01	− 0.11	22 35 26.61	23.46	− 0.06	23.40
R.	λ Pegasi	22 41 06.85	− 0.01	+ 0.01	− 0.11	22 40 43.28	23.46	− 0.05	23.41
R.	μ Pegasi	22 44 34.39	− 0.01	− 0.01	− 0.11	22 44 10.85	23.41	− 0.05	23.36
R.	λ Aquarii	22 46 42.86	− 0.01	− 0.01	− 0.11	22 46 19.19	23.54	− 0.05	23.49
D.	Carr. 3525	22 55 49.76	+ 0.11	− 0.49	− 1.06	22 55 25.51	23.11	− 0.04	23.07
D.	Carr. 3525	22 55 47.31	+ 0.11	− 0.33	+ 0.78	22 55 25.51	22.66	− 0.04	22.62
D.	α Urs. Min	1 15 17.69	+ 0.59	− 0.36	+ 3.66	1 14 58.58	23.00	+ 0.05	23.05
R.	α Urs. Min	1 15 27.31	+ 0.59	− 3.73	− 5.00	1 14 58.58	20.59	+ 0.05	20.64
R.	β Arietis	1 48 22.09	− 0.01	− 0.10	− 0.11	1 47 58.50	23.37	+ 0.07	23.34
R.	γ Andromedæ	1 56 53.24	0.00	− 0.12	− 0.14	1 56 29.75	23.23	+ 0.07	23.30
R.	α Arietis	2 00 45.83	− 0.01	− 0.09	− 0.11	2 00 22.30	23.32	+ 0.08	23.40
R.	γ Trianguli	2 10 32.09	0.00	− 0.13	− 0.12	2 10 08.51	23.33	+ 0.08	23.41
R.	ο Ceti	2 13 38.60	− 0.01	− 0.07	− 0.10	2 13 15.14	23.28	+ 0.09	23.37
D.	ξ^2 Ceti	2 22 07.95	− 0.01	− 0.08	+ 0.07	2 21 44.61	23.32	+ 0.09	23.41
D.	γ Ceti	2 37 26.10	− 0.01	− 0.05	+ 0.07	2 37 02.89	23.22	+ 0.10	23.32
D.	41 Arietis	2 43 16 02	− 0.01	− 0.05	+ 0.08	2 42 52.75	23.29	+ 0.10	23.39
D.	η Eridani	2 50 55.28	− 0.01	− 0.03	+ 0.07	2 50 32.02	23.29	+ 0.11	23.40
D.	α Ceti	2 56 21.46	− 0.01	− 0.06	+ 0.07	2 55 58.21	23.25	+ 0.11	23.36
D.	Carr. 491	3 27 33.69	+ 0.20	− 1.18	+ 1.31	3 27 10.63	23.39	+ 0.13	23.52
R.	Carr. 491	3 27 37.35	+ 0.20	− 1.17	− 1.79	3 27 10.63	23.96	+ 0.13	24.09

	s.		s.
From 1 Draconis,	$c = +0.087$, tel. direct.		$a = +0.088$
Carr. 3525,	$c = +0.125$, tel. direct.		$a = -0.116$
α Urs. Min.,	$c = +0.073$, tel. direct.		$a = -0.068$
Carr. 491,	$c = +0.120$, tel. direct.		$a = +0.019$
Mean	$c = +0.101$, tel. direct.	Mean.....	$a = -0.019$

Mean Δt_0 (excluding high stars) = − 23ˢ.381 at 24ʰ. 04 clock time.

TABLE 2.—*Time results, Detroit, September 30, 1878.—H. M. Adams, observer.*

Tel.	Star.	t	Aa	Bb	$C(c+\Delta i+abr)$	u	Δt	$r\rho$	Δt_0
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	s.	h. m. s.
R.	1 Draconis, L. C	21 20 00.58	− 1.57	+ 0.24	+ 1.00	9 19 38.66	− 0 00 21.59	+ 0.01	− 0 00 21.60
D.	1 Draconis, L. C	21 20 02.68	− 1.57	+ 0.12	− 0.78	9 19 38.66	21.79	+ 0.01	21.80
D.	ξ Aquarii	21 31 41.64	− 0.21	+ 0.01	+ 0.10	21 31 19.47	22.07	+ 0.01	22.08
D.	ε Pegasi	21 38 37.41	− 0.15	+ 0.01	+ 0.10	21 38 15.46	21.91	+ 0.01	21.92
D.	μ Capricorni	21 47 05.03	− 0.23	0.00	+ 0.10	21 46 42.92	21.98	+ 0.01	21.99
D.	20 Pegasi	21 55 34.62	− 0.14	0.00	+ 0.10	21 55 12.59	21.99	+ 0.01	22.00
D.	α Aquarii	21 59 57.20	− 0.18	+ 0.01	+ 0.10	21 59 35.09	22.04	0.00	22.04
D.	θ Pegasi	22 04 28.78	− 0.16	0.00	+ 0.10	22 04 06.71	22.01	0.00	22.01
D.	θ Aquarii	22 10 50.07	− 0.21	0.00	+ 0.10	22 10 27.95	22.01	0.00	22.01
R.	γ Aquarii	22 15 47.80	− 0.19	0.00	− 0.13	22 15 25.41	22.07	0.00	22.07
R.	π Aquarii	22 19 29.27	− 0.18	+ 0.01	− 0.13	22 19 06.86	22.11	0.00	22.11
R.	η Aquarii	22 29 31.77	− 0.18	− 0.01	− 0.13	22 29 09.34	22.11	0.00	22.11
R.	Pegasi	22 35 49.04	− 0.14	− 0.01	− 0.13	22 35 26.59	22.17	0.00	22.17
R.	λ Pegasi	22 41 05.55	− 0.10	− 0.01	− 0.14	22 40 43.26	22.04	0.00	22.04
R.	μ Pegasi	22 44 33.21	− 0.09	− 0.01	− 0.14	22 44 10.84	22.13	0.00	22.13
R.	λ Aquarii	22 46 41.71	− 0.21	− 0.00	− 0.13	22 46 19.18	22.19	0.00	22.19
R.	Carr. 3525	22 55 47.18	+ 1.61	+ 0.49	− 1.29	22 55 24.92	22.09	0.00	22.09
D.	Carr. 3525	22 55 44.35	+ 1.61	− 0.27	+ 1.01	22 55 24.92	21.78	0.00	21.78
D.	α Urs. Min	1 15 08.41	+ 8.31	− 0.21	+ 4.73	1 15 00.13	21.11	0.00	21.11
R.	α Urs. Min	1 15 19.69	+ 8.31	− 2.13	− 6.07	1 15 00.13	19.67	0.00	19.67
R.	β Arietis	1 48 20.90	− 0.11	+ 0.02	− 0.14	1 47 58.56	22.11	0.00	22.11
R.	γ Andromedæ	1 56 51.94	− 0.00	+ 0.01	− 0.17	1 56 29.84	21.94	0.00	21.94
R.	α Arietis	2 00 44.61	− 0.10	0.00	− 0.14	2 00 22.37	22.00	0.00	22.00
R.	ξ¹ Ceti	2 06 58.75	− 0.15	0.00	− 0.13	2 06 36.30	22.17	0.00	22.17
R.	γ Trianguli	2 10 30.89	− 0.05	0.00	− 0.15	2 10 08.59	22.10	0.00	22.10
R.	ο Ceti	2 13 37.65	− 0.19	0.00	− 0.13	2 13 15.20	22.13	0.00	22.13
D.	ξ² Ceti	2 22 06.70	− 0.15	+ 0.03	+ 0.10	2 21 44.68	22.00	− 0.01	21.99
D.	ν Arietis	2 32 19.91	− 0.10	+ 0.04	+ 0.11	2 31 57.88	22.08	− 0.01	22.07
D.	γ Ceti	2 37 25.06	− 0.17	+ 0.04	+ 0.10	2 37 02.97	22.06	− 0.01	22.05
D.	41 Arietis	2 43 14.81	− 0.08	+ 0.06	+ 0.11	2 42 52.84	22.06	− 0.01	22.05
D.	η Eridani	2 50 54.16	− 0.21	+ 0.03	+ 0.10	2 50 32.10	21.98	− 0.01	21.97
D.	α Ceti	2 56 20.41	− 0.17	+ 0.03	+ 0.10	2 55 58.30	22.07	− 0.01	22.06
D.	Carr. 491	3 27 30.11	+ 2.85	− 0.13	+ 1.69	3 27 11.85	22.67	− 0.01	22.67
R.	Carr. 491	3 27 34.39	+ 2.85	− 1.03	− 2.17	3 27 11.85	22.19	− 0.01	22.19

	s.		s.
From 1 Draconis,	$c=+0.140$		$a=-0.220$
Carr. 3525,	$c=+0.143$		$a=-0.298$
α Urs. Min.,	$c=+0.109$		$a=-0.323$
Carr. 491,	$c=+0.110$		$a=-0.232$
Mean.....	$c=+0.126$ tel. direct.	Mean.....	$a=-0.268$

Mean Δt_0 (excluding high stars) $=-22^s.060$ at $24^h.13$ clock time.

$\rho=-0^s.0024$ gaining.

TABLE 3.—*Time results, Detroit, October 24, 1878.—H. M. Adams, observer.*

Tel.	Star.	t	Aa	Bb	$C(c+\Delta i+abr)$	α	Δt	$r\rho$	Δt_0
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	s.	h. m. s.
R.	1 Draconis, L. C	21 19 50.66	− 1.72	+ 0.25	+ 0.62	9 19 42.36	− 0 00 07.45	− 0.09	− 0 00 07.36
D.	1 Draconis, L. C	21 19 52.17	− 1.72	+ 0.03	− 0.40	9 19 42.36	07.72	− 0.09	07.63
D.	ξ Aquarii	21 31 27.38	− 0.23	+ 0.01	+ 0.05	21 31 19.19	08.02	− 0.09	07.93
D.	ε Pegasi	21 38 23.17	− 0.16	+ 0.02	+ 0.05	21 38 15.18	07.90	− 0.08	07.82
D.	μ Capricorni	21 46 50.87	− 0.25	0.00	+ 0.05	21 46 42.66	08.01	− 0.08	07.93
D.	20 Pegasi	21 55 20.40	− 0.15	+ 0.03	+ 0.05	21 55 12.33	08.00	− 0.08	07.92
D.	α Aquarii	21 59 42.90	− 0.20	+ 0.03	+ 0.04	21 59 34.84	07.93	− 0.07	07.86
D.	θ Pegasi	22 04 14.51	− 0.18	+ 0.04	+ 0.05	22 04 06.48	07.94	− 0.07	07.87
D.	θ Aquarii	22 10 35.78	− 0.23	+ 0.02	+ 0.05	22 10 27.71	07.91	− 0.07	07.84
R.	Aquarii	22 15 33.49	− 0.21	+ 0.01	− 0.07	22 15 25.19	08.03	− 0.06	07.97
R.	π Aquarii	22 19 14.92	− 0.19	+ 0.01	− 0.08	22 19 06.65	08.01	− 0.06	07.95
R.	ζ Pegasi	22 35 34.70	− 0.16	+ 0.03	− 0.08	22 35 26.40	08.09	− 0.05	08.04
R.	λ Pegasi	22 40 51.13	− 0.11	+ 0.04	− 0.08	22 40 43.06	07.92	− 0.05	07.87
R.	μ Pegasi	22 44 18.74	− 0.10	+ 0.01	− 0.08	22 44 10.64	07.93	− 0.05	07.88
R.	λ Aquarii	22 46 27.34	− 0.23	0.00	− 0.08	22 46 19.02	08.01	− 0.05	07.96
R.	Carr. 3525	22 55 29.22	+ 1.78	− 0.07	− 0.80	22 55 22.31	07.82	− 0.04	07.78
D.	Carr. 3525	22 55 28.05	+ 1.78	− 0.08	+ 0.52	22 55 22.31	07.96	− 0.04	07.92
D.	α Urs. Min	1 14 58.16	+ 9.17	− 0.53	+ 2.42	1 15 02.36	06.86	+ 0.03	06.89
R.	α Urs. Min	1 15 03.93	+ 9.17	− 1.19	− 3.76	1 15 02.36	05.79	+ 0.03	05.82
R.	o Piscium	1 39 09.81	− 0.16	+ 0.02	− 0.08	1 39 01.76	07.83	+ 0.04	07.87
R.	α Trianguli	1 46 20.66	− 0.08	+ 0.02	− 0.09	1 46 12.66	07.85	+ 0.05	07.90
R.	β Arietis	1 48 06.91	− 0.12	− 0.01	− 0.08	1 47 58.84	07.86	+ 0.05	07.91
R.	γ Andromedæ	1 56 38.17	0.00	− 0.01	− 0.10	1 56 30.20	07.86	+ 0.05	07.91
R.	Arietis	2 00 30.66	− 0.11	+ 0.03	− 0.08	2 00 22.68	07.82	+ 0.05	07.87
R.	Ceti	2 06 44.77	− 0.17	+ 0.02	− 0.08	2 06 36.60	07.94	+ 0.06	08.00
R.	γ Trianguli	2 10 16.93	− 0.06	+ 0.02	− 0.09	2 10 08.97	07.83	+ 0.06	07.89
R.	o Ceti	2 13 23.63	− 0.21	+ 0.01	− 0.08	2 13 15.52	07.83	+ 0.06	07.89
D.	ξ² Ceti	2 21 52.93	− 0.17	+ 0.01	+ 0.05	2 21 45.02	07.80	+ 0.07	07.87
D.	ν Arietis	2 32 06.34	− 0.11	+ 0.02	+ 0.05	2 31 58.28	08.02	+ 0.07	08.09
D.	γ Ceti	2 37 11.22	− 0.19	+ 0.02	+ 0.04	2 37 03.34	07.75	+ 0.07	07.82
D.	41 Arietis	2 44 01.08	− 0.09	+ 0.04	+ 0.05	2 42 53.28	07.80	+ 0.08	07.88
D.	η Eridani	2 50 40.51	− 0.23	+ 0.02	+ 0.05	2 50 32.50	07.85	+ 0.08	07.93
D.	α Ceti	2 56 06.60	− 0.18	+ 0.03	+ 0.04	2 55 58.72	07.77	+ 0.08	07.85

From 1 Draconis, $c = +0.091$, tel. direct. $a = -0.227$

α Urs. Min, $c = +0.059$, tel. direct.

TABLE 4.—*Time results, Detroit, October 31, 1878.—A. R. Flint, observer.*

Tel		Stars.	t.			Aa.	Bb.	C (c+Δi+a b r)	a			Δ t	rp	Δt₀		
			h.	m.	s.	s.	s.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h. m. s.	s.	h.	m.	s.
D	ξ	Aquarii	21	31	21.30	— 0.14	— 0.02	0.00	21	31	19.09	— 0 00 02.05	— 0.19	— 0	00	01.86
D.	θ	Aquarii	22	10	29.78	— 0.14	— 0.01	0.00	22	10	27.63	02.00	— 0.16			01.84
D.	γ	Aquarii	22	15	27.28	— 0.13	— 0.01	0.00	22	15	25.11	02.03	— 0.16			01.87
D	π	Aquarii	22	19	08.73	— 0.12	0.00	0.00	22	19	06.57	02.04	— 0.16			01.88
R.	ζ	Pegasi	22	35	28.53	— 0.10	— 0.01	— 0.03	22	35	26.32	02.07	— 0.15			01.92
R.	λ	Pegasi	22	40	45.07	— 0.07	— 0.01	— 0.03	22	40	42.98	01.98	— 0.14			01.84
R.	λ	Aquarii	22	46	21.32	— 0.14	— 0.01	— 0.03	22	46	18.95	02.19	— 0.14			02.05
R.		Carr. 3525	22	55	22.61	+ 1.09	— 0.18	— 0.40	22	55	21.30	01.82	— 0.13			01.69
D.		Carr. 3525	22	55	21.46	+ 1.09	— 0.19	+ 0.12	22	55	21.30	01.18	— 0.13			01.05
D.	ξ^1	Ceti	2	06	38.84	— 0.10	— 0.01	0.00	2	06	36.66	02.07	+ 0.02			02.09
D.	γ	Trianguli	2	10	10.80	— 0.03	— 0.03	0.00	2	10	09.04	01.70	+ 0.02			01.72
D.	ξ^2	Ceti	2	21	46.96	— 0.10	— 0.03	0.00	2	21	45.09	01.74	+ 0.03			01.77
D.	ν	Arietis	2	32	00.28	— 0.07	— 0.02	0.00	2	31	58.36	01.83	+ 0.04			01.87
R.	γ	Ceti	2	37	05.44	— 0.11	— 0.01	— 0.03	2	37	03.41	01.88	+ 0.05			01.93
R.	41	Arietis	2	42	55.28	— 0.05	— 0.01	— 0.03	2	42	53.38	01.81	+ 0.05			01.86
R.	η	Eridani	2	50	34.59	— 0.14	— 0.01	— 0.03	2	50	32.58	01.83	+ 0.06			01.89
R.	α	Ceti	2	56	00.88	— 0.11	— 0.01	— 0.03	2	55	58.81	01.92	+ 0.06			01.98
R.	δ	Arietis	3	04	46.16	— 0.07	— 0.01	— 0.03	3	04	44.21	01.84	+ 0.07			01.91
R.		Carr. 491	3	27	20.21	+ 1.93	— 0.30	— 0.67	3	27	19.12	02.05	+ 0.08			02.13
D.		Carr. 491	3	27	19.09	+ 1.93	— 0.13	+ 0.19	3	27	19.12	01.96	+ 0.08			02.04
D.	27	Tauri	3	42	01.61	— 0.06	— 0.02	0.00	3	41	59.66	01.87	+ 0.10			01.97
D.	ξ	Persei	3	46	35.18	— 0.04	— 0.03	0.00	3	46	33.28	01.83	+ 0.10			01.93
D.	ε	Persei	3	49	47.84	— 0.01	— 0.03	0.00	3	49	45.95	01.85	+ 0.11			01.96
D.		Gr. 750	3	59	20.50	+ 1.48	— 0.28	+ 0.16	3	59	19.48	02.38	+ 0.11			02.49
R.	γ	Tauri	4	12	57.72	— 0.09	— 0.02	— 0.03	4	12	55.94	01.64	+ 0.12			01.76
R.	ε	Tauri	4	21	36.46	— 0.08	— 0.02	— 0.03	4	21	34.56	01.77	+ 0.13			01.90
R.	τ	Tauri	4	34	59.45	— 0.07	— 0.01	+ 2.83	4	34	60.45	01.75	+ 0.14			01.89
R.	ε	Urs. Min. L. C	4	58	20.45	— 1.09	+ 0.03	+ 0.32	16	58	17.71	02.00	+ 0.15			02.15
D.	ε	Urs. Min. L. C	4	58	20.25	— 1.09	+ 0.06	— 0.10	16	58	17.71	01.41	+ 0.15			01.56

		s.		s.
From Carr.	3525,	$c = + 0.064$		$a = - 0.275$
Carr.	491,	$c = + 0.031$		$a = - 0.168$
Gr.	750,	.....		$a = - 0.108$
ε Urs. Min. L. C.,		$c = - 0.011$		$a = - 0.172$
Mean...		$c = + 0.028$ tel. direct.	Mean.....	$a = - 0.181$

Mean Δt_0 (excluding high stars) $= - 01^s.895$ at $1^h.64$ clock-time.
$\rho = + 0^s.046$ losing.

TABLE 5.—*Time results, Detroit, November* 13, 1878.—*H. M. Adams, observer.*

Tel.	Star.	t	Aa	Bb	$C(c+\Delta i+abr)$	a	Δt	$r\rho$	Δt_0
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	s.	h. m. s.
R.	Carr. 3525	22 55 11.03	− 1.25	− 0.46	− 0.75	22 55 19.17	+ 0 00 10.60	+ 0.01	+ 0 00 10.61
D.	Carr. 3525	22 55 09.38	− 1.25	− 0.43	+ 0.47	22 55 19.17	11.00	+ 0.01	11.01
D.	γ Piscium	23 10 43.49	+ 0.13	+ 0.01	+ 0.04	23 10 54.39	10.72	+ 0.01	10.73
D.	τ Pegasi	23 14 28.92	+ 0.07	0.00	+ 0.04	23 14 39.73	10.70	+ 0.01	10.71
D.	ψ Pegasi	23 46 10.25	+ 0.09	− 0.01	+ 0.04	23 46 20.98	10.61	+ 0.01	10.62
D.	ω Piscium	23 52 56.17	+ 0.12	− 0.01	+ 0.04	23 53 06.96	10.64	+ 0.01	10.65
R.	α Andromedæ	0 01 58.52	+ 0.06	− 0.02	− 0.08	00 02 09.12	10.64	+ 0.01	10.65
R.	γ Pegasi	0 06 50.85	+ 0.10	− 0.03	− 0.07	00 07 01.45	10.60	+ 0.01	10.61
R.	ι Ceti	0 13 06.27	+ 0.17	− 0.02	− 0.07	00 13 17.01	10.66	+ 0.01	10.67
R.	12 Ceti	0 23 42.43	+ 0.15	− 0.04	− 0.07	00 23 53.08	10.61	+ 0.01	10.62
R.	π Andromedæ	0 30 15.92	+ 0.04	− 0.07	− 0.08	00 30 26.46	10.65	+ 0.01	10.66
R.	δ Andromedæ	0 32 42.27	+ 0.05	− 0.07	− 0.08	00 32 52.85	10.68	+ 0.01	10.69
R.	β Ceti	0 37 21.63	+ 0.19	− 0.03	− 0.07	00 37 32.31	10.59	+ 0.01	10.60
R.	α Urs. Min	1 14 58.60	− 6.47	− 3.02	− 3.55	01 14 58.52	12.96	0.00	12.96
D.	α Urs. Min	1 14 51.62	− 6.47	− 2.01	+ 2.21	01 14 58.52	13.17	0.00	13.17
D.	Carr. 491	3 27 13.16	− 2.22	− 0.09	+ 0.79	03 27 20.77	09.13	0.00	09.13
R.	Carr. 491	3 27 13.67	− 2.22	− 0.70	− 1.27	03 27 20.77	11.29	0.00	11.29
R.	ζ Persei	3 46 22.85	+ 0.05	− 0.01	− 0.08	03 46 33.52	10.71	− 0.01	10.70
R.	γ^1 Eridani	3 52 14.06	+ 0.18	0.00	− 0.07	03 52 24.77	10.60	− 0.01	10.59
R.	λ Tauri	3 53 49.63	+ 0.11	0.00	− 0.07	03 54 00.32	10.65	− 0.01	10.64
R.	Tauri	3 56 34.10	+ 0.12	+ 0.01	− 0.07	03 56 44.89	10.73	− 0.01	10.72
D.	γ Tauri	4 12 45.23	+ 0.10	+ 0.02	+ 0.04	04 12 56.18	10.79	− 0.01	10.78
D.	δ Tauri	4 15 48.26	+ 0.09	+ 0.02	+ 0.04	04 15 59.17	10.76	− 0.01	10.75
D.	ε Tauri	4 21 24.03	+ 0.09	+ 0.04	+ 0.04	04 21 34.81	10.61	− 0.01	10.60
D.	ν Eridani	4 30 07.11	+ 0.15	+ 0.03	+ 0.04	04 30 18.01	10.68	− 0.01	10.67
D.	τ Tauri	4 34 49.99	+ 0.07	+ 0.02	+ 0.04	04 34 60.72	10.60	− 0.01	10.59
D.	μ Eridani	4 39 17.96	+ 0.15	0.00	+ 0.04	04 39 28.75	10.60	− 0.01	10.59
D.	ε Urs. Min., L. C	4 58 04.63	+ 1.27	+ 0.18	− 0.39	16 58 16.28	10.59	− 0.01	10.58
R.	Urs. Min., L. C	4 58 02.81	+ 1.27	+ 0.33	+ 0.61	16 58 16.28	11.26	− 0.01	11.25

		s.	s.
From	Carr. 3525,	$c = +0.089$, tel. direct.	$a = +0.187$
	α Urs. Min.,	$c = +0.069$, tel. direct.	$a = +0.131$
	Carr. 491,	$c = -0.003$, tel. direct.	$a = +0.248$
	ε Urs. Min.,	$c = +0.113$, tel. direct.	$a = +0.264$
	Mean.....	$c = +0.067$, tel. direct,	$a = +0.208$

Mean Δt_0 (excluding high stars) $= +10^s.659$ at $2^h.03$ clock-time.
$\rho = +0^s.0044$ losing.

Date		Star.	t	$A\,a$	$B\,b$	$C(c+\Delta t+a\,b\,r)$	a	Δt	$r\rho$	Δt_0
			h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	s.	h. m. s.
R.		Carr. 3525	22 55 07.04	+ 0.21	+ 0.62	− 0.67	22 55 18.11	+ 0 00 10.91	− 0.01	+ 0 00 10.90
D.		Carr. 3525	22 55 07.44	+ 0.21	+ 0.75	− 0.39	22 55 18.11	09.32	− 0.01	09.31
D.	γ	Piscium	23 10 44.54	− 0.02	+ 0.15	+ 0.03	23 10 54.33	09.63	− 0.01	09.62
D.	τ	Pegasi	23 14 29.82	− 0.01	+ 0.21	+ 0.03	23 14 39.66	09.61	− 0.01	09.60
D.	ν	Pegasi	23 19 11.39	− 0.01	+ 0.21	+ 0.03	23 19 21.19	09.57	− 0.01	09.56
D.	θ	Piscium	23 21 40.82	− 0.02	+ 0.17	+ 0.03	23 21 50.62	09.62	− 0.01	09.61
D.	72	Pegasi	23 27 47.90	− 0.01	+ 0.23	+ 0.04	23 27 57.87	09.71	− 0.01	09.70
D.	ι	Piscium	23 33 34.57	− 0.02	+ 0.17	+ 0.03	23 33 44.56	09.81	− 0.01	09.80
D.	ψ	Pegasi	23 46 11.01	− 0.02	+ 0.22	+ 0.03	23 46 20.92	09.68	− 0.01	09.67
D.	ω	Piscium	23 52 56.93	− 0.02	+ 0.18	+ 0.03	23 53 06.91	09.79	− 0.01	09.78
R.	α	Andromedæ	0 01 59.29	− 0.01	+ 0.21	− 0.07	0 02 09.06	09.64	− 0.01	09.63
R.	γ	Pegasi	0 06 51.61	− 0.02	+ 0.18	− 0.06	0 07 01.40	09.69	− 0.01	09.68
R.	12	Ceti	0 23 43.42	− 0.03	+ 0.13	− 0.06	0 23 53.04	09.58	− 0.01	09.57
R.	π	Andromedæ	0 30 16.55	− 0.01	+ 0.23	− 0.07	0 30 26.41	09.71	− 0.01	09.70
R.	δ	Andromedæ	0 32 42.96	− 0.01	+ 0.21	− 0.07	0 32 52.80	09.71	− 0.01	09.70
R.	β	Ceti	0 37 22.67	− 0.03	+ 0.10	− 0.07	0 37 32.26	09.59	− 0.01	09.58
R.	α	Urs. Min	1 14 45.13	+ 1.09	+ 4.68	− 3.21	1 14 55.67	07.98	0.00	07.98
D.	α	Urs. Min	1 14 35.17	+ 1.09	+ 5.89	+ 1.87	1 14 55.67	11.65	0.00	11.65
D.	γ	Tauri	4 12 46.31	− 0.02	+ 0.21	+ 0.03	4 12 56.28	09.75	+ 0.01	09.76
D.	δ	Tauri	4 15 49.27	− 0.02	+ 0.22	+ 0.03	4 15 59.28	09.78	+ 0.01	09.79
D.	ϵ	Tauri	4 21 24.98	− 0.01	+ 0.23	+ 0.03	4 21 34.91	09.68	+ 0.01	09.69
D.	ν	Eridani	4 30 08.18	− 0.03	+ 0.17	+ 0.03	4 30 18.11	09.76	+ 0.01	09.77
D.	τ	Tauri	4 34 50.90	− 0.01	+ 0.26	+ 0.03	4 35 00.84	09.66	+ 0.01	09.67
R.	β	Orionis	5 08 35.38	− 0.03	+ 0.13	− 0.06	5 08 45.05	09.63	+ 0.01	09.64
R.	τ	Orionis	5 11 35.85	− 0.03	+ 0.14	− 0.06	5 11 45.52	09.62	+ 0.01	09.63
R.	β	Tauri	5 18 30.74	− 0.01	+ 0.25	− 0.07	5 18 40.49	09.58	+ 0.01	09.59
R.	δ	Urs. Min. L. C	6 10 50.15	− 0.46	− 1.97	+ 1.25	6 10 59.84	10.87	+ 0.02	10.89
D.		Urs. Min. L. C	6 10 52.76	− 0.46	− 2.09	− 0.75	6 10 59.84	10.38	+ 0.02	10.40
R.	γ	Geminorum	6 30 35.21	− 0.02	+ 0.17	− 0.06	6 30 44.90	09.60	+ 0.02	09.62
R.	ϵ	Geminorum	6 36 21.12	− 0.01	+ 0.21	− 0.07	6 36 30.88	09.63	+ 0.02	09.65
R.	ξ	Geminorum	6 38 21.71	− 0.02	+ 0.18	− 0.06	6 38 31.38	09.57	+ 0.02	09.59

	s.	s.
From Carr. 3525,	$c=-0.029$	$a=-0.109$
α Urs. Min.,	$c=+0.102$	$a=-0.041$
ι Urs. Min.,	$c=+0.074$	$a=+0.044$
Mean	$c=+0.049$	$a=-0.035$

Mean Δt_0 (excluding high stars) $= +09^s.665$ at $2^h.21$ clock-time.
$\rho = -\ 0.0042$ gaining.

NOTE.—Used mean for November 13 and 19, $c=+0^s.058$.

TABLE 7.—*Time results, Detroit, Mich., December 7, 1878.—H. M. Adams, observer.*

Tel.	Star.	t	Aa	Bb	$C(c+\Delta i+abr)$	a	Δt	r_2	Δt_0
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	s.	h. m. s.
R.	α Urs. Min.	1 14 33.26	+ 5.08	+ 0.68	− 3.34	1 14 45.83	+ 0 00 09.15	− 0.02	+ 0 00 09.13
D.	α Urs. Min.	1 14 26.32	+ 5.08	+ 0.86	+ 2.00	1 14 45.83	11.57	− 0.02	11.55
D.	o Piscium	1 38 54.23	− 0.09	+ 0.13	+ 0.04	1 39 01.78	07.47	− 0.01	07.46
D.	β Arietis	1 47 51.31	− 0.07	+ 0.15	+ 0.04	1 47 58.91	07.48	− 0.01	07.47
D.	γ Andromedæ	1 56 22.25	− 0.00	+ 0.20	+ 0.04	1 56 30.27	07.78	− 0.01	07.77
D.	α Arietis	2 00 14.99	− 0.06	+ 0.15	+ 0.04	2 00 22.80	07.68	− 0.01	07.67
D.	ξ^1Ceti	2 06 29.14	− 0.09	+ 0.12	+ 0.04	2 06 36.72	07.51	− 0.01	07.50
D.	γ Trianguli	2 10 01.28	− 0.03	+ 0.17	+ 0.04	2 10 09.13	07.67	− 0.01	07.66
D.	o Ceti	2 13 08.03	− 0.12	+ 0.10	+ 0.04	2 13 15.64	07.59	− 0.01	07.58
R.	ξ^2Ceti	2 21 37.76	− 0.09	+ 0.05	− 0.07	2 21 45.20	07.55	− 0.01	07.54
R.	ν Arietis	2 31 51.03	− 0.06	+ 0.10	− 0.07	2 31 58.54	07.54	− 0.01	07.53
R.	ν Ceti	2 36 56.25	− 0.10	+ 0.11	− 0.07	2 37 03.58	07.39	− 0.01	07.38
R.	41 Arietis	2 42 46.09	− 0.05	+ 0.15	− 0.07	2 42 53.60	07.48	− 0.01	07.47
R.	η Eridani	2 50 25.46	− 0.13	+ 0.08	− 0.07	2 50 32.76	07.42	− 0.01	07.41
R.	α Ceti	2 55 51.66	− 0.10	+ 0.11	− 0.07	2 55 59.03	07.43	− 0.01	07.42
R.	δ Arietis	3 04 37.06	− 0.07	+ 0.14	− 0.07	3 04 44.50	07.44	0.00	07.44
R.	ζ Arietis	3 07 51.07	− 0.06	+ 0.14	− 0.07	3 07 58.73	07.65	0.00	07.65
R.	Carr. 491	3 27 12.07	+ 1.74	+ 0.39	− 1.19	3 27 21.26	08.25	0.00	08.25
D.	Carr. 491	3 27 10.22	+ 1.74	+ 1.57	+ 0.71	3 27 21.26	07.02	0.00	07.02
D.	Gr. 750	3 59 12.23	+ 1.34	+ 0.91	+ 0.56	3 59 22.75	07.71	0.00	07.71
D.	γ Tauri	4 12 48.74	− 0.08	+ 0.14	+ 0.04	4 12 56.49	07.65	0.00	07.65
D.	δ Tauri	4 15 51.71	− 0.07	+ 0.14	+ 0.04	4 15 59.86	07.68	0.00	07.68
D.	ε Tauri	4 21 27.40	− 0.07	+ 0.15	+ 0.04	4 21 35.15	07.63	0.00	07.63
D.	ν Eridani	4 30 10.74	− 0.12	+ 0.11	+ 0.04	4 30 18.32	07.55	0.00	07.55
D.	τ Tauri	4 34 53.28	− 0.06	+ 0.17	+ 0.04	4 35 01.10	07.67	+ 0.01	07.68
D.	μ Eridani	4 39 21.47	− 0.12	+ 0.12	+ 0.04	4 39 29.08	07.57	+ 0.01	07.58
D.	π^4Orionis	4 44 40.06	− 0.10	+ 0.14	+ 0.04	4 44 47.68	07.54	+ 0.01	07.55
D.	π^5Orionis	4 47 51.22	− 0.10	+ 0.14	+ 0.04	4 47 58.90	07.60	+ 0.01	07.61
D.	ε Urs. Min., L. C	4 58 09.32	− 0.99	− 0.59	− 0.35	16 58 14.79	07.40	+ 0.01	07.41
R.	ε Urs. Min., L. C	4 58 07.54	− 0.99	− 0.25	+ 0.57	16 58 14.79	07.92	+ 0.01	07.93
R.	β Orionis	5 08 37.85	− 0.13	+ 0.09	− 0.07	5 08 45.33	07.59	+ 0.01	07.60
R.	τ Orionis	5 11 38.45	− 0.12	+ 0.09	− 0.07	5 11 45.79	07.44	+ 0.01	07.45
R.	β Tauri	5 18 33.18	− 0.04	+ 0.16	− 0.07	5 18 40.85	07.62	+ 0.01	07.63
R.	δ Orionis	5 25 44.07	− 0.11	+ 0.10	− 0.07	5 25 51.50	07.51	+ 0.01	07.52
R.	ϕ^1Orionis	5 28 05.22	− 0.09	+ 0.12	− 0.07	5 28 12.68	07.50	+ 0.01	07.51
R.	ε Orionis	5 29 58.95	− 0.11	+ 0.10	− 0.07	5 30 06.37	07.50	+ 0.01	07.51
R.	ν Aurigæ	5 43 01.11	− 0.01	+ 0.28	− 0.07	5 43 08.71	07.41	+ 0.01	07.42
R.	α Orionis	5 48 31.78	− 0.09	+ 0.18	− 0.07	5 48 39.27	07.47	+ 0.01	07.48
R.	δ Urs. Min., L. C	6 10 48.18	− 2.14	− 1.17	+ 1.31	18 10 55.55	09.37	+ 0.02	09.39
D.	δ Urs. Min., L. C	6 10 50.48	− 2.14	− 1.14	− 0.79	18 10 55.55	09.14	+ 0.02	09.16

From α Urs. Min., $c = +0^s.078$ $a = -0^s.268$
From ε Urs. Min., $c = +0^s.097$ $a = -0^s.161$
δ Urs. Min., $c = +0^s.069$ $a = -0^s.021$

Mean Δt_0 (excluding high stars) $= +07^s.549$ at $3^h.73$ clock time.
$\rho = -\ 0^s.064$ gaining −.

TABLE 8.—*Time results, Detroit, Mich., December 15, 1878.—H. M. Adams, observer.*

Tel.	Star.	t	Aa	Bb	$C(c+\Delta i+abr)$	a	Δt	$r\rho$	Δt_0
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	s.	h. m. s.
R.	α Urs. Min	1 14 29.63	+4.08	−2.53	−3.21	1 14 39.97	+0 00 12.00	+0.11	+0 00 12.11
D.	α Urs. Min	1 14 23.04	+4.08	−1.43	+1.87	1 14 39.97	11.51	+0.11	11.62
D.	o Piscium	1 38 54.60	−0.07	+0.05	+0.03	1 39 01.72	07.11	+0.09	07.20
D.	β Arietis	1 47 51.85	−0.05	+0.06	+0.03	1 47 58.85	06.96	+0.08	07.04
D.	γ Andromedæ	1 56 22.89	0.00	+0.08	+0.04	1 56 30.21	07.20	+0.07	07.27
D.	α Arietis	2 00 15.64	−0.05	+0.01	+0.04	2 00 22.76	07.12	+0.06	07.18
D.	ξ^1 Ceti	2 06 29.66	−0.07	+0.01	+0.03	2 06 36.60	07.06	+0.06	07.12
D.	o Ceti	2 13 08.53	−0.09	−0.01	+0.03	2 13 15.60	07.14	+0.05	07.19
R.	ξ^2 Ceti	2 21 38.23	−0.07	−0.02	−0.06	2 21 45.17	07.09	+0.04	07.13
R.	γ Ceti	2 36 56.65	−0.08	−0.01	−0.06	2 37 03.56	07.06	+0.03	07.09
R.	η Eridani	2 50 25.77	−0.10	−0.01	−0.06	2 50 32.74	07.14	+0.01	07.15
R.	α Ceti	2 55 51.96	−0.08	0.00	−0.06	2 55 59.02	07.20	+0.01	07.21
R.	δ Arietis	3 04 38.40	−0.05	−0.03	−1.08	3 04 44.51	07.27	0.00	07.27
R.	Carr. 491	3 27 15.59	+1.40	−1.07	−1.15	3 27 20.66	05.89	−0.03	05.86
D.	Carr. 491	3 27 14.02	+1.40	−0.44	+0.67	3 27 20.66	05.01	−0.03	04.98
D.	γ Tauri	4 12 49.37	−0.06	−0.04	+0.03	4 12 56.54	07.24	−0.07	07.17
D.	ε Tauri	4 21 27.97	−0.05	−0.01	+0.03	4 21 35.22	07.28	−0.08	07.20
D.	δ Orionis	5 25 44.37	−0.09	0.00	+0.03	5 25 51.60	07.29	−0.15	07.14
D.	α Orionis	5 48 32.15	−0.08	−0.03	+0.03	5 48 39.39	07.32	−0.17	07.15

	c	a
	s.	s.
From α Urs. Min.,	$c=+0.053$	$a=-0.276$.
Carr. 491,	$c=+0.031$	$a=+0.014$.
Mean	$c=+0.042$	$a=-0.131$.

Mean, Δt_0 (excluding high stars) $=+7.165$ s. at 3.02 clock time.
$\rho=+0.0623$ losing.

Note.—(Used weighted c for November 13 and 19, and December 7 and 15) $c=+0^s.059$.

TABLE 9.– *Time results, Rock Island, Ill., September 26, 1878.—C. F. Powell, observer.*

Cl.	Star.	t	Aa	Bb	$C(e+\Delta i+a\,b\,r)$	a	Δt	$r\rho$	Δt_a
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	s.	h. m. s.
E.	1 Draconis, L. C.	15 12 12.27	+ 0.21	+ 0.27	+ 0.06	9 19 38.25	+ 6 07 25.46	+ 0.10	(+ 6 07 25.56)
W.	ζ Aquarii	15 23 54.20	+ 0.03	+ 0.07	0.00	9 31 19.51	+ 6 07 25.21	+ 0.09	+ 6 07 25.30
W.	ε Pegasi	15 30 50.08	+ 0.02	+ 0.09	0.00	21 38 15.50	+ 6 07 25.31	+ 0.08	+ 6 07 25.39
W	μ Capricorni	15 39 17.64	+ 0.03	+ 0.07	0.00	21 46 42.96	+ 6 07 25.22	+ 0.08	+ 6 07 25.30
W.	20 Pegasi	15 47 47.12	+ 0.02	+ 0.12	0.00	21 55 12.62	+ 6 07 25.36	+ 0.08	+ 6 07 25.44
W.	α Aquarii	15 52 09.68	+ 0.02	+ 0.09	0.00	21 59 35.12	+ 6 07 25.33	+ 0.07	+ 6 07 25.40
W	θ Pegasi	15 56 41.26	+ 0.02	+ 0.09	0.00	22 04 06.74	+ 6 07 25.37	+ 0.07	+ 6 07 25.44
W.	θ Aquarii	16 03 02.53	+ 0.03	+ 0.07	0.00	22 10 27.97	+ 6 07 25.34	+ 0.07	+ 6 07 25.41
E.	γ Aquarii	16 07 59.99	+ 0.02	+ 0.11	− 0.03	22 15 25.41	+ 6 07 25.32	+ 0.07	+ 6 07 25.39
E	π Aquarii	16 11 41.45	+ 0.02	+ 0.11	− 0.03	22 19 06.88	+ 6 07 25.33	+ 0.06	+ 6 07 25.39
E.	η Aquarii	16 21 44.45	+ 0.02	+ 0.10	− 0.47	22 29 09.36	+ 6 07 25.26	+ 0.06	+ 6 07 25.32
E.	ξ Pegasi	16 28 01.26	+ 0.02	+ 0.11	− 0.03	22 35 26.61	+ 6 07 25.25	+ 0.06	+ 6 07 25.31
E.	λ Pegasi	16 33 34.88	+ 0.01	+ 0.13	−17.22	22 40 43.27	+ 6 07 25.47	+ 0.05	+ 6 07 25.52
E.	λ Aquarii	16 38 57.48	+ 0.03	+ 0.09	− 3.49	22 46 19.19	+ 6 07 25.08	+ 0.05	+ 6 07 25.13
E.	Carr. 3525	16 47 58.98	− 0.22	+ 0.71	− 0.07	22 55 25.21	+ 6 07 25.81	+ 0.05	(+ 6 07 25.97
W.	Carr. 3525	16 47 59.67	− 0.22	− 0.06	− 0.21	22 55 25.21	+ 6 07 26.03	+ 0.05	
W.	Polaris	19 07 29.95	− 1.13	+ 1.63	− 0.98	1 14 58.58	+ 6 07 29.11	− 0.03	(+ 6 07 28.75)
E.	Polaris	19 07 30.61	− 1.13	+ 1.01	− 0.36	1 14 58.58	+ 6 07 28.45	− 0.03	
E.	α Arietis	19 52 56.71	+ 0.01	+ 0.09	− 0.03	2 00 22.30	+ 6 07 25.52	− 0.05	+ 6 07 25.47
E.	ξ^1 Ceti	19 59 10.81	+ 0.02	+ 0.09	− 0.03	2 06 36.23	+ 6 07 25.34	− 0.05	+ 6 07 25.29
E.	ο Ceti	20 05 49.65	+ 0.02	+ 0.08	− 0.03	2 13 15.13	+ 6 07 25.41	− 0.05	+ 6 07 25.36
W.	ξ^2 Ceti	20 14 19.16	+ 0.02	+ 0.08	0.00	2 21 44.60	+ 6 07 25.34	− 0.06	+ 6 07 25.28
W.	ν Arietis	20 24 32.29	+ 0.01	+ 0.06	0.00	2 31 57.87	+ 6 07 25.51	− 0.07	+ 6 07 25.44
W.	γ Ceti	20 29 40.02	+ 0.02	+ 0.05	− 2.72	2 37 02.89	+ 6 07 25.52	− 0.07	+ 6 07 25.45
W.	41 Arietis	20 35 27.18	+ 0.01	+ 0.08	0.00	2 42 52.74	+ 6 07 25.47	− 0.07	+ 6 07 24.40
W.	η Eridani	20 43 06.57	+ 0.03	+ 0.06	0.00	2 50 32.02	+ 6 07 25.36	− 0.08	+ 6 07 25.28
W.	α Ceti	20 48 32.64	+ 0.02	+ 0.08	0.00	2 55 58.21	+ 6 07 25.47	− 0.08	+ 6 07 25.39
W.	Carr. 491	21 19 45.97	− 0.39	+ 0.62	− 0.35	3 27 10.63	+ 6 07 24.78	− 0.10	(+ 6 07 24.40)
E.	Carr. 491	21 19 45.39	− 0.39	+ 1.53	− 0.13	3 27 10.63	+ 6 07 24.23	− 0.10	
E.	η Tauri	21 32 52.77	+ 0.11	+ 0.11	− 0.03	3 40 18.31	+ 6 07 25.45	− 0.10	+ 6 07 25.35
E.	27 Tauri	21 34 33.26	+ 0.01	+ 0.11	− 0.03	3 41 58.85	+ 6 07 25.50	− 0.10	+ 6 07 25.40
E.	ζ Persei	21 39 06.78	+ 0.01	+ 0.13	− 0.03	3 46 32.40	+ 6 07 25.51	− 0.11	+ 6 07 25.40
E.	Gr. 759	21 51 45.74	− 0.30	+ 1.17	− 0.10	3 59 11.25	+ 6 07 24.74	− 0.12	(+ 6 07 24.48)
W.	Gr. 750	21 51 46.18	− 0.30	+ 1.18	− 0.28	3 59 11.25	+ 6 07 24.23	− 0.12	

From 1 Draconis, L. C.

Carr. 3525,	$c = +0^s.005$	Cl. W.
Polaris,	$c = 0^s.000$	Cl. W.
Carr. 491,	$c = +0^s.011$	Cl. W.

$a = 0^s.081$ E. of S.
$a = 0^s.078$ W. of S.
$a = 0^s.072$ W. of S.
$a = 0^s.111$ E. of S.

TABLE 10.—*Time results, Rock Island, Ill., September 30, 1878. C. F. Powell, observer.*

Cl.	Star.	t	Aa	Bb	$C(c+\Delta i+abr)$	a	Δt	$r\rho$	Δt_0
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	s.	h. m. s.
E.	ξ Aquarii	15 23 54.38	+ 0.31	+ 0.08	+ 0.04	21 31 19.47	+ 6 07 24.66	− 0.11	+ 6 07 24.55
E.	ϵ Pegasi	15 30 50.19	+ 0.21	+ 0.10	+ 0.04	21 38 15.46	+ 6 07 24.92	− 0.10	+ 6 07 24.82
E.	μ Capricorni	15 39 17.63	+ 0.34	+ 0.04	+ 0.04	21 46 42.93	+ 6 07 24.88	− 0.09	+ 6 07 24.79
E.	α Aquarii	15 52 09.91	+ 0.27	+ 0.02	+ 0.04	21 59 35.10	+ 6 07 24.86	− 0.08	+ 6 07 24.78
E.	θ Pegasi	15 56 41.54	+ 0.24	+ 0.02	+ 0.04	22 04 06.70	+ 6 07 24.86	− 0.07	+ 6 07 24.79
E.	θ Aquarii	16 03 02.79	+ 0.31	+ 0.01	+ 0.04	22 10 27.95	+ 6 07 24.80	− 0.07	+ 6 07 24.73
W.	γ Aquarii	16 08 00.30	+ 0.28	+ 0.07	− 0.08	22 15 25.40	+ 6 07 24.83	− 0.07	+ 6 07 24.76
W.	π Aquarii	16 11 41.71	+ 0.26	+ 0.07	− 0.08	22 19 06.86	+ 6 07 24.86	− 0.06	+ 6 07 24.80
W.	η Aquarii	16 21 44.23	+ 0.27	+ 0.02	− 0.08	22 29 09.34	+ 6 07 24.88	− 0.05	+ 6 07 24.83
W.	λ Pegasi	16 33 23.95	+ 0.14	+ 0.07	− 5.91	22 40 43.24	+ 6 07 24.99	− 0.04	+ 6 07 24.95
W.	μ Pegasi	16 36 45.81	+ 0.13	+ 0.10	− 0.08	22 44 10.82	+ 6 07 24.86	− 0.04	+ 6 07 24.82
W.	λ Aquarii	16 38 54.12	+ 0.31	+ 0.09	− 0.08	22 46 19.18	+ 6 07 24.75	− 0.04	+ 6 07 24.71
W.	Carr. 3525	16 48 02.32	− 2.46	+ 1.11	− 0.46	22 55 24.92	+ 6 07 24.41	− 0.03	(+ 6 07 24.54)
E.	Carr. 3525	16 48 01.69	− 2.46	+ 0.78	+ 0.18	22 55 24.92	+ 6 07 24.73	− 0.03	
E.	4 Draconis (H), L. C	17 59 00.35	+ 1.70	− 0.21	− 0.09	12 06 26.63	+ 6 07 24.88	+ 0.03	(+ 6 07 25.00)
W.	4 Draconis (H), L. C	17 58 59.70	+ 1.70	− 0.09	+ 0.25	12 06 26.63	+ 6 07 25.07	+ 0.03	
W.	12 Ceti	18 16 28.21	+ 0.29	+ 0.08	− 0.34	0 23 53.11	+ 6 07 24.87	+ 0.05	+ 6 07 24.92
W.	π Andromedæ	18 23 01.51	+ 0.06	+ 0.14	− 0.09	0 30 26.45	+ 6 07 24.83	+ 0.05	+ 6 07 24.88
W.	o Cassiopejæ	18 30 36.06	− 0.06	+ 0.23	− 0.10	0 38 00.62	+ 6 07 24.49	+ 0.06	+ 6 07 24.55
W.	Polaris	19 07 45.31	−12.63	+ 1.95	− 2.17	1 15 00.12	+ 6 07 27.66	+ 0.09	(+ 6 07 25.72)
E.	Polaris	19 07 45.14	−12.63	+ 3.18	+ 0.83	1 15 00.12	+ 6 07 23.60	+ 0.09	
E.	β Arietis	19 40 33.50	+ 0.11	+ 0.15	+ 0.05	1 47 58.55	+ 6 07 24.74	+ 0.13	+ 6 07 24.87
E.	α Arietis	19 52 57.41	+ 0.14	+ 0.15	+ 0.05	2 00 22.36	+ 6 07 24.61	+ 0.13	+ 6 07 24.74
E.	ξ^1 Ceti	19 59 11.41	+ 0.22	+ 0.13	+ 0.04	2 06 36.28	+ 6 07 24.48	+ 0.14	+ 6 07 24.62
E.	γ Trianguli	20 02 43.58	+ 0.07	+ 0.19	+ 0.05	2 10 08.58	+ 6 07 24.69	+ 0.14	+ 6 07 24.83
E.	o Ceti	20 05 50.13	+ 0.31	+ 0.10	+ 0.04	2 13 15.19	+ 6 07 24.61	+ 0.14	+ 6 07 24.75

	s.		s.
From Carr. 3525,	$c = +0.053$ Cl. E.		$a = 0.427$ E. of S.
4 Draconis (H), L. C.,	$c = +0.053$ Cl. E.		$a = 0.412$ E. of S.
Polaris,	$c = -0.001$ Cl. E.		$a = 0.367$ E. of S.
Mean	$c = +0.035$ Cl. E.	Mean	$a = 0.402$ E. of S.

Mean Δt_0 (excluding slow stars) $= +6^h\ 07^m\ 24^s.774$ at 17^h 39 chr. time.
$\rho = -\ 0^s.053$ gaining.

TABLE 11.—*Time results, Red Wing, Minn., October 24, 1878.—C. F. Powell, observer.*

Cl.	Star.	t	A a	B b	C$(c + i + abr)$	α	Δt	$r\rho$	Δt_0
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	m. s.	s.	m. s.
W.	1 Draconis, L. C	21 08 54.53	+ 1.25	— 0.85	— 0.02	9 19 42.38	+ 10 47.47	— 0.16	(+ 10 47.60)
E.	1 Draconis, L. C	21 08 53.71	+ 1.25	— 0.88	+ 0.24	9 19 42.38	+ 10 48.06	— 0.16	.....
E.	ϵ Pegasi	21 27 26.92	+ 0.12	+ 0.29	— 0.01	21 38 15.18	+ 10 47.86	— 0.11	+ 10 47.75
E.	20 Pegasi	21 44 23.95	+ 0.11	+ 0.35	— 0.01	21 55 12.34	+ 10 47.94	— 0.06	+ 10 47.88
E.	α Aquarii	21 48 46.54	+ 0.15	+ 0.30	— 0.01	21 59 34.84	+ 10 47.86	— 0.05	+ 10 47.81
E.	θ Pegasi	21 53 18.06	+ 0.13	+ 0.35	— 0.01	22 04 06.48	+ 10 47.95	— 0.04	+ 10 47.91
E.	θ Aquarii	21 59 39.28	+ 0.17	+ 0.28	— 0.01	22 10 27.71	+ 10 47.99	— 0.02	+ 10 47.97
W.	γ Aquarii	22 04 37.04	+ 0.15	+ 0.27	— 0.02	22 15 25.19	+ 10 47.75	— 0.01	+ 10 47.74
W.	π Aquarii	22 08 18.45	+ 0.15	+ 0.29	— 0.02	22 19 06.65	+ 10 47.78	0.00	+ 10 47.78
W.	η Aquarii	22 18 20.93	+ 0.15	+ 0.30	— 0.02	22 29 09.14	+ 10 47.78	+ 0.03	+ 10 47.81
W.	ξ Pegasi	22 24 38.15	+ 0.12	+ 0.38	— 0.02	22 35 26.40	+ 10 47.77	+ 0.05	+ 10 47.82
W.	λ Pegasi	22 29 54.66	+ 0.08	+ 0.48	— 0.02	22 40 43.06	+ 10 47.86	+ 0.06	+ 10 47.92
W.	μ Pegasi	22 33 23.46	+ 0.08	+ 0.48	— 1.17	22 44 10.64	+ 10 47.79	+ 0.07	+ 10 47.86
W.	λ Aquarii	22 35 30.88	+ 0.17	+ 0.37	— 0.02	22 46 19.02	+ 10 47.62	+ 0.08	+ 10 47.70
W.	Carr. 3525	22 44 32.92	— 1.26	+ 3.12	+ 0.02	22 55 22.35	+ 10 47.55	+ 0.11	(+ 10 47.42)
E.	Carr. 3525	22 44 33.42	— 1.26	+ 3.42	— 0.30	22 55 22.35	+ 10 47.07	+ 0.11	.....

From 1 Draconis, L. C.,	Oct. 24, $c = +0.060$ Cl. W.	$a = 0.166$ E. of S.	Mean Δt_0 (excluding slow stars) $= +10$ m. 47.828 at 22.12 ch. time.
Carr. 3525,	Oct. 24, $c = +0.044$ Cl. W.	$a = 0.267$ E. of S.	
1 Draconis, L. C., an 1 30 Camel., L. C.,	Oct. 31, $c = -0.020$ Cl. W.		† $\rho = +0.104$ losing.
Carr. 3525,	Oct. 31, $c = +0.021$ Cl. W.		
Polaris,	Oct. 31, $c = -0.014$ Cl. W.		
*Mean	$c = +0.018$ Cl. W.	$a = 0.216$ E. of S.	

* No known change of collimation between dates.

† The mean daily rate from the 23d to the 27th inclusive is used, which is + 2s.5.

TABLE 12.—*Time results, Red Wing, Minn., October 31, 1910.*

Cl.	Star.	t	Aa	Bb	$C(c+\Delta i+abr)$	a	Δt	$r\rho$	t_0
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	m. s.	s.	m. s.
E.	76 Draconis	20 41 06.45	— 1.86	— 0.19	—59.75	20 51 12.92	+ 11 08.27	+ 0.21	(+ 11 08.48)
E.	ζ Cygni	20 56 38.64	+ 0.12	+ 0.11	— 0.01	21 07 47.36	+ 11 08.50	+ 0.19	+ 11 08.69
E.	α Equulei	20 58 37.97	+ 0.27	+ 0.07	— 0.01	9 09 46.84	+ 11 08.54	+ 0.19	+ 11 08.73
E.	1 Draconis, L. C.	21 08 33.18	+ 2.37	— 0.12	— 0.05	21 19 43.55	+ 11 08.17	+ 0.17	(+ 11 08.34)
E.	ξ Aquarii	21 20 10.12	+ 0.34	+ 0.05	— 0.01	21 31 19.10	+ 11 08.60	+ 0.16	+ 11 08.76
E.	ϵ Pegasi	21 27 06.16	+ 0.25	+ 0.08	— 0.01	21 38 15.08	+ 11 08.60	+ 0.15	+ 11 08.75
E.	μ Capricorni	21 35 33.51	+ 0.37	+ 0.06	— 0.01	21 46 42.56	+ 11 08.63	+ 0.14	+ 11 08.77
E.	20 Pegasi	21 44 03.25	+ 0.23	+ 0.09	— 0.01	21 55 12.24	+ 11 08.68	+ 0.13	+ 11 08.81
E.	α Aquarii	21 48 25.75	+ 0.30	+ 0.07	— 0.01	21 59 34.76	+ 11 08.65	+ 0.12	+ 11 08.77
W.	θ Pegasi	21 52 57.57	+ 0.26	+ 0.12	— 0.02	22 04 06.40	+ 11 08.47	+ 0.12	+ 11 08.59
W.	θ Aquarii	21 59 18.76	+ 0.34	+ 0.09	— 0.02	22 10 27.63	+ 11 08.46	+ 0.11	+ 11 08.57
W.	30 Camelop., L. C.	22 04 58.00	+ 2.78	— 0.16	+ 0.48	10 16 09.96	+ 11 08.86	+ 0.10	(+ 11 08.96)
W.	η Aquarii	22 18 02.65	+ 0.30	+ 0.09	— 2.50	22 29 09.06	+ 11 08.52	+ 0.09	+ 11 08.61
W.	ζ Pegasi	22 24 18.94	+ 0.24	+ 0.13	— 1.50	22 35 26.32	+ 11 08.51	+ 0.08	+ 11 08.59
W.	λ Pegasi	22 29 34.00	+ 0.17	+ 0.20	— 0.02	22 40 42.98	+ 11 08.63	+ 0.07	+ 11 08.70
W.	μ Pegasi	22 33 01.71	+ 0.16	+ 0.23	— 0.02	22 44 10.56	+ 11 08.48	+ 0.07	+ 11 08.55
W.	λ Aquarii	22 35 10.13	+ 0.34	+ 0.13	— 0.01	22 46 18.95	+ 11 08.37	+ 0.06	+ 11 08.43
W.	Carr. 3525	22 44 14.92	— 2.40	+ 0.11	+ 0.02	22 55 21.30	+ 11 08.65	+ 0.05	.....
E.	Carr. 3525	22 44 14.80	— 2.40	+ 0.62	— 0.30	22 55 21.30	+ 11 08.68	+ 0.05	(+ 11 08.71)
E.	Polaris	1 04 07.37	—12.50	— 0.09	— 1.41	1 15 01.99	+ 11 08.62	— 0.13	.....
W.	Polaris	1 04 08.36	—12.50	+ 0.09	+ 0.13	1 15 01.99	+ 11 08.91	— 0.13	(+ 11 07.13)
W.	α Trianguli	1 35 03.69	+ 0.13	+ 0.08	— 0.02	1 46 12.70	+ 11 08.82	— 0.17	+ 11 08.65
W.	β Arietis	1 36 49.98	+ 0.18	+ 0.07	— 0.02	1 47 58.89	+ 11 08.68	— 0.17	+ 11 08.51
W.	α Arietis	1 49 13.60	+ 0.17	+ 0.16	— 0.02	2 00 22.74	+ 11 08.83	— 0.19	+ 11 08.64
E.	41 Arietis	2 31 36.56	+ 0.14	+ 0.28	+ 7.61	2 42 53.37	+ 11 08.78	— 0.24	+ 11 08.54
E.	ζ Arietis	2 56 49.07	+ 0.18	+ 0.28	— 0.01	3 07 58.42	+ 11 08.90	— 0.27	+ 11 08.63
E.	Carr. 491	3 16 12.19	— 4.27	+ 1.73	— 0.51	3 27 19.12	+ 11 09.98	— 0.30	(+ 11 09.68)
E.	17 Tauri	3 26 33.35	+ 0.16	+ 0.27	+ 0.22	3 37 43.03	+ 11 09.03	— 0.31	+ 11 08.72
E.	ζ Persei	3 35 23.60	+ 0.11	+ 0.29	— 0.01	3 46 33.27	+ 11 09.28	— 0.32	+ 11 08.96

From 76 Draconis and 1 Draconis, L. C. Oct. 31, $a = 0^s.402$ E. of S.
1 Draconis, L. C. Oct. 24, $c = +0^s.060$ Cl. W.
Carr. 3525, Oct. 24, $c = +0^s.044$ Cl. W.
1 Draconis, L. C., and 30 Camel., L. C. Oct. 31, $c = -0^s.020$ Cl. W.
30 Camel., L. C., and Carr. 3525, Oct. 31, $a = 0^s.443$ E. of S.
Carr. 3525, Oct. 31, $c = +0^s.021$ Cl. W.
Polaris, Oct. 31, $c = -0^s.014$ Cl. W. $a = 0^s.478$ E. of S.
Carr. 491, Oct. 31, $a = 0^s.350$ E. of S.

* Mean.....$c = +0^s.018$ C. L., W. $a = 0^s.418$ E. of S.

Mean Δt_0 (excluding slow stars) $= +11^m\ 08^s.665$ at $23^h.41$ ch. time.

$\rho = +\ 0^s.077$ losing.

* No known change of collimation between dates.

TABLE 13.—*Time results, Louisiana, Mo., November* 13, 1878.—*C. F. Powell, observer.*

Cl.	Star.	t	A a	B b	C $(c+\Delta i+abr)$	α	Δt	$r\rho$	Δt_0
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.
E.	30 Camel (L. C)	22 15 50.46	+ 0.35	− 0.40	+ 1.67	10 16 12.40	+ 20.32	− 0.04	+ 20.28
E.	η Aquarii	22 28 48.11	+ 0.03	+ 0.08	− 0.05	22 29 08.91	20.73	− 0.04	20.69
E.	ζ Pegasi	22 35 05.46	+ 0.02	+ 0.10	− 0.06	22 35 26.17	20.65	− 0.04	20.61
E.	λ Pegasi	22 40 21.99	+ 0.02	+ 0.12	− 0.06	23 40 42.82	20.75	− 0.03	20.72
E.	μ Pegasi	22 43 49.51	+ 0.01	+ 0.13	− 0.06	22 44 10.40	20.81	− 0.03	20.78
W.	Carr. 3525	22 54 58.08	− 0.32	+ 0.26	− 0.13	22 55 19.15	21.26	− 0.03	21.23
W.	γ Piscium	23 10 33.56	+ 0.03	+ 0.06	+ 0.02	23 10 54.39	20.72	− 0.03	20.69
W.	τ Pegasi	23 14 18.79	+ 0.02	+ 0.08	+ 0.03	23 14 39.73	20.81	− 0.03	20.78
W.	υ Pegasi	23 19 00.29	+ 0.02	+ 0.09	+ 0.02	23 19 21.26	20.84	− 0.03	20.81
W.	θ Piscium	23 21 29.90	+ 0.03	+ 0.07	+ 0.02	23 21 50.68	20.66	− 0.03	20.63
W.	ι Piscium	23 33 23.73	+ 0.03	+ 0.08	− 0.01	23 33 44.62	20.79	− 0.02	20.77
W.	ψ Pegasi	23 46 00.22	+ 0.02	+ 0.10	+ 0.02	23 46 20.97	20.61	− 0.02	20.59
W.	ω Piscium	23 52 46.07	+ 0.03	+ 0.09	+ 0.02	23 53 06.96	20.75	− 0.02	20.73
W.	α Andromedæ	0 01 48.18	+ 0.01	+ 0.12	+ 0.04	0 02 09.12	20.77	− 0.02	20.75
E.	γ Pegasi	0 06 40.42	+ 0.02	+ 0.13	− 0.06	0 07 01.45	20.94	− 0.01	20.93
E.	ι Ceti	0 12 56.11	+ 0.04	+ 0.09	− 0.06	0 13 17.01	20.83	− 0.01	20.82
E.	12 Ceti	0 23 32.25	+ 0.04	+ 0.11	− 0.06	0 23 53.08	20.74	− 0.01	20.73
E.	β Ceti	0 37 11.39	+ 0.05	+ 0.09	− 0.06	0 37 32.31	20.84	− 0.01	20.83
E.	ξ Andromedæ	0 40 35.88	+ 0.02	+ 0.18	− 0.06	0 40 56.86	20.84	0.00	20.84
E.	α Urs. Min	1 14 40.38	− 1.64	+ 1.60	− 3.42	1 14 58.51	21.59	0.00	21.59
W.	α Urs. Min	1 14 35.10	− 1.64	+ 2.02	+ 2.06	1 14 58.51	20.95	0.00	20.95
W.	5 Urs. Min. (L. C.)	2 27 22.67	+ 0.19	+ 0.06	+ 0.06	14 27 43.84	+ 20.86	+ 0.02	+ 20.88
W.	γ^2 Ceti	2 36 42.61	+ 0.03	+ 0.03	+ 0.02	2 37 03.51	20.82	+ 0.02	20.84
W.	47 Cephei	2 49 49.97	− 0.17	− 0.02	− 0.07	2 50 10.63	20.92	+ 0.02	20.94
W.	δ Arietis	3 04 23.54	+ 0.02	+ 0.08	+ 0.02	3 04 44.36	20.70	+ 0.03	20.73
W.	ξ Arietis	3 07 37.70	+ 0.02	+ 0.09	+ 0.02	3 07 58.58	20.66	+ 0.03	20.69
W.	o Tauri	3 17 73.37	+ 0.03	+ 0.09	−14.40	3 18 19.82	20.73	+ 0.03	20.76
W.	ξ Tauri	3 20 17.64	+ 0.03	+ 0.10	+ 0.02	3 20 38.42	20.63	+ 0.03	20.66
W.	Carr. 491	3 26 59.75	− 0.56	+ 0.40	+ 0.74	3 27 20.75	20.42	+ 0.03	20.45
E.	Carr. 491	3 26 61.64	− 0.56	+ 0.52	− 1.22	3 27 20.75	20.37	+ 0.03	20.40
E.	Gr., 750	3 59 02.76	− 0.43	− 0.02	− 0.90	3 59 21.37	20.02	+ 0.04	20.06
W.	Gr., 750	3 59 00.69	− 0.43	+ 0.36	+ 0.58	3 59 21.37	20.17	+ 0.04	20.21
E.	δ^1 Tauri	4 15 38.29	+ 0.02	+ 0.16	− 0.06	4 15 59.17	20.76	+ 0.04	20.80
E.	ϵ Tauri	4 21 13.97	+ 0.02	+ 0.15	− 0.06	4 21 34.81	20.73	+ 0.04	20.77
E.	ν Eridani	4 29 57.15	+ 0.03	+ 0.09	− 0.06	4 30 18.00	20.79	+ 0.05	20.84
E.	τ Tauri	4 34 39.95	+ 0.02	+ 0.12	− 0.06	4 35 10.71	20.68	+ 0.05	20.73
E.	μ Eridani	4 39 08.03	+ 0.03	+ 0.07	− 0.05	4 39 28.74	+ 20.66	+ 0.05	20.71

From Polaris, $c = +0^s.057$, Cl. W.
Carr. 491, $c = +0^s.066$, Cl. W. $a = 0^s.0538$, E. of S.
Gr. 750, $c = +0^s.070$, Cl. W.

Mean Δt_0 (excluding high stars) $= +20^s.750$ at $1^h.13$ ch. time.
$\rho = 0^s.014$ gaining.

Cl.	Star.	t	$A\alpha$	$B\delta$	$C(\sigma+\Delta i+\alpha b r)$.	α	Δt	rp	Δt_0
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.
E.	30 Camel. (L. C.)	22 15 51.61	+ 0.04	+ 0.34	− 0.84	10 16 13.45	+ 22.30	+ 0.02	+ 22.32
E.	η Aquarii	22 28 46.04	0.00	+ 0.10	+ 0.04	22 29 08.84	22.66	+ 0.02	22.66
E.	ζ Pegasi	22 35 03.33	0.00	+ 0.12	+ 0.04	22 35 26.10	22.61	+ 0.01	22.62
E.	λ Pegasi	22 40 19.89	0.00	+ 0.15	+ 0.04	22 40 42.74	22.66	+ 0.01	22.67
E.	μ Pegasi	22 43 47.47	0.00	+ 0.16	+ 0.04	22 44 10.32	22.65	+ 0.01	22.66
W.	Carr. 3525	22 54 56.24	− 0.03	+ 0.74	− 0.67	22 55 18.10	21.82	+ 0.01	21.83
W.	γ Piscium	23 10 31.73	0.00	+ 0.05	− 0.07	23 10 54.33	22.62	+ 0.01	22.63
W.	τ Pegasi	23 14 17.01	0.00	+ 0.06	− 0.07	23 14 39.66	22.66	+ 0.01	22.67
W.	ν Pegasi	23 18 58.62	0.00	+ 0.06	− 0.07	23 19 21.19	22.58	+ 0.01	22.59
W.	o Piscium	23 21 28.06	0.00	+ 0.05	− 0.07	23 21 50.62	22.58	+ 0.01	22.59
W.	ι Piscium	23 33 21.95	0.00	+ 0.05	− 0.07	23 33 44.56	22.63	+ 0.01	22.64
W.	ψ Pegasi	23 45 58.36	0.00	+ 0.06	− 0.07	23 46 20.92	22.57	+ 0.01	22.58
W.	ω Piscium	23 52 44.35	0.00	+ 0.06	− 0.07	23 53 06.91	22.57	+ 0.01	22.58
W.	α Andromedæ	0 01 46.31	0.00	+ 0.08	− 0.08	0 02 09.06	22.75	+ 0.01	22.76
E.	γ Pegasi	0 06 47.38	0.00	+ 0.10	− 8.82	0 07 01.40	22.74	+ 0.01	22.75
E.	ι Ceti	0 12 54.18	0.00	+ 0.07	+ 0.04	0 13 16.96	22.67	+ 0.01	22.68
E.	12 Ceti	0 23 30.30	0.00	+ 0.07	+ 0.04	0 23 53.04	22.63	0.00	22.63
E.	β Ceti	0 37 09.33	0.00	+ 0.05	+ 0.04	0 37 32.26	22.84	0.00	22.84
E.	ζ Andromedæ	0 40 34.00	0.00	+ 0.09	0.04	0 40 56.82	22.69	0.00	22.69
E.	α Urs. Min	1 14 33.70	− 0.18	+ 1.24	0.49	1 14 55.68	21.41	0.00	21.41
W.	α Urs. Min	1 14 34.48	− 0.18	+ 2.84	− 1.83	1 14 55.68	20.37	0.00	20.37
W.	4 Urs. Min. (L. C.)	2 08 53.05	+ 0.02	− 0.14	+ 0.51	14 09 16.40	22.96	− 0.01	22.95
W.	ξ^2 Ceti	2 21 22.59	0.00	+ 0.04	− 0.07	2 21 45.18	22.62	− 0.01	22.61
W.	ν Arietis	2 31 35.73	0.00	+ 0.06	− 0.05	2 31 58.50	22.76	− 0.01	22.75
W.	δ Ceti	2 32 64.53	0.00	+ 0.05	− 8.75	2 33 18.50	22.67	− 0.01	22.66
W.	γ Ceti	2 36 40.96	0.00	+ 0.06	− 0.07	2 37 03.55	22.60	− 0.01	22.59
W.	μ Ceti	2 38 03.19	0.00	+ 0.06	− 0.07	2 38 25.74	22.56	− 0.01	22.55
E.	41 Arietis	2 42 44.09	0.00	+ 0.09	−13.50	2 42 53.54	22.86	− 0.01	22.85
E.	47 Cephei	2 51 09.59	− 0.02	+ 0.36	−82.09	2 50 10.66	22.82	− 0.01	22.81
E.	δ Arietis	3 04 21.86	0.00	+ 0.11	+ 0.04	3 04 44.41	22.40	− 0.01	22.39
E.	τ Tauri	4 34 38.05	0.00	+ 0.04	+ 0.04	4 35 00.83	22.70	− 0.02	22.68
E.	μ Eridani	4 39 06.05	0.00	+ 0.02	+ 0.04	4 39 28.84	22.73	− 0.02	22.71
E.	π^4 Orionis	4 44 24.73	0.00	+ 0.02	+ 0.04	4 44 47.43	22.64	− 0.02	22.62
E.	π^5 Orionis	4 47 35.91	0.00	+ 0.02	+ 0.04	4 47 58.65	22.68	− 0.02	22.66
E.	ϵ Urs. Min. (L. C.)	4 57 53.40	+ 0.03	+ 0.04	− 0.08	16 58 15.72	22.33	− 0.02	22.31
W.	ϵ Urs. Min. (L. C.)	4 57 53.18	+ 0.03	− 0.12	+ 0.32	16 58 15.72	+ 22.31	− 0.02	22.29

From α Urs. Min., $c = +0^s.028$ Cl. E. $\quad a = +0^s.080$
ϵ Urs. Min., $c = +0^s.026$ Cl. E. $\quad a = -0^s.058$
30 Camel. and Carr. 3525 $\quad a = +0^s.041$
4 Urs. Min. and 47 Cephei $\quad a = -0^s.024$
Mean, $c = +0^s.027$ Cl. E. $\quad a = +0.^s0055$

Mean Δt_0 (excluding high stars) $= +22^s.655$ at $1^h.07$ ch. time.
$\rho = +0^s.006$. losing.

TABLE 15.—*Time results, Detroit, Mich., December 7, 1878.—C. F. Powell, observer.*

Cl.	Star.	t	A a	B b	C $(c+\Delta i+a\,b\,r)$	a	Δt	$r\rho$	Δt_0
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m.	s.	h. m. s.
E.	Polaris	1 14 17.27	+10.54	+ 0.45	+ 1.25	1 14 45.84	+ 0 00	+ 0.36	+ 0 00 16.69
W.	Polaris	1 14 17.43	+10.54	+ 2.17	− 2.54	1 14 45.84		+ 0.36	18.60
W.	o Piscium	1 38 44.43	− 0.20	+ 0.09	− 0.08	1 39 01.78		+ 0.30	17.84
W.	β Arietis	1 47 41.41	− 0.14	+ 0.11	− 0.09	1 47 58.91		+ 0.28	17.90
W.	α Arietis	2 00 05.24	− 0.12	+ 0.12	− 0.09	2 00 22.80		+ 0.25	17.90
W.	ξ^1 Ceti	2 06 19.44	− 0.19	+ 0.10	− 0.08	2 06 36.72		+ 0.23	17.68
W.	o Ceti	2 12 58.28	− 0.24	+ 0.09	− 0.08	2 13 15.63		+ 0.22	17.80
W.	ξ^2 Ceti	2 21 27.89	− 0.19	+ 0.11	− 0.08	2 21 45.20		+ 0.20	17.67
E.	ν Arietis	2 31 40.68	− 0.13	+ 0.18	+ 0.06	2 31 58.53		+ 0.17	17.91
E.	γ Ceti	2 36 46.00	− 0.21	+ 0.14	+ 0.05	2 37 03.58		+ 0.16	17.76
E.	41 Arietis	2 42 35.77	− 0.10	+ 0.20	+ 0.06	2 42 53.60		+ 0.15	17.82
E.	η Eridani	2 50 15.14	− 0.27	+ 0.12	+ 0.05	2 50 32.76		+ 0.13	17.85
E.	α Ceti	2 55 57.28	− 0.21	+ 0.14	−15.74	2 55 59.03		+ 0.12	17.68
E.	δ Arietis	3 04 26.71	− 0.14	+ 0.18	+ 0.06	3 04 44.49		+ 0.10	17.78
E.	ε Arietis	3 07 40.86	− 0.13	+ 0.18	+ 0.06	3 07 58.73		+ 0.09	17.85
E	Carr. 491	3 26 57.27	+ 3.60	+ 0.48	+ 0.45	3 27 21.28		+ 0.04	19.52
W.	Carr. 491	3 26 58.95	+ 3.60	+ 0.38	− 0.91	3 27 21.28		+ 0.04	19.30
W.	G. 750	3 59 02.36	+ 2.67	+ 0.53	− 0.72	3 59 22.46		− 0.03	17.59
W.	γ Tauri	4 12 38.75	− 0.16	+ 0.02	− 0.09	4 12 56.49		− 0.06	17.91
W.	δ^1 Tauri	4 15 41.84	− 0.15	+ 0.03	− 0.09	4 15 59.50		− 0.07	17.80
W.	ε Tauri	4 21 17.42	− 0.14	+ 0.03	− 0.09	4 21 35.15		− 0.08	17.85
W.	ι Eridani	4 30 00.71	− 0.24	+ 0.05	− 0.08	4 30 18.33		− 0.10	17.79
W.	τ Tauri	4 34 43.23	− 0.12	+ 0.08	− 0.09	4 35 01.12		− 0.11	17.91
W.	μ Eridani	4 39 11.50	− 0.24	+ 0.07	− 0.08	4 39 29.09		− 0.12	17.72
W.	π^4 Orionis	4 44 30.04	− 0.20	+ 0.08	− 0.08	4 44 47.68		− 0.13	17.71
W.	π^5 Orionis	4 47 41.27	− 0.22	+ 0.08	− 0.08	4 47 58.91		− 0.14	17.72
E.	ε Urs. Min. L. C	4 57 58.97	− 2.06	− 0.26	− 0.21	16 58 14.80		− 0.16	18.20
W.	ε Urs. Min. L. C	4 57 58.35	− 2.06	− 0.41	+ 0.44	16 58 14.80		− 0.16	18.32
E.	β Orionis	5 08 27.57	− 0.26	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	5 08 45.33		− 0.19	17.78
E.	τ Orionis	5 11 28.00	− 0.26	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	5 11 45.80		− 0.20	17.76
E.	β Tauri	5 18 22.87	− 0.09	+ 0.08	+ 0.06	5 18 40.85		− 0.20	17.78
E.	δ Orionis	5 25 33.50	− 0.23	+ 0.07	+ 0.05	5 25 51.50		− 0.23	17.88
E.	ϕ^1 Orionis	5 27 54.70	− 0.19	+ 0.09	+ 0.05	5 28 12.68		− 0.24	17.79
E.	ε Orionis	5 29 48.45	− 0.22	+ 0.08	+ 0.05	5 30 06.37		− 0.24	17.78
E.	θ Aurigæ	5 51 12.22	− 0.04	+ 0.15	+ 0.07	5 51 30.69		− 0.29	18.00
E.	δ Urs. Min. L. C	6 10 42.44	− 4.44	− 0.11	− 0.49	18 10 55.55		− 0.34	17.81
W.	δ Urs. Min. L. C	6 10 41.17	− 4.44	− 0.52	+ 1.00	18 10 55.55	+ 0 00	− 0.34	18.00

From Polaris, $c = +0^s.022$ Cl. E. $a = -0^s.332$ W. of S.
Carr. 491, $c = +0^s.052$ Cl. E. $a = -0^s.488$ W. of S.
ε Urs. Min., $c = +0^s.052$ Cl. E. $a = -0^s.237$ W. of S.
δ Urs. Min., $c = +0^s.050$ Cl. E. $a = -0^s.336$ W. of S.
Gr. 750. $a = -0^s.298$ W. of S.

Mean Δt_0 (excluding high stars) $= +0^h\,0^m\,17^s.804$ at $3^h.78$ ch. time.
$\rho = +0^s.139$ losing.

Cl.		Star.	t	Aa	Bb	$C(c+\Delta i+abr)$	a	Δt	$r\rho$	Δt_0
			h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	s.	h. m. s.
E.		Polaris	1 14 02.98	+3.15	+2.77	− 4.53	1 14 39.96	+0 00 35.59	+0.39	+0 00 35.98
W.		Polaris	1 13 52.98	+3.15	+0.51	+ 3.23	1 14 39.96		40.09	+0.39		40.48
W.	o	Piscium	1 38 24.99	−0.06	+0.06	+ 0.05	1 39 01.72		36.68	+0.30		36.98
W.	β	Arietis	1 47 22.05	−0.04	+0.07	+ 0.05	1 47 58.85		36.72	+0.27		36.99
W.	α	Arietis	1 59 45.90	−0.04	+0.07	+ 0.05	2 00 22.76		36.78	+0.22		37.00
W.	ξ^1	Ceti	2 05 59.96	−0.06	+0.06	+ 0.05	2 06 36.69		36.68	+0.20		36.88
W.	ν	Trianguli	2 09 33.22	−0.02	+0.08	− 1.19	2 10 09.08		36.99	+0.18		37.17
W.	o	Ceti	2 12 38.84	−0.07	+0.05	+ 0.05	2 13 15.60		36.73	+0.17		36.90
W.	ξ^2	Ceti	2 21 08.34	−0.06	+0.06	+ 0.05	2 21 45.17		36.78	+0.14		36.92
E.	ν	Arietis	2 31 21.61	−0.04	+0.13	− 0.09	2 31 58.52		36.91	+0.10		37.01
E.	ν	Ceti	2 36 26.66	−0.06	+0.09	− 0.08	2 37 03.56		36.95	+0.08		37.03
E.	41	Arietis	2 42 16.58	−0.03	+0.11	− 0.09	2 42 53.59		37.02	+0.06		37.08
E.	η	Eridani	2 49 55.80	−0.08	+0.05	− 0.08	2 50 32.74		37.05	+0.03		37.08
E.	α	Ceti	2 55 22.07	−0.06	+0.05	− 0.08	2 55 59.02		37.04	+0.02		37.06
E.	δ	Arietis	3 04 07.47	−0.04	+0.04	− 0.08	3 04 44.51		37.12	−0.02		37.10
E.	ξ	Arietis	3 07 21.92	−0.04	+0.03	− 0.09	3 07 58.74		36.92	−0.03		36.89
E.		Carr. 491	3 26 44.12	+1.08	−0.73	− 1.61	3 27 20.67		37.81	−0.10		37.71
W.		Carr. 491	3 26 44.47	+1.08	−0.64	+ 1.15	3 27 20.67		34.61	−0.10		34.51
E.	γ	Tauri	4 12 32.62	−0.05	+0.05	−13.30	4 12 56.54		37.22	−0.27		36.95
E.	δ	Tauri	4 15 22.32	−0.04	+0.05	− 0.08	4 15 59.55		37.30	−0.29		37.01
E.	δ	Orionis	5 25 19.38	−0.07	+0.08	− 5.39	5 25 51.60		37.60	−0.54		37.06
E.	α	Orionis	5 48 01.78	−0.06	+0.11	− 0.08	5 48 39.39		37.64	−0.63		37.01

	s.	Weight.	
From Polaris,	$c=-0.142$, Cl. E.	2	$a=-0.141$, W. of S.
Carr. 491,	$c=+0.014$, Cl. E.	1	$a=-0.022$, W. of S.
Weighted mean..	$c=-0.090$, Cl. E.		$a=-0.101$, W. of S.

Mean Δt_0 (excluding high stars) $=+37.007$ s. at 2.96 h. ch. time.

$\rho=+0.223$, losing.

TABLE 17.

TELEGRAPHIC LONGITUDE.

Detroit, Mich.—Rock Island, Ill.

Signals from—	Date.	Detroit.			Rock Island.			Differences of time.		
		Means of clock times of comparisons.	Clock corrections.	Means of sidereal times of comparisons.	Means of chronometer times of comparisons.	Chronometer corrections.	Means of sidereal times of comparisons.	Signals from Detroit.	Signals from Rock Island.	Means.
	1878.	h. m. s.	m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.
Detroit	Sept. 26	23 58 10.000	00 23.384	23 57 46.616	17 20 19.007	6 07 25.341	23 27 44.348	2.268	.....	
Detroit	Sept. 26	0 02 10.000	00 23.381	0 01 46.619	17 24 19.001	25.343	23 31 44.344	2.275	.....	
Detroit	Sept. 26	0 14 10.000	00 23.373	0 13 46.627	17 36 19.015	25.349	23 43 44.364	2.263	.....	
Detroit	Sept. 26	0 19 10.000	00 23.370	0 18 46.630	17 41 19.002	25.352	23 48 44.354	2.276	.....	
Rock Island	Sept. 26	0 10 08.123	00 23.376	0 09 44.747	17 32 17.000	25.347	23 39 42.347	.....	2.400	
Rock Island	Sept. 26	0 11 08.125	00 23.375	0 10 44.750	17 33 17.000	25.347	23 40 42.347	.....	2.403	
Rock Island	Sept. 26	0 27 08.119	00 23.365	0 26 44.754	17 49 17.000	25.356	23 56 42.356	.....	2.398	
Rock Island	Sept. 26	0 28 08.124	00 23.364	0 27 44.760	17 50 17.000	25.357	23 57 42.357	.....	2.403	
Means for September 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.271	2.401	2.336
Detroit	Sept. 30	23 38 08.000	00 22.059	23 37 45.941	17 00 18.909	6 07 24.794	23 07 43.703	2.236	.....	
Detroit	Sept. 30	23 40 08.000	00 22.059	23 39 45.941	17 02 18.908	24.793	23 09 43.701	2.240	.....	
Detroit	Sept. 30	23 52 08.000	00 22.059	23 51 45.941	17 14 18.919	24.782	23 21 43.701	2.240	.....	
Detroit	Sept. 30	23 52 48.000	00 22.059	23 52 25.941	17 14 58.905	24.781	23 22 23.686	2.255	.....	
Rock Island	Sept. 30	23 43 08.201	00 22.059	23 42 46.142	17 05 19.000	24.790	23 12 43.790	.....	2.352	
Rock Island	Sept. 30	0 02 08.195	00 22.060	0 01 46.135	17 24 19.000	24.773	23 31 43.773	.....	2.362	
Rock Island	Sept. 30	0 11 08.197	00 22.060	0 10 46.137	17 33 19.000	24.765	23 40 43.765	.....	2.372	
Rock Island	Sept. 30	0 16 08.173	00 22.060	0 15 46.113	17 38 19.000	24.761	23 45 43.761	.....	2.352	
Means for September 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.243	2.360	2.301

	h. m. s.
Mean for September 26 and 30	0 30 02.319
Relative personal equation, Adams-Powell	+ 0.114
Rock Island, Ill., west of Detroit, Mich	0 30 02.433

TELEGRAPHIC LONGITUDES.

Detroit, Mich.—Red Wing, Minn.

Signals from—	Date.	Detroit. Means of clock times of comparisons.	Detroit. Clock corrections.	Detroit. Means of sidereal times of comparisons.	Red Wing. Means of chronometer times of comparisons.	Red Wing. Chronometer corrections.	Red Wing. Means of sidereal times of comparisons.	Differences of time. Signals from Detroit.	Signals from Red Wing.	Means.
	1878.	h. m. s.	m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.	h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.
Detroit	Oct. 24	0 15 08.000	−0 07.910	0 15 00.090	23 26 16.683	+10 47.965	23 37 04.648	55.442	.....	
Detroit	Oct. 24	15 25.000	07.909	15 17.091	26 33.679	47.965	37 21.644	.447	.....	
Detroit	Oct. 24	23 08.000	07.905	23 00.095	34 16.651	47.979	45 04.630	.465	.....	
Detroit	Oct. 24	24 08.000	07.905	24 00.095	35 16.648	47.981	46 04.629	.466	.....	
Red Wing	Oct. 24	26 09.549	07.904	26 01.645	37 18.000	47.984	48 05.984	.....	55.661	
Red Wing	Oct. 24	29 09.565	07.902	29 01.663	40 18.000	47.989	51 05.989	.....	.674	
Red Wing	Oct. 24	35 18.593	07.899	35 10.694	46 27.000	48.000	57 15.000	.....	.694	
Red Wing	Oct. 24	39 18.599	07.896	39 10.703	50 27.000	48.007	0 01 15.007	.....	.696	
Means for October 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.455	55.681	55.568
Detroit	Oct. 31	1 13 30.000	−0 01.914	1 13 28.086	0 24 23.811	+11 08.742	0 35 32.553	55.533	.....	
Detroit	Oct. 31	14 22.000	01.913	14 20.087	25 15.800	08.743	36 24.543	.544	.....	
Detroit	Oct. 31	29 15.000	01.902	29 13.098	40 08.807	08.762	51 17.569	.529	.....	
Detroit	Oct. 31	30 12.000	01.901	30 10.099	41 05.810	08.763	52 14.573	.526	.....	
Red Wing	Oct. 31	18 14.385	01.911	18 12.474	29 08.000	08.748	40 16.748	.....	55.726	
Red Wing	Oct. 31	23 14.400	01.907	23 12.493	34 08.000	08.754	45 16.754	.....	.739	
Red Wing	Oct. 31	34 14.469	01.898	34 12.571	45 08.000	08.768	56 16.768	.....	.893	
Red Wing	Oct. 31	36 16.425	01.897	36 14.528	47 10.000	08.771	58 18.771	.....	.757	
Means for October 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.533	55.756	55.645

No observations for personal equation between Lieutenant Powell and A. R. Flint were made. It can be approximately determined through Captain Adams and Lieutenant Lockwood.

	s.
In 1876–'7 Adams observed later than Lockwood,	0.15 (6 nights).
In 1875 Flint observed later than Lockwood,	0.14 (4 nights).
Consequently Adams observes later than Flint,	0.01
In 1877–'8 Adams observed later than Powell,	0.11
Therefore Powell observes earlier than Flint,	0.10

Mean from October 24, $0^h\ 37^m\ 55^s.568$.
Relative personal equation, Adams and Powell, +0.114.
Red Wing, west of Detroit, $0^h\ 37^m\ 55^s.682$.
Mean for October 31, $0^h\ 37^m\ 55^s.64$.
Relative personal equation, Powell and Flint, +0.10.
Red Wing, west of Detroit, $0^h\ 37^m\ 55^s.74$.
Red Wing, Minn., west of Detroit, Mich., $0^h\ 37^m\ 55^s.71$.

TABLE 19.

TELEGRAPHIC LONGITUDE.

Detroit, Mich.—Louisiana, Mo.

Signal from	Date.	Detroit.			Louisiana.			Differences of time.		
		Means of clock times of comparisons.	Clock corrections.	Means of sidereal times of comparisons.	Means of chronometer times of comparisons.	Chronometer corrections.	Means of sidereal times of comparisons.	Signals from Detroit.	Signals from Louisiana.	Means.
	1878.	h. m. s.	m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.	h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.
Detroit	Nov. 13	2 21 30.000	+00 10.660	2 21 40.660	1 49 19.901	+00 20.740	1 49 40.641	00.019		
Detroit	Nov. 13	2 52 30.000	10.663	2 52 40.663	2 20 19.929	20.733	2 20 40.662	00.001		
Detroit	Nov. 13	2 53 30.000	10.663	2 53 40.663	2 21 19.931	20.733	2 21 40.664	59.999		
Detroit	Nov. 13	2 54 30.000	10.663	2 54 40.663	2 22 19.929	20.733	2 22 40.662	00.001		
Louisiana	Nov. 13	2 44 18.299	10.662	2 44 28.961	2 12 08.000	20.735	2 12 28.735		00.226	
Louisiana	Nov. 13	2 45 18.300	10.662	2 45 28.962	2 13 08.000	20.735	2 13 28.735		.227	
Louisiana	Nov. 13	2 48 18.300	10.662	2 48 28.962	2 16 08.000	20.734	2 16 28.734		.228	
Louisiana	Nov. 13	2 49 18.300	10.662	2 49 28.962	2 17 08.000	20.734	2 17 28.734		.228	
Means for November 13								00.005	00.227	00.116
Detroit	Nov. 19	1 59 51.000	+00 09.666	2 00 00.666	1 27 38.101	+00 22.657	1 28 00.758	59.908		
Detroit	Nov. 19	2 00 51.000	09.666	2 01 00.666	1 28 38.102	22.657	1 29 00.759	59.907		
Detroit	Nov. 19	2 11 51.000	09.665	2 12 00.665	1 39 38.099	22.659	1 40 00.758	59.907		
Detroit	Nov. 19	2 12 51.000	09.665	2 13 00.665	1 40 38.098	22.659	1 41 00.757	59.908		
Louisiana	Nov. 19	2 04 21.107	09.666	2 04 30.773	1 32 08.000	22.658	1 32 30.658		00.115	
Louisiana	Nov. 19	2 10 21.115	09.665	2 10 30.780	1 38 08.000	22.658	1 38 30.658		.122	
Louisiana	Nov. 19	2 15 36.145	09.665	2 15 45.810	1 43 23.000	22.659	1 43 45.659		.151	
Louisiana	Nov. 19	2 16 36.113	09.665	2 16 45.778	1 44 23.000	22.659	1 44 45.659		.119	
Means for November 19								59.908	00.127	00.017

	h.	m.	s.
Means for November 13 and 19	0	32	00.067
Relative personal equation, Adams-Powell			+ 0.114
Louisiana, Mo., west of Detroit, Mich	0	32	00.181

...quation—Capt. H. M. Adams and Lieut. ...

Signals from—	Date.	Clock No. 256—H M. Adams, observer.			Chronometer No. 1541—C. F. Powell, observer.			Differences of time.		
		Means of clock times of comparisons.	Clock corrections.	Means of sidereal times of comparisons.	Means of chronometer times of comparisons.	Chronometer corrections.	Means of sidereal times of comparisons.	Signals from clock.	Signals from chronometer.	Means
	1878.	h. m. s.	m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.	h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.
Clock	Dec. 7	3 41 55.067	+0 07.549	3 42 02.616	3 41 45.021	+0 17.793	3 42 02.814	−0.198		
Clock	Dec. 7	3 43 53.467	07.549	3 44 01.016	3 43 43.439	17.797	3 44 01.236	−0.220		
Chronometer	Dec. 7	3 47 37.169	07.549	3 47 44.718	3 47 27.000	17.805	3 47 44.805		−0.087	
Chronometer	Dec. 7	3 48 37.171	07.548	3 48 44.719	3 48 27.000	17.808	3 48 44.808		−0.089	
Clock	Dec. 7	3 51 38.200	07.548	3 51 45.748	3 51 28.092	17.815	3 51 45.907	−0.159		
Clock	Dec. 7	3 52 33.733	07.548	3 52 41.281	3 52 23.641	17.817	3 52 41.458	−0.177		
Chronometer	Dec. 7	3 56 37.187	07.548	3 56 44.735	3 56 27.000	17.826	3 56 44.826		−0.091	
Chronometer	Dec. 7	3 57 37.193	07.548	3 57 44.741	3 57 27.000	17.829	3 57 44.829		−0.088	
Means for December 7								−0.189	−0.089	−0.139
Clock	Dec. 15	3 42 08.000	+0 07.207	3 42 15.207	3 41 38.106	+0 37.167	3 42 15.273	−0.066		
Clock	Dec. 15	3 44 08.000	07.210	3 44 15.210	3 43 38.111	37.175	3 44 15.286	−0.076		
Chronometer	Dec. 15	3 48 37.949	07.214	3 48 45.163	3 48 08.000	37.190	3 48 45.190		−0.027	
Chronometer	Dec. 15	3 54 37.969	07.220	3 54 45.189	3 54 08.000	37.212	3 54 45.212		−0.023	
Clock	Dec. 15	3 58 08.000	07.224	3 58 15.224	3 57 38.085	37.225	3 58 15.310	−0.086		
Clock	Dec. 15	3 59 08.000	07.225	3 59 15.225	3 58 38.076	37.228	3 59 15.304	−0.079		
Chronometer	Dec. 15	4 02 37.991	07.228	4 02 45.219	4 02 08.000	37.241	4 02 45.241		−0.022	
Chronometer	Dec. 15	4 04 37.996	07.231	4 04 45.227	4 04 08.000	37.250	4 04 45.250		−0.023	
Means for December 15								−0.077	−0.024	−0.051

	s.
Mean relative personal equation, Adams–Powell, 1878	−0.095
Correction for difference of longitude of transit posts	−0.005
Powell observes earlier than Adams, 1878 (2 nights)	−0.100
Powell observes earlier than Adams, 1877 (4 nights)	−0.121
Personal equation to be applied to longitude work of 1878 Powell west of Adams	−0.114

TABLE 21.—*Geographical positions.*

Station.	Description of reference points.	Latitude.			Longitude W from Greenwich.		
		°	′	″	°	′	″
Rock Island, Ill....	Astronomical post-stone 20 by 17 inches, and 18 inches above ground, on United States arsenal grounds.	41	31	03.41	90	33	40.19
	Southeast corner of guard-house	41	31	01.51	90	33	45.98
	Gas-pipe △ 2, Rock Island Rapids, improvement survey.	41	31	03.69	90	33	40.38
Red Wing, Minn...	Astronomical post-stone 20 by 20 inches, and 18 inches above ground, near northwest corner of county court-house yard.	44	33	44.16	92	31	59.28
	Spire of Catholic church.....	44	33	44.64	92	31	49.66
Louisiana, Mo	Astronomical post-stone northwest corner of high-school yard.	39	27	14.30	91	03	06.39
	Northeast corner of high-school building.....	39	27	12.64	91	03	08.19
	Southeast corner of brick residence, northwest corner of Noyles and Fourth streets.	39	27	15.25	91	03	07.45

APPENDIX No. 2.

MAGNETIC WORK.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT D. W. LOCKWOOD, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

DETROIT, MICH., *July* 3, 1879.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from you, I have the honor to make the following report on the instruments used by Lieut. C. F. Powell, Corps of Engineers, in his magnetic work of 1878, and to describe the method of observing followed by him as shown by his notes.

The stations occupied were Rock Island, Ill., Red Wing, Minn., and Louisiana, Mo.

At Rock Island and Red Wing the observations included those for declination, dip, and intensity, while at Louisiana observations for horizontal intensity were not taken, and the observations for declination were a failure, the range for three days' work being more than 1°, and no two days' work agreeing within the required limit of 10′; the range in dip was also much in excess of that prescribed.

The instruments used were the Jones combined declinometer and magnetometer, and Barrow dip-circle No. 26.

The former when used as a declinometer has its reading telescope mounted on a separate stand from that supporting the magnet box. A small theodolite set up on its tripod about 18 inches from the north end of the magnet being used for this purpose. When used as a magnetometer for horizontal intensity, a reading telescope is fastened to one of the arms projecting from the base supporting the magnet box and turning with it. To the opposite arm a counterpoise weight is attached.

The declination magnets are as follows:

1°. Magnet X, a hollow steel cylinder 4.03^{in} long by $\frac{7}{10}$ inch external diameter. At the south end is a glass scale. Value of 1 div. about 2′.15. At the north end an achromatic lens adjusted at such a distance from the scale that the scale is most distinctly visible when the reading telescope is adjusted to stellar focus. The value of 1 div. of scale is affected by a change in the position of the lens.

2°. A hollow brass cylinder 4^{in} long and $\frac{7}{10}$ inch diameter, with a weak magnet inside of it, its axis firmly fixed parallel with the axis of the cylinder; it is also fitted with scale and lens.

The intensity magnet is marked D 5, and consists of a hollow steel cylinder $3^{in}.75$ long and $\frac{3}{10}$ inch external diameter. It is fitted at one end with an adjustable balancing ring. This ring is easily displaced, so that the movement of inertia of this magnet and its stirrup should be determined at each station, and great care taken to avoid displacing the ring while the magnet is being used. This magnet has no scale.

The suspended magnet in deflections marked at north end $\frac{b}{8'}$ is $3^{in}.0$ long and $\frac{3}{10}$ inch external diameter. It is fastened to a small stirrup with a mirror below the magnet. The scale for determining the angle of deflection is 6^{in} long, and attached to the reading telescope near its eye end. Value of 1 div. of scale, about 10′.

In using this instrument, the deflecting or intensity magnet is fixed in the magnetic prime vertical.

In the computation "P" is assumed a equal to zero; "q" the temperature co-efficient is also taken as zero.

The range of temperature in deflection experiments and vibrations was also quite large, but the values of "q" as deducted from the different sets had contrary signs.

In taking dip observations the needles showed that a preponderance existed, and on account of the extreme range the north end not always being below the horizontal. Gayer's formula, given in Schott's notes on measurements of terrestrial magnetism, was used in the computation.

The note-book shows that observations to determine local attraction were made only at Rock Island. The true meridian in every case was determined by the astronomical transit or zenith telescope.

The values of the declination, given in the table appended hereto for each day, are by means of the morning or eastern elongation, and the afternoon or western elongation, the mean of the eastern and western elongations for each day being corrected for daily range.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. LOCKWOOD,
First Lieutenant of Engineers.

Maj. C. B. COMSTOCK,
Corps of Engineers.

Magnetic declinations—1878.

Station.	Dates—1878. Day.	Time of elongation.	Declination at elongation.	Mean of elongation.	Daily range.	Correction for D. R.	Mean for date.	Declination adopted.	Remarks.
		h. m.	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	′ ″	″	° ′ ″	° ″	
Rock Island, Ill	Sept. 15	8 15 a. m.	7 01 04.5						
	Sept. 15	1 35 p. m.	6 55 10.5	6 58 07.5	5 54	— 15.6	6 57 51.9		
	Sept. 16	8 50 a. m.	6 59 14						
	Sept. 16	1 25 p. m.	6 54 58.6	6 57 06.3	4 15.4	— 11.2	6 56 55.1		
	Sept. 17	9 25 a. m.	7 03 00						
	Sept. 17	1 25 p. m.	6 55 03.3	6 59 01.6	7 56.7	— 21.0	6 58 40.6		
								6 57.82	
Red Wing, Minn	Oct. 10	8 55 a. m.	7 56 52.7						
	Oct. 10	1 00 p. m.	7 43 22.7	7 50 07.7	13 30	— 1 16.6	7 48 51.1		
	Oct. 11	8 00 a. m.	7 56 19.2						
	Oct. 11	0 50 p. m.	7 46 18.7	7 51 19.0	10 00.5	— 57.6	7 50 21.4		
								7 49.60	
Louisiana, Mo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Observations were taken here, but from local attraction or other causes were not comparable.

Note from Lieut. Powell's note-book, p. 122, "*S*" *No.* "41."

Declination observations made on 25th made as check on results of previous days, which differed greatly. It was supposed that large error in reading horizontal limb or pointing to mark had been made; a third set would show which of preceding sets was the correct one. Doubt still existing, however, more observations were not made, as at least two days' work would be required. Instructions would not warrant this delay. No declination, therefore, at Louisiana.

Lieutenant LOCKWOOD and Lieutenant PRICE, *Computers.*

[illegible] intensity.—*Lieutenant* [illegible]

[Barrow dip-circle for dip.]

Station.	Horizontal intensity = X.					Dip = θ.				Total intensity = φ.	Remarks.
	Date.	v.	"m."	"X."	Mean "X."	Date.	Needle.	Dip.	Means.		
	1878.	*Feet.*				1878.		° ′ ″	° ′ ″		
Rock Island, Ill	Sept. 19	1.17	0.26920	4.20204	.....	Oct. 5	No. 1	72 20 00	.....	.....	$\phi = X \sec. \theta$.
	Sept. 20	1.17	.27001	4.21646							
						Oct. 5	No. 2	72 30 12			
	Sept. 19	1.33	.26896	4.20586							
	Sept. 20	1.33	.27061	4.20722		Oct. 7	No. 1	71 55 35			
					4.20790	.....	.....	.....	72 15 16		
										13.80588	
Red Wing, Minn	Oct. 23	1.20	0.27290	3.67114	.....	Oct. 23	No. 2	74 20 37	.....	.....	Needle No. 1 found to have its axis loose.
	Oct. 24	1.20	.26777	3.67789							
						Oct. 24	No. 2	74 16 38			
	Oct. 23	1.33	.27107	3.69590							
	Oct. 24	1.33	.26814	3.67290		Oct. 26	No. 2	74 06 04			
									74 14 26		
					3.67946	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.54740	
Louisiana, Mo	No observations of deflection or oscillation					Nov. 20	No. 2	69 38 31			
						Nov. 21	No. 2	69 53 50			
						Nov. 22	No. 2	70 17 51			
						Nov. 22	No. 2	70 00 30	69 57 41		

Lieutenant LOCKWOOD and Lieutenant PRICE, *computers*.

APPENDIX No. 3.

SURVEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT D. W. LOCKWOOD, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

DETROIT, MICH., *June* 14, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of work done on the survey of the Mississippi River during the winter of 1878–79.

On the 18th of October, 1878, I received orders from you to proceed to New Albany, Ind., and receive such property as might be sent from Detroit to that point for the outfit of the quarter boats that had been built there during the summer, to purchase articles needed to complete their outfit, and arrange to have them taken to Memphis, Tenn., as soon as the yellow fever should cease.

I reached New Albany October 22, and found the quarter boats ready to be taken down the river as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. The property sent from Detroit having arrived, the articles needed to complete the outfit of the boats, in connection with the property in store at Memphis, were purchased, and in addition one month's supplies for all the parties.

The stern-wheel steamer Little Eagle, hired for the season of McDonald Brothers, at Saint Louis, by Captain Adams, reached New Albany at noon November 15. The boats, four in number, were taken in tow, and she proceeded down the river at once, reaching Memphis on the morning of November 21.

Lieutenant Price, Corps of Engineers, had already reached Memphis, and had had the old quarter-boat Arkansas towed up from Fort Pickering to the steamboat landing. The property that had been stored with Rose & Co., at the close of the preceding season's work, was put on board the proper boats, and on the 24th the steamer started down the river with the fleet in tow. The parties were as follows:

Chief of parties.	Duty.	Boat.
Lieutenant Price	Triangulation	Louisiana.
Assistant Engineer Wisner	do	Do.
Assistant Engineer L. L. Wheeler	Precise levels	Pioneer.
Assistant Engineer Ockerson	Topographical	Tennessee.
Assistant Engineer Darling	do	Mississippi.
Assistant Engineer Eisenmann	do	Arkansas.

The organization on the Louisiana comprised two complete triangulation parties, that of Lieutenant Price and that of Assistant Engineer Wisner; as both these parties remained during the season on the Louisiana, Lieutenant Price had immediate charge of both.

The instructions required the sounding to be done at a low stage of river, and also required that the section of the river between Austin and Delta be surveyed, as follows, for the Mississippi Board of Engineers:

The shore line and outline of bars to be run, a line of levels to be carried down one bank, and river slope determined, in addition to sounding. Assistant Engineer Ockerson was assigned to this work.

Assistant Engineer Darling and his party, on the Mississippi, were left at Scanlon's Landing to do the soundings, run the shore line of bars, and determine the low-water slope between that point and Commerce Landing.

Lieutenant Price and triangulation parties, on the Louisiana, were left at Norfolk, to carry the triangulation from the line △ Fairview—△ State line south.

Assistant Engineer Eisenmann and his party, on the Arkansas, were left at Commerce, to do the sounding, run the shore line of bars, and determine the low-water slope between that place and Austin.

Assistant Engineer L. L. Wheeler and his leveling party, on the Pioneer, were left at Austin Landing, to carry the precise levels from this point, where the work of the previous year stopped, to the south.

Assistant Engineer Ockerson and his party, on the Tennessee, were left near O. K. Landing, to survey the section of the river between Austin and Delta, as mentioned above.

Mr. Ockerson also had charge of sediment work during the season, and made the soundings in relation to sand-wave determinations.

When the soundings, &c., had been finished the instructions required that the topographical parties should commence the regular work of the survey at Scanlon's Landing, where the work of the previous year stopped, and carry it down the river. Assistant Engineer Eisenmann, having completed the soundings, &c., of his section to the foot of Bordeaux Chute, was, December 24, taken up the river.

Assistant Engineer Darling had by this time completed the work required between Scanlon's Landing and Commerce, and was taken up the river at the same time; his boat was left at the government light, a short distance below Scanlon's Landing, while Mr Eisenmann's boat was left near foot of Cat Island (No. 50).

Assistant Engineer Ockerson, having finished the work required by the Board of Engineers, was, on January 24, 1879, moved up the river to a point on the Arkansas shore 2 miles below Bennett's Landing.

The sections required for observations concerning sand-waves were located as follows:

1°. The deep-water section near Trotter's Field Landing, 2¼ miles above Helena.

2°. The shoal-water section just below the town.

Five lines 100 meters apart were fixed for each section, and soundings taken on them by Mr. Ockerson and party; 1°, December 27 and 28, 1878; 2°, January 21 and 23, 1879.

The party on the steamer was under my personal supervision, and consisted of Francis Devroe, foreman and acting mate, and four men. When the steamer was not engaged in moving or supplying the different parties or occupied with section work, this party was used in making borings. The steamer was laid up nearly a week in Memphis during December, having her shaft repaired. From January 1 to 16, the weather was so cold that no boring could be done, and from the morning of January 4th to the 13th the boat was frozen in the ice above Bordeaux Chute.

On January 15 the Mississippi was cut down and sunk by the ice. When the extreme cold weather set in, about January 1, the river was falling, and continued to do so until about the 11th or 12th, when it turned, and for some time rose at the rate of about 2 feet per diem. The Mississippi was towed up to the landing, and left on a little shelvy bar just above it. The high-water prevented anything more being done to her until February 24, when the river had gone down, so as to leave her damaged side exposed. Carpenters were then put at work on her, but before the work could be completed the river rose again, and the hole was patched temporarily. On March 1 she was towed up to Fort Pickering and hauled out on the shore, so that the job could be completed. At present her hull is in good condition. The hole cut in her side was 44 feet long and 8 inches wide. One side of her cabin was very much torn up by the ice, but still she can be repaired, so as to be of further use when required.

The cold weather already spoken of interfered considerably with work of all kinds, while the high-water which followed soon after, overflowing the low-lands and filling the swamps and bayous, almost stopped every thing. The highest water during the season was on January 29, when the Memphis gauge read 28 feet 11 inches.

During the fore part of March the atmosphere was very unfavorable for reading angles, on account of smoke from burning over old cotton-fields, and as Lieutenant Price reported that but little or no progress could be made with the triangulation, the Louisiana was taken to Memphis March 6, and laid up.

The Tennessee was taken up on the 7th and the Arkansas on the 10th. Mr. Darling's party had been moved up on the 28th of February. Assistant Engineer L. L. Wheeler, having carried the precise levels as far as Friar's Point, was taken up the river to Norfolk Landing February 7, and directed to report with his party to Assistant Engineer Darling for topographical duty. His party was discharged, and he was ordered to Detroit a few days before Mr. Darling was moved to town.

On January 29 I had the honor, in complying with the instructions of your letter of January 14, to submit a plan for organizing and maintaining a party to be left at or near Helena during the summer to continue the sediment observations and cross-section work; in it I recommended that Mr. J. B. Johnson be put in charge of the party, and that Mr. Childs be retained as recorder; also that the party be quartered on the Pioneer.

My plan having been approved in your letter of February 8, the Pioneer was furnished, upon Mr. Johnson's requisition, with the necessary outfit from the other boats, and on March 10 Mr. Johnson started down the river with her.

There being no further work for the steamer, she was sent up the river to Saint Louis on the 11th of March. On the same date I left Memphis for Detroit, arriving here on the 14th.

The work accomplished during the season may be summed up as follows:

Triangulation.—From line △ Fairview—△State Line to 2 miles above Helena, a distance of about 50 miles, Assistant Engineer Wisner measured a secondary base line at Harbert's Point, one mile long, and made the necessary comparisons between the tubes used in the measurement and the standard iron 15-feet bar. Lieutenant Price determined the azimuth of the base and connected it with the triangulation.

Precise levels.—From Austin to Friar's Point, a distance of 27 miles, work was done in duplicate. At Helena levels were carried across the river, and the gauge at that point connected with the Memphis gauge. Permanent bench-marks were established when necessary. Some of the work was done in quadruplicate, but is counted in as only done in duplicate.

Topography.—From Scanlon's Landing to Mrs. Baldwin's, below Commerce cut-off, a distance along the main channel of the river, according to Major Suter's map, of 26 miles. The survey of Council Bend shows 14 miles more, or 40 miles in all. The contour planes were taken 5 feet apart instead of 3 feet, as was the case last year.

Hydrography.—For the regular survey extended from Scanlon's Landing to Walnut Bend Landing, foot of Bordeaux Chute, a distance of 36 miles down the main channel, or with Council Bend, making 50 miles in all.

The section of river from Austin to Delta, surveyed by Mr. Ockerson, covered 25 miles. The work consisted in running the shore-line of banks and bars, sounding, determining water-slope, and carrying a duplicate line of levels down one bank.

Water-slope.—This was determined for short stretches of river, and was done at the same time the sounding was being done.

Sediment.—This work was commenced November 28, and continued throughout the season.

Sand-wave observations.—This work, as already stated, was done by Mr. Ockerson's party, and consisted in sounding the 10 lines, 5 in each section—Trotter's and Helena twice.

Borings were made as follows: Near △ Watson's, abreast of Horn Lake bar, on Tennessee side of the river; on sand bar in Montezuma Bend; on Mississippi side of river at Harbert's Point; a short distance south of saw-mill below Helena, abreast of head of towhead in Montezuma Bend, on Arkansas side of the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. LOCKWOOD,
First Lieutenant of Engineers.

Maj. C. B. COMSTOCK,
Corps of Engineers.

BORING.

The apparatus used during the past season was the ordinary drive-well described in previous reports. The apparatus proper worked very well. Once the threads in the steel driving-cap were stripped and had to be recut. The old pipe that had been in use for the two preceding seasons was well nigh worthless, the iron from repeated driving and pounding having become very granular in its structure, so that the threads on the ends of the sections frequently stripped or broke short off in the unions while being driven. This caused a good deal of delay. A pipe stock and die were purchased and found of great service. In cutting threads on the sections great care should be taken in centering the pipe in the die so that the sections will join in a straight line.

The driving point and socket were lost at Cairo, in the early winter of 1877, and have never been replaced. This should be done before any more work is done with the apparatus, as in driving through coarse gravel the point is absolutely necessary. In ordinary soil no point is needed.

The following tables show the strata passed through in each well and the size of the particles at different depths.

BORING No. 1.—*Close to water and 204 meters above △ Watson.*

[Reference of site, 198.8 feet; of bottom, 122.3 feet.]

Depth.	Material.	Size of particles.	Remarks.
Feet.			
10	Sand	10 per cent. less than 0.002 inch	Same as at surface.
		30 per cent. between 0.002 inch and 0.01 inch	Light color; siliceous.
		60 per cent. between 0 01 inch and 0.02 inch	
26	....do	10 per cent. less than 0.005 inch	Light color; siliceous.
		25 per cent. between 0.005 inch and 0.015 inch	
		65 per cent. between 0.015 inch and 0.03 inch	
26 to 27	Blue clay stratum about 1 foot thick; then sand again		
40	Sand	25 per cent. less than 0.005 inch	Dark color; siliceous.
		50 per cent. between 0.005 inch and 0.015 inch	
		25 per cent. between 0.015 inch and 0.025 inch	
52	....do	30 per cent. less than 0.005 inch	
		40 per cent. between 0.005 inch and 0.01 inch	
		30 per cent. between 0.01 inch and 0.025 inch	
58	....do	5 per cent. less than 0.005 inch	Occasional grains 0.08 inch.
		45 per cent. between 0.005 inch and 0.015 inch	
		50 per cent. between 0.015 inch and 0.025 inch	
64	....do	70 per cent. between 0.005 inch and 0.01 inch	
		30 per cent. between 0.01 inch and 0.015 inch	
70	....do	40 per cent. between 0.005 inch and 0.015 inch	Sand grows coarser as hole gets deeper.
		60 per cent. between 0.015 inch and 0.11 inch	

otal depth of the well was 76.5 feet. At 72 feet a cottonwood log was struck, head of the pipe had its threads stripped by the steel driving-cap at 76.5 feet. g made November 29 and 30, 1878.
ın of well 37 feet below bottom of river.

No. 2.—*On sand bar in Montezuma Bend, located on Mr. Ockerson's Field Sheet No.* 12.

[Reference of site, 167.2 feet; of bottom, 104.2 feet.]

Material.	Size of particles.	Remarks.
Sand	35 per cent. less than 0.005 inch	Sand from surface down same.
	50 per cent. between 0.005 inch and 0.01 inch	
	15 per cent. between 0.01 inch and 0.02 inch	
....do	25 per cent. between 0.01 inch and 0.02 inch	Same to 20 feet.
	55 per cent. between 0.005 inch and 0.01 inch	
	20 per cent. less than 0.005 inch	
Blue clay; sand similar to above mixed with it		
Sand	10 per cent. between 0.01 inch and 0.02 inch	
	15 per cent. between 0.005 inch and 0.01 inch	
	75 per cent. less than 0.005 inch	
....do	5 per cent. between 0.01 inch and 0.02 inch	
	15 per cent. between 0.005 inch and 0.01 inch	
	80 per cent. less than 0.005 inch	
....do	70 per cent. between 0.01 inch and 0.02 inch	Occasional grains 0.2 inch or 0.3 inch diameter.
	15 per cent. between 0.005 inch and 0.01 inch	
	15 per cent. less than 0.005 inch	
....do	30 per cent. greater than 0.02 inch up to 0.05 inch	
	50 per cent. between 0.01 inch and 0.02 inch	
	20 per cent. less than 0.01 inch	
....do	10 per cent. between 0.02 inch and 0.03 inch	
	60 per cent. between 0.01 inch and 0.02 inch	
	30 per cent. less than 0.01 inch	
....do	25 per cent. between 0.01 inch and 0.02 inch	
	50 per cent. between 0.005 inch and 0.010 inch	
	25 per cent. less than 0.005 inch	
....do	Same as above	

feet the pipe struck a cottonwood log and had to be withdrawn; a piece of 12 inches long was brought up cut square across the grain. The water was so fast that there was danger of the boat grounding, and in addition the r turned very cold, so that boring in this locality was abandoned.
k done December 30 and 31, 1878.
ng extended to within 11 feet of river bottom abreast of the boring site.

BORING NO. 3.—*At Harbert's Point, 200 meters above △ Shoo Fly.*

[Reference of site, 194.2 feet; of bottom of well, 94.2.]

Material.	Size of particles.	Remarks.
Mold	Silt and surface deposit	
Brown clay and silt		
Blue clay		
Brown sand	20 per cent. between 0.01 inch and 0.015 inch	
	25 per cent. between 0.005 inch and 0.01 inch	
	55 per cent. less than 0.005 inch	
.....do	40 per cent. between 0.01 inch and 0.02 inch	
	30 per cent. between 0.005 inch and 0.01 inch	
	30 per cent. less than 0.005 inch	
Gray sand	50 per cent. between 0.01 inch and 0.02 inch	
	50 per cent. less than 0.01 inch	
.....do	40 per cent. between 0.01 inch and 0.015 inch	Mixed with silt.
	60 per cent. less than 0.01 inch	
.....do	Same as above	
.....do	10 per cent. between 0.01 inch and 0.015 inch	Very little silt.
	45 per cent. between 0.005 inch and 0.01 inch	
	45 per cent. less than 0.005 inch	
Sand	5 per cent. between 0.01 inch and 0.015 inch	
	45 per cent. between 0.005 inch and 0.01 inch	
	50 per cent. less than 0.005 inch	
.....do	50 per cent. between 0.01 inch and 0.02 inch	
	30 per cent. between 0.005 inch and 0.01 inch	
	20 per cent. less than 0.005 inch	

From 60 feet down to 100 feet the material brought up was pure sand, quite regular in size.

The above-described well was commenced January 30, but the upper end of the pipe broke off after the pipe was down 18 feet. During the 31st the upper threads were stripped several times, and on February 1 the steel driving-cap was taken to Memphis to be upset and have a new thread cut in it. Boring was resumed on February 4, and completed on the 7th.

Boring extended 9 feet below river bottom.

BORING NO. 4.—*Forty feet above* △ 40 *(Ockerson).*

[Reference of site, 190.3 feet; reference of bottom of well, 105.3 feet.]

Depth.	Material.	Size of particles.	Remarks.
Feet.			
0 to 6 ..	Surface soil and mud; drab color.	.....	
6 to 16 .	Blue clay; free from sand.	.....	
16 ..	.....do	.....	
At 24 ..	.....do	.....	
At 30 ..	.....do	.....	
At 36 ..	.....do	.....	
At 42 ..	.....do	.....	
At 48 ..	.....do	.....	
At 54 ..	.....do	Some sand; none greater than 0.005 inch	
At 80 ..	Sand and blue clay.....	10 per cent. larger than 0.01 inch	
		70 per cent. between 0.005 inch and 0.01 inch ..	
		20 per cent. less than 0.005 inch	
At 85 ..	Rock	Bed rock	

The progress of the pipe was stopped at 85 feet. Upon drawing it up, the bottom section for a length of 2 feet was found to be split and the bottom very much battered. The lower part of the pipe was filled with clay, decomposed rock, and fragments of the rock itself, containing fossil shells.

Rock, arenacious-greenish color, especially when wet.

This work was done February 11 and 12, 1879.

The bottom of the well was 23 feet below the river bottom.

BORING NO. 5.—*Abreast of head of Montezuma Towhead, on Arkansas side of river.*

[Reference of site, 182.0 feet; reference of bottom of well, 87.0 feet.]

Depth.	Material.	Size of particles.	Remarks.
Feet.			
0 to 6 ..	Brown clay	No sand.....	Reference of zero of gauge at Helena, 148.9 feet. Distance from gauge to boring site, 6 miles. River slope, 0.40 feet per mile. Reading of Helena gauge, Feb. 20, 28.5 feet. Distance from plane of boring site to water surface, Feb. 20, 7 feet.
At 12 ..	....do	Some sand; 5 per cent. over 0.005 inch	
At 18 ..	....do	Some sand; none over 0.005 inch	
At 24 ..	Sand.....	50 per cent. between 0.005 inch and 0.01 inch	
		50 per cent. less than 0.005 inch	
At 30 ..	....do	70 per cent. between 0.005 inch and 0.01 inch	
		30 per cent. less than 0.005 inch	
At 36 ..	....do	Same as at 30 feet	
At 42 ..	....do	30 per cent. larger than 0.01 inch	
	And some clay.....	40 per cent. between 0.005 inch and 0.01 inch	
		30 per cent. less than 0.005 inch	
At 48 ..	Same	40 per cent. between 0.01 inch and 0.02 inch	
		30 per cent. between 0.005 inch and 0.01 inch	
		30 per cent. less than 0.005 inch	
At 95 ..	Same	60 per cent. between 0.02 and 0.05 inch	
		20 per cent. between 0.01 and 0.02 inch	
		20 per cent. less than 0.01 inch	

This boring was made February 19 and 20. The pipe parted while being drawn up, 42 feet remaining in the ground. In hauling up the pipe the jack-screws were generally used to get up one length, then the clamp was fastened on, and pry-poles used. The boring extended 61 feet lower than the river bottom in the chute; 23 feet lower than the main river bottom abreast of the site. The river bottom at Delta was 7 feet lower than bottom of well.

SEDIMENT.

Observations to determine the amount of sediment in water at surface and at one foot from the bottom of the river were commenced November 28, and continued throughout the season. As stated before, Mr. Ockerson had charge of this work.

structions under which the work was done were as follows:
et average values: Surface samples will, when practicable, be taken at about
he width of the river. These will be mixed, and the samples to be kept will
n from their mixture. The same for bottom water. Surface and bottom
re, of course, always to be kept separate, but are to undergo the same treat-
* * *

hore; having thoroughly stirred up the surface water so that the coarse grains
in suspension, take a known volume of it, a little less than one-fifth the vol-
he holder, and put it into a large fruit-jar or other convenient holder. * * *
ys' samples of equal values (one sample being taken on each day) should
ll one jar, which will then be set aside to settle till its water is nearly or quite
* * *

water in a jar having become nearly or quite clear, the clear water is
l off, and what remains in the jar is poured on a filter-paper, using two if one
e jar rinsed with a little clear water, and the rinsings poured on the filter-
The filtrate and filter-paper are allowed to dry thoroughly in company with
filter-paper of the same size (weight?) and quality. Then the filtrate with
r is weighed, and also the clean filter-paper. The latter weight subtracted
former gives the weight of the sediment."
le was found in getting a bucket that would work well in getting bottom
The results obtained for sediment at the bottom of the river indicate that in
ses sand and mud, stirred up by the bucket striking the bottom, were brought
rendering those results worthless. The observations were made from Austin
and in the vicinity of Bennett's Landing and Commerce. The measured
taken each day was 100 grammes, so that in the table following the column
"sediment" shows the amount of sediment in 500 grammes of water. The
sediment is not given.

SEDIMENT OBSERVATIONS.

n the following notes the omissions marked thus (×) were made because no confidence is placed
results, as the apparatus used for obtaining bottom specimens did not work satisfactorily.

Dates.	Depth.	Weight of water.	Weight of sediment.	Proportion of sediment to water by weight.	Per cent. of particles by diameter.			Remarks.
					Inches, .0 to .002.	Inches, .002 to .005.	Inches, .005 to .01.	
		Millig's.						
13 to 17, incl....	Surface..	500, 000	288. 8	1/1731	25	40	35	
	Bottom..	500, 000	303. 8	1/1643	80	20	....	
18 to 22, incl....	Surface..	500, 000	260. 8	1/1917	40	40	20	
	Bottom..	500, 000	305. 0	1/1638	100	....	....	
23 to 27, incl....	Surface..	500, 000	218. 8	1/2285	60	40	....	
	Bottom..	500, 000	238. 1	1/2100	55	30	15	Pieces of glass found.
28 to Jan. 1, incl.	Surface..	500, 000	174. 2	1/2870	80	20	....	
	Bottom..	500, 000	202. 5	1/2468	60	30	10	
2 to 6, incl.....	Surface..	500, 000	198. 2	1/2523	40	50	10	On last two dates the specimens were taken from only one side of the river. Running ice prevented crossing.
	Bottom..	500, 000	.....	.....	....	....	....	
7 to 11, incl.....	Surface..	500, 000	192. 6	1/2598	60	40	....	
	Bottom..	500, 000	240. 5	1/2079	40	40	20	See No. 5.
12 to 16, incl....	Surface..	500, 000	213. 2	1/2345	85	15	....	Specimens of 12th, 13th, and 15th were taken only on one side of river. Ice (see note at 5).
	Bottom..	.....	(×)	.....	....	....	....	
17 to 21, incl....	Surface..	500, 000	481. 5	1/1038	100	....	....	First bottom filter-paper broke and sediment not all washed off.
	Bottom..	.....	(×)	.....	....	....	....	
22 to 26, incl....	Surface..	500, 000	394. 0	1/1268	90	10	....	
	Bottom..	.....	(×)	.....	....	....	....	
27 to 31, incl....	Surface..	500, 000	332. 5	1/1504	100	....	....	
	Bottom..	.....	(×)	.....	....	....	....	
1 to 5, incl.....	Surface..	500, 000	223. 3	1/2238	95	5	....	
	Bottom..	.....	(×)	.....	....	....	....	
6 to 10, incl.....	Surface..	500, 000	232. 0	1/2155	100	....	....	
	Bottom..	.....	(×)	.....	....	....	....	
11 to 15, incl....	Surface..	.....	515. 3	.....	....	....	....	By mistake the surface specimens of 14th and 15th were put in bottom jar.
	Bottom..	.....	360. 6	.....	....	....	....	
16 to 20, incl....	Surface..	500, 000	205. 7	1/2431	100	....	.	
	Bottom..	.....	(×)	.....	....	....	....	

Sediment observations—Continued.

No. of observation.	Dates.	Depth.	Weight of water.	Weight of sediment.	Proportion of sediment to water by weight.	Per cent. of particles by diameter.			Remar
						Inches, .0 to .002	Inches, .002 to .005.	Inches, .005 to .01.	
			Millig's.						
15	Feb. 21 to 25, incl....	Surface..	500, 000	168. 4	1/2975	....	....	....	Thrown out; so
		Bottom..	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	sand too large. bottom jar wa glass got in a be separated.
16	Feb. 25 to Mar. 1, incl.	Surface..	500, 000	136. 0	1/3677	30	30	20	20 per cent. >
		Bottom..	.....	(×)	.....	...	...	...	
17	Mar. 2 to 6, incl.....	Surface..	559, 500	169. 1	1/3308	40	20	20	20 per cent. >
		Bottom..	559, 500	.....	.....	....	....	....	

RIVER SLOPE.

The slope of the water surface was determined for short sections of the Scanlon's Landing to Delta, with the exception of a short stretch betwe Bend Landing and Austin, or more properly O. K. Landing. The method a to set out gauges from two to six miles apart, the zeros of which were car nected by a line of levels, and take simultaneous readings on them for five h difference in height of the water surfaces at the two gauges divided by th between them in miles gives the slope or fall per mile.

In cases where it was necessary to get the gauge-readings before the l run in order to obtain the slope corresponding to a certain stage of water, were established in the usual way, and their zeros referred to bench-mar bank in some secure place, these bench-marks being connected with the le ward.

Locality.	Distance between gauges.	Date.	Stage of river at Memphis.	Rising or falling per hour; + rising, − falling.	Surface slope per mile.	Remarks.
	Miles.	1879.		*Feet.*	*Feet.*	
Scanlon's Landing to Norfolk Landing.	6. 9	Jan. 2	9. 8	−0. 035	0. 34	Gauge.—Scanlon's, in straight river.
Scanlon's Landing to Norfolk Landing.	6. 6	Jan. 26	28. 3	+0. 017	0. 42	Gauge.—Norfolk, in curr river. Two gauges near
		1878.				
Norfolk Landing to Star Landing.	4. 4	Dec. 6	17. 2	+0. 127	0. 35	Gauge.—Star Landing, straight river.
		1879.				
Norfolk Landing to Star Landing.	4. 8	Jan. 28	28. 9	+0. 014	0. 36	
		1878.				
Star Landing to Bennett's Landing.	5. 3	Dec. 10	20. 7	−0. 006	0. 25	Gauge.—Bennett's Land rent, convex bend.
Bennett's Landing to Commerce Landing.	6. 2	Dec. 12	20. 3	−0. 010	0. 44	Gauge.—Commerce Land rent, convex bend.
		1878.				
Commerce Landing down to No. 2.	2. 5	Nov. 30	4. 8	.....	0. 415	Gauge No. 2, at foot of C head, in main current.
No. 3 to No. 4.....	2. 6	Dec. 13	20. 4	.....	0. 729	Gauge No. 3, in current bend; No. 4, same, at M ing.
No. 4 to No. 5.....	3. 3	Dec. 17	21. 1	.....	0. 426	Gauge No. 5, in current at deaux Chute.
No. 5 to No. 6.....	3. 05	Dec. 21	21. 0	.....	1. 090	Gauge No. 6, in current a deaux Chute.
		1879.				
△ Star Landing to "O" Gauge No. 1.	7. 42	Jan. 29	28. 9	.....	0. 380	Both gauges in current river, "O" 1 2,100 met Cottonwood.
Commerce Landing (No. 1) to No. 10.	3. 11	Jan. 29	28. 9	.....	0. 724	No. 10, at foot of bar, Cla

Locality.	Distance between gauges.	Date.	Stage of river at Memphis.	Surface slope per mile.	Remarks.
	Miles.	1878.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	
Between (Gauge 1) O. K. Landing and Harbert's Point (Gauge 2).	2.17	Nov. 29	4.8	0.31	Gauge No. 1.—Just above where current strikes the bank above O. K. Gauge No. 2.—A short distance below where main channel leaves left bank.
		1879.			
Between Harbert's Point and Saint Francis Island (Gauge 4).	6.22	Feb. 19	20.2	0.475	Gauge No. 4.—Behind a sand point, out of the current, and opposite Saint Francis Bend.
		1878.			
Between Saint Francis Island and Helena Island (Gauge 6).	4.35	Dec. 11	20.7	0.243	Gauge No. 6.—A little above where current strikes the bend at Helena Island.
Between Helena Island and point above Glendale (Gauge 8).	2.71	Dec. 18	20.9	0.610	Gauge No. 8.—A short distance below where current leaves left bank.
Between point above Glendale and bar below (Gauge 10).	2.92	Dec. 23	20.8	0.298	Gauge No. 10.—Out of current.
		1879.			
Between bar below Glendale and Grant's Pass (Gauge 11).	4.50	Jan. 3	9.2	0.370	Gauge No. 11.—A short distance above where main current strikes the bank in Montezuma Bend.
Between Grant's Pass and Delta (Gauge 13).	3.11	Jan. 4	8.7	0.357	Gauge No. 13.—A short distance below where current leaves the left bank.

APPENDIX No. 4.

REPORTS OF CHIEFS OF PARTIES.

1.—REPORT OF LIEUTENANT P. M. PRICE, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

DETROIT, MICH., *May* 1, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the duties upon which I have been engaged since June 30, 1878:

During the month of July I was in the office. On July 30 I was directed to proceed on August 2 to Sandusky, Ohio, to read the angles at the ends, at the two angular points, and at the auxiliary station of the Cedar Point base line which was then being measured. I used the Pistor and Martin 14-inch theodolite, and obtained twenty-four combined results in each angle. I also read to the steeple of the Methodist Church from the east and west base stations, and connected the steeple with the longitude post of 1868 by azimuths and distances.

The above work was completed, and I returned to Detroit on October 26.

On November 1, I was directed to proceed to Memphis, Tenn., reporting *en route* to Lieutenant Lockwood, at Louisville, Ky., for instructions in regard to the beginning of the survey at Memphis. I was also to remain at Louisville to assist Lieutenant Lockwood in preparing the quarter-boats until the yellow fever had abated sufficiently at Memphis to render it safe to go there. I reached Memphis on November 16, and between that time and the 20th, when Lieutenant Lockwood arrived with the new boats, I had the Arkansas disinfected and cleaned.

During the field season I had charge of the survey-boat Louisiana, the parties on which consisting, besides myself, of Assistant Engineer G. Y. Wisner, Recorders G. W. Carman and C. M. Lightner, and a crew of 14 men, were directed to do the secondary triangulation.

The angles were read by Mr. Wisner and myself, my instrument being the 12-inch Troughton and Simms theodolite.

The *Louisiana* was towed down to Norfolk Landing on the 24th of November.

The triangulation was commenced at the line Fairview—State-Line—the closing line of the preceding season's triangulation, by the occupation of those two stations.

Much time and labor were saved by the use of portable stations, five of which I had made by the crew at the commencement of the season. The tripods—three of which were 12 feet, and two 6 feet, in height—were made of 4 by 4 inch stuff, braced by 2 by 4 inch scantling, and the parts were fastened together by ½-inch bolts, 6½ and 7 inches long, so that they could be readily taken apart and put together again. It was found, however, that it was unnecessary to take the tripods apart in transporting them. One could be readily carried in the six-oared cutter by placing it across the bow. The

corner posts of the platforms were 3 by 3 inch scantling, and the braces, 2 by 4 inch scantling, and were put together by bolts in the same manner as the tripods. The platform had to be completely taken apart in moving the station.

The triangulation was continued without interruption, other than that caused by occasional bad weather, until Walnut Bend was reached, on the 2d of January. During the night of the 2d, ice commenced running in the river and continued until the 18th of January, and during this time triangulation was completely suspended, as it was impossible to cross the river to put up targets or stations. Work was resumed on the 18th, but was again interrupted on the 24th, by which time the river had risen to such a height as to overflow its banks in many places and prevent the location of stations and cutting of lines. We were not able to proceed with the triangulation until February 3. On the 8th it had been completed to the mouth of the Saint Francis River, and on the 10th the Louisiana was towed back to Harbert's Point, orders having been received that a base line should be measured by Mr. Wisner and that I should read the angles to connect the base line with the triangulation. I also determined the azimuth of the base line by three nights' observations on Polaris, and two on δ Ursæ Minoris, at their elongations.

The operations at the base line were completed and the triangulation taken up again on the 1st of March, and the last stations were occupied on the 4th of March. The triangulation closed on the line △ Helena Island—at the head of Helena Island—and △ Adams on the Arkansas shore about 2¼ miles above Helena. It is believed that both these stations will remain for several years.

During the season I occupied 32 stations and read 126 angles, obtaining 8 combined results on each angle.

Recorder C. M. Lightner rendered efficient service during the season.

The Louisiana was towed up to Memphis on March 6, and on the following day the property was stored in the warehouse and the crew discharged. I returned to Detroit on the 16th of March, and since that time have been engaged in tabulating the results of the winter's work and in collecting material for a history of the Lake Survey.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PHILIP M. PRICE,
First Lieutenant of Engineers.

Maj. C. B. COMSTOCK,
Corps of Engineers.

2.—REPORT OF MR. G. Y. WISNER, ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

OFFICE UNITED STATES LAKE SURVEY,
Detroit, Mich., April 30, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of work done by the party under my charge since September 4, 1878.

In accordance with your instructions of September 4, 1878, the party was organized, with J. C. Eaton as recorder and T. C. Hockridge as observer's attendant, and proceeded at once to Sturgis, Mich., to continue the measurement of angles of the primary triangulation between Lake Erie and Lake Michigan.

The party remained in the field until November 8, and then returned to Detroit for the season.

On November 18, I again left Detroit for field-work and reported to Lieut. D. W. Lockwood, at Memphis, Tenn., for duty on board the United States survey-boat Louisiana, and until March 7, 1879, was occupied, in connection with Lieut. P. M. Price, in reconnoitering and measuring angles for the triangulation of the Mississippi River, and in measuring a base line at Harbert's Point, Miss.

On March 10, I returned to this office, and since then have been occupied with the reduction and compilation of my past season's fieldnotes, reduction of the water-level records for the lakes, and duplicate computation of a portion of the levels of precision for the Mississippi River.

The following table gives a summary of field work:

Triangulation between Lake Erie and Lake Michigan:	
Number of stations occupied	7
Number of primary angles measured	32
Number of vertical angles measured	27
Mississippi River triangulations:	
Number of stations located	63
Number of stations occupied	31
Number of angles measured	118
Number of base lines measured	1

Very respectfully submitted.

GEO. Y. WISNER,
Assistant Engineer.

Maj. C. B. COMSTOCK,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

3.—REPORT OF MR. R. S. WOODWARD, ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

OFFICE UNITED STATES LAKE SURVEY,
April 30, 1879.

SIR: In compliance with your orders of April, 1879, I have the honor to submit the following report of field and office work done by me between July 3, 1878, and May 1, 1879.

On July 3, 1878, I left Detroit with instructions to remeasure the primary angles at stations Oswego, Stony Point, south base, and Gasport, locate a shoal in the Saint Lawrence River near Dickinson's Landing, and inspect the water-gauge stations at Sacket's Harbor, N. Y., Charlotte, N. Y., Erie, Pa., and Cleveland, Ohio.

The work was completed November 25, on which date I returned to Detroit.

In the triangulation, one new line, viz, Oswego, south base, was observed over in both directions, and several new sum-angles were measured. The work at Oswego was delayed and rendered tedious and unsatisfactory by haze, high wind, and lack of refraction on the lines to Vanderlip and Duck stations. It is probable, however, that the ten new sum-angles observed, together with the measurements of 1875, will give a good determination of the angles.

At Stony Point and Gosport stations considerable delay was caused by gales.

Between November 25, 1878, and May 1, 1879, I have been engaged chiefly on the following office work:

1. Tabulation of angles read by me in 1878, with computation and application of corrections for positions of instrument and signals.
2. Tabulation of primary angles read by Assistant Engineer G. Y. Wisner in 1878, with computation and application of corrections for positions of instrument and signals.
3. Computation of adjustment of quadrilateral about Minnesota Point base-line.
4. Reduction of eight nights' time observations made by Capt. H. M. Adams, and two nights' time observations made by Lieut. C. F. Powell, in 1878.

During the past winter, also, the results of observations which have been made since the spring of 1876, for determining the constants of the Troughton and Simms theodolite No. 3, have been collected, and are given in MS. Report No. 1009.

The constants determined are:

1. Value of space on horizontal limb between graduation marks 359° 55′ and 00°.
2. Value 1 division of vertical circle level.
3. Value 1 division of striding level.
4. Constants in terms of periodic series eliminated in mean of the readings of the microscopes on horizontal limb.
5. Constants in terms of periodic series not eliminated in the mean of the readings of the microscopes on horizontal limb.

The following is a summary of the season's field work:

Number stations occupied	4
Number angles measured	35
Number water-gauge stations inspected	4

Very respectfully,

R. S. WOODWARD,
Assistant Engineer.

General C. B. COMSTOCK,
Superintendent United States Lake Survey.

4.—REPORT OF MR. J. A. OCKERSON, ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

OFFICE UNITED STATES LAKE SURVEY, *May* 1, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of work done by the party under my charge during the winter of 1878–'79 on the survey of the Mississippi River.

I arrived at Memphis, Tenn., on November 20, and on the 21st was assigned quarters on the United States survey-boat Tennessee.

After taking on board the necessary property, the quarter-boat was towed to O. K. Landing, Miss., 60 miles below Memphis. In accordance with instructions from Lieut. D. W. Lockwood, a survey extending from near Austin to Delta, Miss., for the Mississippi River Board of Engineers, was begun on November 28.

This survey, which was in advance of the secondary triangulation, comprised a tertiary triangulation, a duplicate line of levels, determination of river slope, shore line of both banks, of bars, tow-heads, and islands; topography of bars and tow-heads and soundings.

Observations for azimuth were made at O. K. Landing, and the triangulation was

carried from a carefully chained base-line to a check base at the end of the work, where observations for azimuth were also made, as a check on previous determinations.

A duplicate line of levels was carried down the left bank of the river. The line was duplicated by using two rods over the same turning points, the height of the instrument being changed for each rod. Between Austin and Trotter's Landing, a distance of about 18 miles, the mean result differed from the precise levels 0.030 foot, being smaller.

At Delta, a distance of 12 miles from Trotter's Landing, the mean result differed from the precise levels 0.124 foot, being smaller.

Gauges to determine river slope were placed at intervals averaging 3.6 miles, the greatest distance being 6.2 and the shortest 2.2 miles.

The elevations of zeros were determined by the ordinary levels, and to determine slope simultaneous readings were taken at two gauges for at least five hours. These readings were taken when the river was nearly stationary, as determinations made when the river is either rising or falling rapidly are necessarily erroneous.

The river slope changes with every change of the stage of the river; therefore these determinations are only true for the stage at which they were made.

The results are given in Table No. 1.

The northwest corner of Township 29 north, range 3 west, was connected with the survey.

At Delta the elevation of the high-water mark of 1874 was determined.

The record was kept by Mr. T. B. Hooker, who marked on a gate-post the highest point reached, which was on April 17.

The elevation of this point above the datum plane = 189.8 feet; on January 11, 1879, water surface was 153.4 feet above datum plane.

SOUNDINGS.

In sounding, a lead weighing 19½ pounds was used, as it was found that a light lead, such as was used in sounding on the lakes, did not give good results. A smaller lead-line would be better, as a smaller surface would then be exposed to the action of the current.

Generally, lines were sounded across the river at intervals of from 250 to 500 meters. But where the current was rapid and the water deep, better results were obtained by sounding lines longitudinally, allowing the cutter to float down, the crew rowing just enough to give steerage way. Soundings were located with theodolites from these tertiary points on shore.

The Prairie Point Bar and the bar below Glendale were surveyed twice, at stages differing about 16 feet. There are both soundings and elevations determined by theodolite, covering the same area. On reducing soundings to elevations above datum plane, and comparing with topographic elevations, they were found to agree very closely, showing that in the cases quoted the elevation of the bars was not changed by their being submerged.

CAVING BANKS.

On the left bank, from the foot of Ship Island down about a mile, the bank is clay and sand, and is caving rapidly.

The right bank opposite Shoo Fly Bar, composed of sand and silt, is said to have caved 400 feet in four years. The soil does not break away in large masses, as in the case of clay banks, but crumbles in and washes away, much as though it was fine dry sand.

Near the mouth of the Saint Francis River the right bank is caving slightly.

The next caving is at Helena Island, and extends along the left bank to three-fourths of a mile below Trotter's Landing. The island is composed of very loose soil, which wears away easily.

At Trotter's Landing the bank is clay and sand, and during the time the party was working in that vicinity, caving was going on at the rate of 10 feet per day.

In the bend below Helena the banks are silt and sand, and caving.

In Montezuma Bend the banks are silt with streaks of blue clay overlying sand, and cave rapidly, entire plantations having disappeared. The process here seems to be that the sand washes out underneath, and the firmer soil composing the upper strata settles with the river bodily, often leaving the trees erect for some time. In this way several acres disappear at the same time. When the ground begins to settle, the process is hastened by the rain which flows into the seam behind it. After it once becomes submerged it wears away quite rapidly.

BARS AND TOW-HEADS.

The middle bars between O. K. and Harbert's Landings are chiefly sand, except at the lower end, where silt is found. Opposite these bars, on the right bank, is a sand

bar extending down about a mile below Harbert's Landing. There is no gravel on either of these bars. The sand is divided about as follows, viz: 45 per cent. less than 0.01 inch, 40 per cent. between 0.01 and 0.02 inch, and 15 per cent. above 0.02 inch in diameter.

Shoo Fly Bar lies about a mile below Harbert's Landing. The head of the bar is mostly gravel, varying from 0.1 inch to 4.0 inches in diameter.

The main part of the bar is sand, of which 40 per cent. is less than 0.02 inch in diameter, 40 per cent. between 0.02 inch and 0.04 inch, and 20 per cent. above 0.04 inch. At the lower end is a narrow strip of silt.

The only information in regard to the movement of this bar downstream was obtained from a pilot, and a negro who had lived near it four years. The former said it was moving down stream rapidly, but could not tell how fast. The latter said it had moved down nearly half a mile in four years.

The point bar on the left bank opposite is of the same character as Shoo Fly Bar, except that the gravel found at its head is smaller.

Saint Francis tow-head is chiefly silt, and is covered with a dense growth of cottonwood. A bar extends down from the lower end, and the upper end is wearing away rapidly.

The Prairie Point Bar is sand with a little fine gravel, the latter being less than 0.2 inch in diameter. Twenty per cent. of the sand is less than 0.005 inch in diameter, 50 per cent. between 0.005 inch and 0.01 inch, 20 per cent. between 0.01 inch and 0.02 inch, and 10 per cent. more than 0.02 inch.

Helena tow-head is chiefly sand of the same character as the bar, except near the lower end, where silt predominates. It is covered with a heavy growth of willows and cottonwood.

The bar on left bank extending from near Glendale to Grant's Pass is mostly sand, except at the lower end, which expands into a mud flat covered with small willows. A narrow strip of gravel extends along the upper portion of the bar. It varies in size from 0.1 inch to 4 inches in diameter. The sand along the higher portions of the bar has 75 per cent. less than 0.005 inch in diameter, 15 per cent. between 0.005, inch and 0.01 inch, and 10 per cent. above 0.01 inch.

Montezuma Bar is chiefly sand, except at the head, where considerable gravel is found. There is also a narrow strip of gravel on the right bank, near the foot of the bar.

It varies from ¾ inch down to coarse sand. A specimen of sand taken at low-water gives 10 per cent. less than 0.01 inch, 30 per cent. between 0.01 inch and 0.02 inch, and 60 per cent. between 0.02 inch and 0.05 inch in diameter. It was generally observed that the finer sand was found on the high parts of the bar, growing gradually coarser toward the lower portions. This indicates that specimens obtained where only a small part of the bar was exposed would not fairly represent the character of them.

The survey between O. K. Landing and Delta was completed, with the exception of one day's soundings, on January 3, when the ice began to run and prevented further work till January 18. The amount of work done is given in detail in Table No. 2.

TOPOGRAPHY.

On the arrival of the Little Eagle, the quarter-boat was towed up to Excelsior Landing, Ark., which point was reached on January 24, and topographical work was begun on the following day.

The river was so high by this time that the banks were overflowed in many places, and the swamps and the low ground back filled up to such an extent as to seriously retard the work. In some cases it became necessary, in cutting out section lines, for the axemen to work in water waist deep, though it was often so cold that ice would form during the night.

In the vicinity of Excelsior Landing the land is covered with a heavy growth of cane, vines, and woods, which made it necessary to do a great deal of chopping, and four extra axemen were employed for six days.

A stone line was established one and a quarter miles below Bennett's Landing. Four stones, two on each side, are placed on a line which is nearly at right angles to the direction of the river, and passes through secondary station cottonwood.

The stones nearest the bank are about a half a mile back, and the others one and a half miles back, from the river. They are carefully connected with the secondary triangulation, and their elevations are determined by duplicate levels.

On this section many of the secondary stations had been washed out, and it became necessary to supply their places by tertiary points.

The high water left so little of the banks exposed that no determination of their character was made, except to note whether they were caving or otherwise. Nearly opposite Commerce the caving on the right bank amounted to 300 feet or more in a

month. When topographical work was begun at Excelsior Landing the elevation of 37 feet mark on gauge on Bennett's Landing, as given in report of F. W. Lehmartz, 1878, was used.

Afterward the levels were connected with reference points 68 and 70, precise levels, which showed that the elevation of 37 feet mark as given was 0.632 feet too high. As the benchmark established at Bennett's Landing at the time the gauge was set could not be found, it was not determined whether the post on which the 37-foot mark was placed had settled, or whether an error was made in the precise levels between the main line of precise levels and the water-gauge.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in finding the reference points left by the precise levels. These usually consist of spikes driven into trees. The wood grows so rapidly that, although less than a year had elapsed since the spikes were driven, some of them were found to be covered to a depth of two inches.

In order to show the slope of the land from the river bank back, eight sections on the Arkansas side and six on the Mississippi side have been plotted and are appended herewith. These sections are a mile or more apart, and are taken nearly at right angles to the river. Narrow depressions, like bayous, &c., were not plotted. The line of average slope was put in by inspection after plotting its center of gravity from the mean ordinate and abscissa.

In addition to the regular topographical work, daily observations for sediment were made. The sections at Trotter's Landing and Glendale were also sounded twice.

The results of the sediment observations are given by Lieutenant Lockwood in his report.

On March 7 the quarter-boat was taken to Memphis, where the property was stored and the party discharged.

The amount of work done is given in table No. 3.

Since the close of the field season I have been engaged in reducing field notes and mapping.

I am indebted to Recorders B. H. Colby, H. C. Gould, and W. M. Childs for valuable assistance in the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. A. OCKERSON,
Assistant Engineer.

Maj. C. B. COMSTOCK,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

TABLE I.—*River slope between O. K. Landing and Delta, Miss.*

Locality.	Date.	Distance between gauges.	Stage of river at Memphis.	Rise or fall per hour.	Slope per mile.	Remarks.
	1878.	*Miles.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	
Between O. K. and Harbert's Landings.	Nov. 29	2.17	4.7	+0.01	0.31	1st gauge is just above where current strikes bank; 2d gauge, a short distance below where main channel leaves left bank.
	1879.					
Between Harbert's and Saint Francis Island.	Feb. 19	6.22	20.2	−0.06	0.475	4th gauge, behind a sand point, out of the current, and opposite Saint Francis tow-head and bend.
	1878.					
Between Saint Francis Island and Helena Island.	Dec. 11	4.35	20.6	0.000	0.243	6th gauge, a little above where current strikes bend at Helena Island.
Between Helena Island and Glendale.	Dec. 18	2.71	20.8	−0.005	0.610	8th gauge, a short distance below where current leaves left bank.
Between near Glendale to bar below.	Dec. 23	2.92	20.7	+0.003	0.298	10th gauge, out of current at head of bar.
	1879.					
Between bar below Glendale and Grant's Pass.	Jan. 3	4.50	9.2	−0.04	0.370	11th gauge, a short distance above where current strikes Montezuma Bend.
Between Grant's Pass and Delta, Miss.	Jan. 4	3.11	8.6	−0.036	0.357	12th gauge, a short distance below where current leaves left bank.

TABLE 2.—*Showing work done between O. K. Landing and Delta, Mississippi.*

Number of base-lines measured	3
Number of observations for azimuth	5
Number of tertiary stations built and occupied	65
Number of water-gauges established	17
Number of level readings	1,492
Number of theodolite pointings	9,536
Number of theodolite readings	15,571
Number of miles of shore line	105.5
Number of square miles of topography	9.3
Number of miles of levels in duplicate	28
Number of casts of lead	3,711
Number of miles of river surveyed (measured along channel)	25.3

TABLE 3.—*Showing amount of work done from Bennett's Landing down.*

Number of level readings	2,343
Number of vernier readings	10,226
Number of theodolite pointings	5,750
Number of miles of shore line	26.6
Number of square miles of topography	22.5
Number of miles leveled	54
Number of miles chained	8
Number of miles of river surveyed (measured along channel)	9.6
Number of tertiary stations occupied	5

Summary of work done during season of 1878–'79.

Number of base-lines measured	3
Number of observations for azimuth	5
Number of tertiary stations built and occupied	70
Number of water-gauges established	17
Number of level readings	3,835
Number of vernier readings	25,797
Number of theodolite pointings	15,286
Number of miles of shore line	132.1
Number of square miles of topography	31.8
Number of miles of levels	110
Number of miles chained	8
Number of casts of lead	3,711
Number of miles of river surveyed	34.9

5.—REPORT OF MR. JOHN EISENMANN, ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

UNITED STATES LAKE SURVEY OFFICE,
Detroit, May 31, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the work accomplished under my charge on the survey of the Mississippi River during the present fiscal year:

1. I was placed in charge of the survey boat Arkansas on November 21, 1878, at Memphis, Tenn., with a force of 3 assistants and 20 men.

After the making up of the outfit was completed, Lieut. D. W. Lockwood, Corps of Engineers, took the party down the river, on the 24th, and left it at the head of Commerce Cut-off, with instructions to begin the hydrography and continue it down toward Austin. The limit was afterward fixed at Walnut Bend P. O., Lee County, Arkansas.

This work was divided into three sections.

The first, reaching from Commerce Landing, Miss., to within 2¼ miles of Mhoon's Landing, Miss., being a distance of 5 miles. It was finished by December 5, and is the only portion done at very low water.

The second extended from the lower limit of the first to within 1 mile of the head of Bordeaux Chute, being a distance of 5 miles, which was completed on December 16.

The third extended from the lower limit of section 2, through Bordeaux Chute o Walnut Bend P. O., Ark., a distance of 5 miles, which was completed by Decemer 23.

In doing the above hydrographical work the new channel of the river was followed,

and, aside from the ordinary soundings, it comprised river-slope determinations, the development of all sand bars by stadia, a line of ordinary levels, a system of tertiary triangles, and four nights of azimuth observations.

There were fifty lines sounded, the soundings of which were located by three theodolite intersections.

The results obtained for river slope have already been reported upon by Lieutenant Lockwood.

The line of ordinary levels was run down on the Mississippi side of the river, for connecting the zeros of water-gauges and their bench-marks with the precise level bench-marks at Commerce and Mhoon's.

The system of tertiary triangles, adopted in advance of the secondary triangulation for the connection of the various points of reference, is dependent upon a chained base at Commerce Cut-off, and a check base, chained at the foot of Bordeaux Chute. The system was afterward connected with by the secondary triangulation parties.

Two nights of azimuth observations were taken at Commerce Landing on δ Ursæ Minoris at western elongation, and two observations were taken at the head of Bordeaux Chute on α Ursæ Minoris at western elongation.

2. TOPOGRAPHY.

On December 24, 1878, the Arkansas was taken up the river and left at Harckelrode's Landing, Crittenden County, Arkansas, with instructions from Lieutenant Lockwood to begin the topographical survey at this point.

The upper limit of the topography is stone line No. 10, whose general azimuth is 296° 20′, which starts at bench-mark $\frac{1}{1}$°, 250 meters from the northeast shore of Horse Shoe Lake, and 3.33 miles from the west bank of the river, and ends at bench-mark $\frac{1}{6}$°, 1¼ miles from its eastern bank. The line crosses the river at about ¼ a mile above Star Landing, De Soto County, Mississippi.

From January 1, 1879, to January 24, the work was almost exclusively confined to the west side of the river, on account of the floating ice and the unusual severity of the weather.

The area completed by January 24 extended from stone line No. 10 to Porter Lake Bayou, and 4½ miles back from the river. It embraces Horse Shoe and Goose Lakes, the surveys of which were made on the ice.

On January 25 the Arkansas was taken across to the Mississippi side and tied up, ½ miles below Star Landing. The area surveyed from this point was 1½ miles wide, and extended from stone-line No. 10 to secondary station Buck Island Chute. It was completed by February 6, and on February 7 the Arkansas was dropped down as far as Hackler's plantation, nearly opposite Bennett's Landing, Mississippi. From this point the work was extended, with a width of 1½ miles, down on both sides of the river, to the secondary line, Bennett-Hackler, the upper limit of Assistant Engineer J. A. Ockerson's work. It included Porter Lake and the remainder of Porter Lake Bayou, on the west side, and Old Buck Island on the east side.

Lines of ordinary levels, starting from the precise bench-mark at Star Landing, were run down both banks of the river, and checked on the precise reference points at Bennett's Landing. River crossings were made at Star Landing, Buck Island Chute, and Bennett's Landing.

A rapid triangulation was made of Horse Shoe and Porter Lakes. The ends of the stone-line and of field sheets on the river front were connected by triangles to the secondary triangulation.

Observations for magnetic variation were taken at the secondary stations Horseshoe Lake, Buck Island, Bennett's, Hackler, and Porter Lake, and at several intermediate points.

3. The above work having been completed on February 17, Lieutenant Lockwood on the 18th moved me into the old river, at Council Bend.

A system of tertiary triangulation, based upon the secondary line, Commerce-Peter's, was at once projected. It passes around Council Bend a distance of 15 miles, in 27 triangles, and returns to the same base. There were 15 lines sounded.

All the shore-line and topography of Linwood Point, and on the main land from Peter's Landing, about one mile in width to Bledsoe's, was taken.

A line of ordinary levels was carried from Blue's Point across to Linwood Point, and from there to Old Basket Landing, and thence down to Peter's Landing, and also up to Bledsoe's, where the connection with Assistant Engineer Ockerson's work was made.

The work in Council Bend was finished on March 9, and on the 10th Lieutenant Lockwood took the Arkansas up to Memphis. The property was stored and the party disbanded by the 11th.

I left Memphis, on the evening of the 11th, for Cairo, Ill., with instructions to make the connection between the United States Mississippi River triangulation and the United States Coast Survey's astronomical post at that place.

The connection was made by the 13th, and on March 15 I reported for office duty in Detroit.

I am much indebted to Messrs. William Voigt and J. B. Johnson for their hearty cooperation and valuable assistance rendered throughout the entire field season, and also to Mr. George A. Toole, who faithfully performed a recorder's duty after January 20, on which day Assistant Engineer F. A. Fisher was relieved.

4. I herewith append results obtained during the field season.

a. Triangulation.

Commerce base of 420.86 meters, worked through 46 triangles, gave the length of Bordeaux base 562.15

Bordeaux base, chained length 562.17

	Azimuth.	Distance.
At Commerce:		
Tertiary line △ 4–△ 6	= *358° 44′ 11″.1	1080.99
Same from secondary	= 358° 44′ 04″.1	1081.09
After passing around Council Bend	= 358° 43′ 56″.7	1080.91
At Bordeaux Chute:		
Tertiary line △ 37–△ 38	= *146° 18′ 48″.3	1458.50
Same from secondary	= 146° 19′ 21″.5	1458.60
From Bordeaux observations	= 146° 17′ 51″.8	1458.55

b. Ordinary levels.

	Distance.	Discrepancy.
Commerce P. B. M. to Mhoon's P. B. M.	8 miles	0.10 feet.
Star Landing P. B. M. to Bennett's P. R. P. 65	7 "	0.004 "
Star Landing P. B. M. to Bennett's water-gauge	6 "	0.06 "
Blue's Point, including two river crossings, to Bledsoe's	10 "	0.224 "

c. Topography.

Aside from the methods given in your instructions to chief of parties, the following was adopted:

In a wooded country care was taken in ranging the cutting of the necessary section and cross lines. The general azimuth of a line at its ends was taken by a theodolite, and the contours and distance were found by the level. A self-reading rod and a pair of stadia wires gave the level and the wire interval for the distance in the same observation.

A table of wire intervals and their corresponding distances was made from 10 sets of whole and 20 sets of half interval observations.

After each day's adjustment the intervals were checked, and its correction, if any, applied to the table.

As in leveling the rod is rarely over 200 meters from the instrument, the wire interval could be determined to tenths of meters.

A reduction of part of the work shows that it was done with results far within the ordinary stadia limits.

Previously, the level was sent over a line for contours only, its distance being found afterward by chain or stadia. By the above method one-half the labor was saved.

5. The following table gives the work in detail:

Tertiary triangulation, stations built	118
Triangulation stations, secondary and tertiary, located	151
Sounding stations built and located	36
Azimuths observed	4
Bases chained	5
Theodolite pointings	12,975
Theodolite readings	19,374
Vertical angles	5,075
Lines sounded	83
Casts of lead	2,179
Distance leveled in kilometers	153
River crossings	8
Bench-marks set	28
Bench-marks set on stone-line No. 10	5
Water-gauges set	24
Water-gauge readings	681

* Allowance for convergence was made.

Hydrography, in miles along river channel, old and new	30
Hydrography in miles, inland lakes	9
Shore-line in miles, river	29
Shore-line, in miles, inland lakes	24
Topography, in miles, of river length	14
Topography, in square miles	6
Sand bars surveyed, number of	8

6. Since returning to the office, the final reduction and computation of the season's work was made, and with the assistance of Assistant Engineer William Voigt the final office charts are being drawn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EISENMANN,
Assistant Engineer.

Maj. C. B. COMSTOCK,
Corps o Engineers, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

6.—REPORT OF MR. J. H. DARLING, ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

DETROIT, *April* 30, 1879.

SIR: I herewith respectfully submit a report of work done by the party under my charge during the winter of 1878–79 on the Mississippi River survey.

I commenced operations November 24, 1878, near Scanlon's Landing, about 17 miles below Memphis, having with me Assistant Engineer C. M. Winchell, Recorders J. A. Paige and J. C. Eaton, and 21 men.

The party was quartered on the United States survey-boat Mississippi, which was kept tied up to the bank in the vicinity of our work, and dropped down stream with the current as the work progressed.

We first sounded the channel from Scanlon's Landing to Commerce Landing, a distance of 22 miles. A six-oared cutter was used for this purpose, and a 10-pound lead, having tallow in a receptacle at the lower end, for determining the character of the bottom of the river. The soundings were made in lines across the river as nearly perpendicular to the channel as possible, these lines being about 500^{m} apart, and the soundings on these lines from 20^{m} to 50^{m} apart. Where the depth was less than 18 feet the lead was cast at every even quarter-minute, and in greater depths at every even half-minute.

In order to locate these soundings, as well as to furnish fixed points for subsequent topographical work, a system of tertiary triangulation was carried on simultaneously with the sounding, and a few miles in advance of it. The triangulation stations consisted of round posts, about 1 foot in diameter, set firmly in the ground and whitewashed. They were marked with red chalk thus, △ 13 D. Angles were read with Würdeman and Stackpole theodolites, closing the triangles with errors of less than one minute. A secondary line near Scanlon's Landing was used for a base in starting, and about 9 miles farther on connection was made with another secondary line, showing a discrepancy of 1:9000. Starting again with this new secondary line, and proceeding about 8 miles farther, a base was chained, whose measured and computed values differed by 1:4000. Starting again with the measured length of this base, the triangulation was continued about 6 miles, until it joined with a triangle side of Assistant Eisenmann's, near Commerce Landing, with a discrepancy of 1:9000. For the last 10 miles or so this tertiary triangulation was in advance of the secondary triangulation.

Soundings were located by three observers with theodolites, who took such tertiary stations for their positions as would give good intersections. A field plot was made of the soundings, scale 1:10000. In plotting, the two pointings were used which gave the best intersections, while the third pointing furnished a check on the other two, and also served to supply omissions of either of the other two observers. Sand-bars which were exposed above the water while the sounding was in progress were developed by the stadia.

Observations for river slope were also made during this time, the gauges being connected with temporary bench-marks, whose elevations were determined afterward; and daily gauge readings were made for reducing soundings and shore-line.

The foregoing work was completed December 17, 1878, and, after a delay of one week in getting moved up the river, topographical work was commenced December 26, near Scanlon's Landing, where the previous season's work ended. Had no difficulty in connecting with the old work from marks still remaining.

On January 3, about a week after beginning topography, ice commenced running and caused serious trouble. Not apprehending any danger from this cause, we had

tied our quarter-boat to the bank at a point most convenient for our work, and at this time the position was considerably exposed to the moving ice. We protected the boat as much as possible by lining the outer side at water's edge with boards and placing booms of logs in front and alongside. Not having means of fastening these booms securely, they were repeatedly carried away and replaced again. During the first 12 days during which the ice was running the boat escaped serious injury, but after this time the cakes of floating ice were of much larger size, some of them several hundred feet across and 5 inches thick; and on the morning of January 15 the side of the boat was crushed in and she filled and sank in a few minutes. Being close up against the bank, however, one side remained above water and we were able to save nearly all the property.

There was much less ice running on the following day, when the steamer Little Eagle came to our relief and attempted to raise the boat. After two days' effort without success the attempt was abandoned and my party was obliged to resort to tents. We started camp near Norfolk Landing, Mississippi, January 26, and continued the survey. This was extended back from the river to a distance varying from 2,400^{m} (where the river bank was rapidly wearing away) to 1,400^{m} where the bank was more permanent. This survey carefully included all the usual topographical features determining contour lines, 5 feet apart, vertically. Cross-section lines were cut through the wooded country, about 500^{m} apart, extending back from the river to the limit of topography, in order to develop the contour.

Ordinary levels were run along each bank, starting from bench-marks near Scanlon's Landing, established by the previous year's survey, and closing on the Precise Bench-mark at Star Landing, leaving "turning-points" about 600 feet apart, whose elevations were recorded, and which served as initial points for the levels run by the stadias for determining contours.

The line of ordinary levels, starting from secondary station Scanlon, and running along the right bank, crossed the river near Star Landing, and closed on the precise bench-mark, Star Landing, with a discrepancy of 0.033 feet, the distance run being 11 miles. On the left bank were found remaining occasional turning-points of a line of levels run the previous season by Assistant Ockerson. These were made use of, their elevations being known.

In leveling across the river at Norfolk Landing and Star Landing, the method of simultaneous observations with two instruments on opposite banks was employed with satisfactory results.

Determination of surface-slope of river by means of simultaneous hourly readings for 5 consecutive hours, on gauges stationed from 5 to 6 miles apart, were made for the whole distance of 22 miles covered by my soundings.

I established stone line No. 9 in the vicinity of Norfolk Landing, consisting of four stone posts, two on each side of the river, at distances of about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from bank, respectively, and placed so that the four stones form near a right line. The elevations of the tops of these stones were obtained by duplicate levels, and their positions carefully determined by connection with the secondary triangulation.

All elevations of bench-marks, contours, water-surface, and zeros of gauges are expressed in feet, and referred to the adopted datum plane for the vicinity of Memphis.

Observations for magnetic-needle variation were made in the vicinity of Norfolk Landing, Miss., in February, 1879, using four different needles for this purpose, whose results were given weight according to the qualities of the needles.

Connection was made with the land-survey section corner lying between sections 7, 8, 17, and 18, of township 4 north, of range 8 east, Crittenden County, Arkansas; also with several United States Coast-Survey triangulation stations.

The country being for the most part heavily wooded, I found it expedient about the middle of January to increase the number of axmen for cutting cross-section lines, and employed seven new men. My force was still further increased February 8 by Assistant Engineer L. L. Wheeler and his party, who were then assigned to duty under me. Shortly afterwards, however, I discharged a large number of axmen on reaching more open country, and by the 28th of February had brought my work to connect with that of Assistant Engineer Eisenmann, near Star Landing.

I broke camp February 28, 1879, and, after storing property in Memphis, returned to Detroit.

My thanks are due to the assistants and recorders connected with my party; Assistant Winchell's services were especially valuable on account of his long experience and the rapidity and accuracy of his work.

Very respectfully,

J. H. DARLING,
Assistant Engineer.

General C. B. COMSTOCK.

7.—REPORT OF MR. A. R. FLINT, ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES LAKE SURVEY,
Detroit, Mich., May 31, 1879.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report on work accomplished by the computing division since May 31, 1878:

The computing-room was under the charge of Assistant Engineer O. B. Wheeler until July 1, and the work done during the month of June was directed by him. Since July 1 the computing-room has been under my charge.

ADJUSTMENT OF TRIANGULATION.

The section of the Lake Erie primary triangulation from line Chester-Willoughby to line Cedar Point-Stony Point, closed the previous year with the formation of the normal equations, 50 in number. These equations have been solved and the final corrected angles tabulated.

A section of the Lake Michigan primary triangulation extending from line Fremont-Deerfield to line Bald Tom-Michigan City, including the summit base connection with the primary triangulation, has been commenced, the normal equations, thirty-one in number, have been formed, and at the present time the solution of these equations is about one-fourth completed.

SECONDARY TRIANGULATION.

The secondary triangulation of the Mississippi River, from Scanlan's Landing, Arkansas, to Helena Island, has been reduced, and the latitudes and longitudes of the stations and azimuths of lines computed geodetically from the Memphis astronomical post. Tables, in triplicate, giving lengths of lines, azimuths, and occasional latitudes and longitudes, were prepared for the field parties as fast as the notes were received from the triangulation parties.

CHARTS.

For the final chart of Lake Erie, the stations west of Vermilion, including all of the islands and the Canadian shore from Pointe Pelée to the Detroit River, have been referred to meridians and parallels 30′ apart. Tables of water-levels, light-houses, magnetic variation, sailing directions, &c., have been prepared.

For the seven coast charts of Lake Erie, the stations have been referred to meridians and parallels 5′ apart, except for a part of No. 1, which were reduced during the previous year.

Titles and notes have been prepared for these charts and for coast charts Nos. 4 and 5 of Lake Ontario.

The secondary stations on the Mississippi River have been referred to meridians and parallels 1′ apart.

For the index chart of the Northern and Northwestern lakes and connecting rivers the points selected, usually light-houses, were referred to meridians and parallels 1° apart, and a list of all astronomical and magnetic stations prepared for it.

ASTRONOMICAL.

The latitude and longitude observations made at Detroit, Mich.; Rock Island, Ill.; Red Wing, Minn., and Louisiana, Mo., by Lieut. C. F. Powell, have been reduced, and the results tabulated for publication, including tables of time-work for the Detroit observatory, reduced by Capt. H. M. Adams.

The latitude of Saint Ignace station, from the observations made on the several posts on the island, has been redetermined, using only the results from single pairs of stars.

The latitude of north base station, Minnesota Point, has been rereduced in a similar manner.

The results for longitude of the Lake Survey Observatory at Detroit have been compiled from the several connections made with the United States Naval Observatory at Washington.

The observations made at Harbert's Point, Miss., for azimuth of secondary base have been reduced and the results tabulated.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Examined and checked two engraved, three photolithographed, and six original charts, scale $\frac{1}{80000}$; proof-read printed copy of annual report for 1877–'78 and com-

pared it with the original copy on file in the office. Numerous special computations have been made that have arisen in the ordinary course of office work.

Observations for determining the boiling and freezing points of standard thermometers, and also for calibration, have been reduced.

The water-level records from the ten observing stations on the lakes have been reduced by months and the annual curves plotted. A special report has been made on this subject.

All computations not self-checking have been made in duplicate.

Assistant Engineer Kummell has been in the computing room during the year. Assistant Engineer Wright was assigned to this division until July 22, when he was succeeded by Assistant Engineer Russell, who has remained during the year.

Assistant Engineer L. L. Wheeler has been under my direction since returning from field duty, March 1, 1879.

Mr. Russell, in addition to his other duties, has had the care of the chronometer-room, and has observed for time once or twice a month when the regular observatory work was not being carried on. He has also been engaged several weeks in making thermometer observations and comparisons under your immediate supervision. This work has been reduced; a small portion of it only remains to be duplicated.

Respecifully submitted.

A. R. FLINT,
Assistant Engineer.

General C. B. COMSTOCK.

APPENDIX No. 5.

MEASUREMENT OF SANDUSKY BASE LINE.

REPORT OF MR. E. S. WHEELER, ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

OFFICE UNITED STATES LAKE SURVEY,
Detroit, June 9, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the measurement of the Sandusky base line.

I received your orders to measure the Sandusky base July 20, 1878.

The organization of the party was as follows: Assistant engineers, E. S. Wheeler, T. W. Wright, and J. Eisenmann; recorders, J. B. Johnson and F. B. Martin; foreman, F. McGillicuddy; a cook, steward, and 12 laborers.

Mr. Martin left the party August 7, and his place was supplied by Recorder B. H. Colby.

The party, instruments, and camp equipage left Detroit on July 25, 1878, on the steamer Jay Cooke, and got into camp the same day on Cedar Point, opposite Saudusky.

The line runs along the outer shore of Cedar Point. The soil is clear sand. The shore is slightly concave, so that the line is a broken one, being divided into three nearly equal parts, whose azimuths differ about 2°.

The ends of the line and the sections were marked in the same way as those of the Chicago base, described on page 1402 Report of Chief of Engineers for 1878.

The line was divided into six sections. The second and fourth section stones were the points where the line changed its azimuth (about 2° in each case).

The angles at these two section stones were measured by Lieut. P. M. Price with a primary triangulation instrument.

The alignment between section stones was accomplished by placing a theodolite midway between them and approximately on line, measuring the angle and computing the distance to the line. This part of the work was assigned to Assistant Engineer Eisenmann.

The adjustments of the apparatus, the making of cuts off, the order of work, and the form of keeping notes were in all respects the same as at the Chicago base, described in report of Chief of Engineers for 1878, pages 1402–1405.

The party was detailed as follows: J. Eisenmann placed the microscopes in position, T. W. Wright observed at rear end, and E. S. Wheeler observed at the forward end of the tube. B. H. Colby recorded at the rear end and J. B. Johnson recorded at the forward end.

General Comstock arrived in camp August 5, and directed the first day's measurement.

The first measurement was completed September 16. The measurement (made in opposite direction) was completed October 12.

Measuring was done on 36 days. The average number of tubes measured per day, including the remeasurements each morning, was 88.

The second measurement of the base was made at the average rate of 100 tubes day. The greatest number of tubes measured in a single day was 152.

A profile of the base and its mean height above Lake Erie was determined. T party returned to Detroit October 16, having been absent 84 days.

Thanks are due to both assistants and recorders for the skill and care with wh they did their work.

Very respectfully,

E. S. WHEELER,
Assistant Engine

General C. B. COMSTOCK,
Superintendent Survey of Northern and Northwestern Lakes.

APPENDIX No. 6.

LEVELS OF PRECISION NEAR HELENA, ARK.

REPORT OF MR. L. L. WHEELER, ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

DETROIT, *May* 29, 18

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report on the levels of precision fo season of 1878-'79 in connection with the survey of the Mississippi River:

I reported for duty on the Mississippi River survey at Memphis, Tenn., Nove 20, and commenced work at Austin, Miss., November 27, 1878.

My party consisted of Mr. E. S. Davis, recorder, 1 cook, 2 rodmen, and 2 ax Quarters were furnished the party on board the United States survey-boat Pione

Kern leveling instrument No. 2 was used until December 23, when, the parts posing the object-glass of the telescope having become separated, No. 1 was su tuted in its place.

Level-tube No. 10 (1 division=3".05) was used with both instruments. Kern l ing rods Nos. 2 and 3 were used, the value of the meters of which had been fou comparison with standard meter to be 999.840^{mm} and 999.903^{mm} respectively. On rods the graduations commence near the bottom of the rod.

All lines were leveled in duplicate and in opposite directions, it having been sh by actual levelings, that levelings in opposite directions gave different results. W using two rods, both were used on the same line, rod No. 2 being used for the 1s 5th, &c., backsight, and for the 2d, 4th, 6th, &c., foresight, and rod No. 3 for th 4th, 6th, &c., backsight, and for the 1st, 3d, 5th, &c., foresight, and always rod No. 2 on the closing bench-mark. Excepting the manner of using the rod method of leveling was the same as that described in the Annual Report of the of Engineers for 1877. (Appendix L L.)

In this work care has been taken—

1. That the instruments and rods should be set up as firmly as the nature o ground would permit.
2. That the errors of adjustment should be small and well determined.
3. That corresponding backsights and foresights should be nearly equal in le
4. That the sum of the lengths of the backsights and foresights preceding any on the line should not differ by more than ten meters.
5. That the sum of the level corrections at any point on the line should be s and,
6. That the time between a backsight and corresponding foresight should small as possible, and not exceed 5 minutes. Under favorable circumstances this would not exceed 1 minute.

The accompanying table contains the result of the season's work. The first co contains the distances between bench-marks. The second column gives the b marks and reference points. The third and fourth columns contain the differen elevation of successive bench-marks, the former for the forward levels, and the for the backward levels. The fifth column contains the means of these differen elevation. The sixth column contains the resulting elevations referred to the d plane, which is 225 feet (68.5794 meters) below high water of 1858, which read 34.1 on the United States engineer's gauge at Memphis, Tenn. The seventh contai difference in millimeters of the two results between two bench-marks. This res called positive, when the backward levels give a greater elevation than the fo levels. The eighth column contains the sums of the partial discrepancies.

On commencing work at the bench-marks at Austin, it was found that their ence of elevation had changed 4.4 millimeters since it was determined by Ass Engineer Lehuartz. It was assumed that their mean elevation had remaine changed, and the elevations given in the table are based on this assumption.

From Austin to Trotter's Landing the levels were carried along the levee from Trotter's Landing to Glendale along wagon road, from Glendale to reference point 17 along an old levee, and from reference point 17 to Friar's Point along the levee, the total distance being 27.3 miles. From Glendale levels were transferred across the river to Helena, Ark., and connected with the water-gauge and two permanent bench-marks established by my party. The elevation of the 29.5-foot mark of the guage is 34.3744 meters.

The bench-marks at Friar's Point were reached February 5, 1879. Recorder E. S. Davis was then transferred to Assistant Engineer Wisner's party, and myself and party placed under the direction of Assistsnt Engineer Darling, and by him discharged February 23, 1879.

A list of permanent bench-marks established by my party, with their descriptions and elevations, is appended herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. L. WHEELER,
Assistant Engineer.

Maj. C. B. COMSTOCK,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

DESCRIPTION AND ELEVATION OF PERMANENT BENCH-MARKS.

The elevations all refer to the datum plane of the United States survey of the Mississippi River, according to which the reading of 34.16 feet on the Memphis gauge corresponds to the elevation 68.5794 meters.

U. S. B. M. "Trotter's Landing."—Top of copper bolt leaded vertically in top of stone post 1 meter long and 13 centimeters square, set in ground, with top about 5 centimeters above the surface. It is on east side of levee at foot of embankment in J. T. Brames's field, about 6 meters south of where a branch levee runs off toward the east on north side of Mr. Brames's field, and about 65 meters north of where main levee enters field. The stone post is marked with the letters U. S. P. B. M. on top. The elevation of this bench-mark is 58.4706 meters.

U. S. B. M. "Glendale."—Top of copper bolt leaded vertically in top of stone post 1 meter long and 13 centimeters square, set in ground, with top about 5 centimeters above surface, in northwest corner of T. C. Ferguson's yard at Glendale, Coahoma County, Mississippi. The stone is marked on top with the letters U. S. P. B. M. The elevation of this bench-mark is 58.3590 meters.

U. S. B. M. "Delta."—Top of brass bolt leaded vertically in top of stone post 1 meter long and 13 centimeters square, set in ground, with top about 8 centimeters above surface inside of field, about 17 meters south of levee, and about 625 meters south of where road leading to Delta crosses levee. The stone is marked with the letters U. S. P. B. M. on top. The elevation of this bench-mark is 56.7991 meters.

U. S. B. M. "Friar's Point I."—Center of hole in outer end of copper bolt 1 centimeter in diameter, leaded horizontally into brick in southwest wall of jail at Friar's Point, Coahoma County, Mississippi. It is 118 centimeters from west corner of building and 135 centimeters above the ground, in second tier of bricks above water-table. The brick is marked with the letters P. B. M. The elevation of this bench-mark is 57.9261 meters.

U. S. B. M. "Friar's Point II."—Center of hole in outer end of copper bolt 1 centimeter in diameter, leaded horizontally in a brick in northeast end of southeast wall of brick building belonging to W. H. Dickerson, at Friar's Point, Coahoma County, Mississippi. The building is in block No. 2 of Fuller's Addition. The elevation of this bench-mark is 57.2970 meters.

U. S. B. M. "Helena I."—Center of hole in outer end of copper bolt 1 centimeter in diameter, leaded horizontally into brick in east end of north wall of brick building on west side of Main street, Helena, Ark. The building is the second one south of Fork street, and is owned by Tenney & Cashman. The elevation of this bench-mark is 60.6381 meters.

U. S. B. M. "Helena II."—Center of hole in outer end of copper bolt 1 centimeter in diameter, leaded horizontally into brick in south wall of brick building in northwest corner of Cherry and Rightor streets, Helena, Ark. The building is owned by T. S. & S. H. Horner, and is occupied by McKenzie, Horner & Co., dealers in general merchandise. The bench-mark is 216 centimeters west of southeast corner of building, and 97 centimeters above the sidewalk. The letters P. B. M. are cut in the wall. The elevation of this bench-mark is 60.6446 meters.

Distance.	Bench-marks.	Difference of elevations of successive bench-marks.		Mean.	Elevations.	Discrepancy.	
		Forward levels.	Back levels.			Partial.	Total.
Metres.		*Meters.*	*Meters.*	*Meters.*	*Meters.*	*mm.*	*mm.*
	United States bench-mark, "Austin II"				61.3560		
	United States bench-mark, "Austin I"				62.0286		
1,550	Reference-point 1	+0.4815	+0.4843	+0.4829	62.5115	+2.8	+2.8
1,184	Reference-point 2	−1.8830	−1.8829	−1.8830	60.6285	+0.1	+2.9
838	Reference-point 3	−0.1109	−0.1080	−0.1094	60.5191	+2.9	+5.8
989	Reference-point 4	−1.0514	−1.0521	−1.0518	59.4673	−0.7	+5.1
1,315	Mean of reference-points 5 and 5*a*	+1.9260	+1.9302	+1.9281	61.3954	+4.2	+9.3
1,037	Reference-point 6	−0.1462	−0.1450	−0.1456	61.2498	+1.2	+10.5
1,026	Mean of reference-points 7 and 7*a*	−1.8774	−1.8785	−1.8779	59.3719	−1.1	+9.4
730	Reference-point 8	+1.6692	+1.6692	+1.6692	61.0411	0.0	+9.4
2,088	Mean of reference-points 9 and 9*a*	−0.7258*	−0.7226*	−0.7242	60.3169	+3.2	+12.6
1,701	Reference-point 10	−0.5975	−0.5973	−0.5974	59.7195	+0.2	+12.8
1,163	Mean of reference-points 11 and 11*a*	−0.5175	−0.5167	−0.5171	59.2024	+0.8	+13.6
1,982	Reference-point 12	−0.7323	−0.7288	−0.7305	58.4719	+3.5	+17.1
902	United States bench-mark, "Trotter's Landing"	−0.0011	−0.0014	−0.0013	58.4706	−0.3	+16.8
3,192	Mean of reference-points 13 and 13*a*	+0.3210	+0.3218	+0.3214	58.7920	+0.8	+17.6
1,272	United States bench-mark, "Glendale"	−0.4326	−0.4334	−0.4330	58.3590	−0.8	+16.8
2,152	Mean of reference-points 14 and 14*a*	−0.8609	−0.8569	−0.8589	57.5001	+4.0	+20.8
592	Reference-point 15	+1.8245	+1.8207	+1.8226	59.3227	−3.8	+17.0
1,584	Reference-point 16	−0.9222	−0.9237	−0.9230	58.3997	−1.5	+15.5
2,487	Mean of reference-points 17 and 17*a*	−2.0428	−2.0398	−2.0410	56.3587	+3.5	+19.0
1,335	Mean of reference-points 18 and 18*a*	+1.5859	+1.5881	+1.5870	57.9457	+2.2	+21.2
1,980	Mean of reference-points 19 and 19*a*	+1.2410	+1.2383	+1.2396	59.1853	−2.7	+18.5
835	Reference-point 20	−0.6658	−0.6649	−0.6653	58.5200	+0.9	+19.4
2,455	Mean of reference-points 21 and 21*a*	−1.0899	−1.0861	−1.0880	57.4320	+3.8	+23.2
2,007	Reference-point 22	−0.8558	−0.8560	−0.8559	56.5761	−0.2	+23.0
523	United States bench-mark, "Delta"	+0.2227	+0.2236	+0.2230	56.7991	+0.6	+23.6
3,014	Reference-point 23	−0.8035*	−0.7948	−0.7991	56.0000	+8.7	+32.3
2,340	Reference-point 24	+1.2743	+1.2760	+1.2751	57.2751	+1.7	+34.0
1,248	United States bench-mark, "Friars Point I"	+0.6498	+0.6523	+0.6510	57.9261	+2.5	+36.5
376	United States bench-mark, "Friars Point II"	−0.6290	−0.6292	−0.6291	57.2970	−0.2	+36.3
43,897	Meters from Austin.						

* Mean of two measurements.

APPENDIX No. 7.

CONSTANTS OF TROUGHTON & SIMMS THEODOLITE No. 3.

REPORT OF MR. R. S. WOODWARD, ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

OFFICE UNITED STATES LAKE SURVEY,
Detroit, January 31, 1879.

; the past three seasons, as occasion has permitted, observations have
determine the constants of the Troughton and Simms Theodolite No. 3.
tions have been reduced from time to time, and I herewith respectfully
lowing report giving the results attained, together with such remarks
d necessary to explain the methods adopted in obtaining them:
its obtained up to the present time are—
the space on the horizontal circle between the graduative marks 359° 55′

f one division of the striding and vertical circle levels.
s in the terms of the periodic series eliminated in the mean of the read-
croscopes of the horizontal circle.
s in terms of the periodic series *not* eliminated in the mean of the read-
croscopes of the horizontal circle.

VALUE OF THE SPACE 359° 55′–0°.

ntal circle of this instrument is read by three equidistant micrometer
When the latter are in adjustment, 5 revolutions of the micrometer screws
ce on the circle. The micrometer heads are divided into 60 equal parts,
seconds may be read directly and tenths of seconds by estimation. In
tain the run of the microscopes at any time, it is necessary to know the
ace on the circle. To this end 36 spaces, distributed at equal intervals
cle, were measured in terms of the micrometer screw of Microscope A; at
ing the measurement of these spaces, several measurements were made
359° 55′–0°, so that its value could be found in terms of the mean of all
nich mean may be assumed to be 5′. The following tables give the re-
observations:

TABLE I.

[From Note-book E. 548.]

5, 1876.	Space measured.	Value in terms of micrometer screw A. 5 rev. ±	Time a. m.	Space measured.	Value in terms of micrometer screw A. 5 rev. ±
	° ′ °	*div.*	*h. m.*	° ′ °	*div.*
.....	359 55 — 0	+ 0.08	10 20.....	179 55 — 180	+ 0.07
	9 55 — 10	+ 0.00		189 55 — 190	− 0.30
	19 55 — 20	− 0.05		199 55 — 200	+ 0.42
	29 55 — 30	+ 0.50	10 35.....	209 55 — 210	+ 0.45
.....	39 55 — 40	+ 0.70		219 55 — 220	+ 0.15
	49 55 — 50	+ 0.42		229 55 — 230	− 0.15
	59 55 — 60	+ 0.25		239 55 — 240	+ 0.07
.....	69 55 — 70	− 0.10	10 46.....	249 55 — 250	− 0.10
	79 55 — 80	+ 0.35		259 55 — 260	+ 0.00
	89 55 — 90	+ 1.28		269 55 — 270	− 0.15
	99 55 — 100	+ 0.55		279 55 — 280	+ 0.05
.....	109 55 — 110	+ 0.85		289 55 — 290	+ 0.18
	119 55 — 120	+ 0.93		299 55 — 300	+ 0.35
	129 55 — 130	− 0.53		309 55 — 310	+ 0.25
.....	139 55 — 140	+ 0.10		319 55 — 320	+ 0.42
	149 55 — 150	+ 0.23		329 55 — 330	− 0.25
	159 55 — 160	+ 0.17		339 55 — 340	− 0.02
	169 55 — 170	− 0.17	11 44.....	349 55 — 350	− 0.15

Mean of space in terms of micrometer screw = 5 rev. + 0.1903 divis.

TABLE II.

Time a. m. May 25, 1876.	Space measured.	Value in terms of micrometer screw A. 5 rev.
h. m.	° ′ ″	div.
9 07	359 55 — 0	+ 0.06
9 34	359 55 — 0	+ 0.12
10 00	359 55 — 0	+ 0.13
10 25	359 55 — 0	+ 0.30
10 50	359 55 — 0	+ 0.09
11 34	359 55 — 0	+ 0.17
11 49	359 55 — 0	+ 0.09

Mean value of space in terms of screw = 5 rev. + 0.1143 div.

The value of each space given in the first table is the mean of four independent measurements. For each measurement the micrometer wires were moved across the space measured, so that the effect of any small movement of the microscope with reference to the circle would be rendered as small as possible. Each result in the second table is likewise the result of four separate measurements. As the observations were all made within a period of three hours, the results cannot be vitiated to any appreciable extent by temperature changes.

Denoting the value of the space 359° 55′—0° by s_0, and the value of one division of the micrometer head by d, it follows from the first table that

$$300.1903\,d = 5' = 300'',$$

or

$$d = \frac{1}{300.1903} \cdot 300''$$

and from the second table

$$s_0 = 300.1143\,d.$$

Substituting the above value of d in the last equation

$$s_0 = \frac{300.1143}{300.1903} \cdot 300'' = 4'\ 59''.9241$$

In observing for run of micrometers with this instrument the above space has always been used.

VALUES OF ONE DIVISION OF STRIDING AND VERTICAL CIRCLE LEVELS.

The values of a division of the levels were found by comparisons made in the spring of 1877 with the level trier of the Lake Survey. The mean value of 1 division of the striding level for a space of about 12 divisions on either side of the middle of the level tube was found to be 0″.898 at a temperature of 60° F.

The mean value of 1 division of the vertical circle level for a space of about 20 divisions on either side of the middle of the tube was found to be 1″.026, at a temperature of 64° F.

No determinations at other temperatures have been made for either level. The computations of the above values are given in MS. report No. 788.

PERIODIC ERRORS ELIMINATED IN THE MEAN OF THE MICROSCOPE READINGS.

In the spring of 1876 the readings of the microscopes at 12 equidistant points on the horizontal circle were carefully observed, and from these observations the first three terms of the periodic series* eliminated in the mean of the microscope readings were computed. The correction to the reading of any microscope for this periodic error was found to be $+2''.71 \sin (z + 152°) + 2''.10 \sin (2z + 245°) + 0''.48 \sin (4z + 51°)$, wherein z is the reading of the microscope.

The observations from which the above series was computed are recorded in note-book E 548.

* See equation (32) p. 52, vol. II, Chauvenet's Astronomy. It should be observed that the term in z is not necessarily due to eccentricity.

)IC ERRORS NOT ELIMINATED IN THE MEAN OF THE MICROSCOPE READINGS.

nuch more importance than the preceding periodic error is that *not* eliminated mean of the microscope readings, and I have therefore taken great pains to de- e its nature and extent. In the following pages I have taken up the investiga- this class of errors, in the general case of a circle read by any number of tant microscopes, at the point where it is dropped by Chauvenet,* and have ed briefly the effect of such errors on observed angles, shown how they may be ated, and how the constants of the different terms of the series may be deter-

The formulas derived are then applied to compute the constants of the terms periodic error series affecting angles observed with the Troughton & Simms lite No. 3.

easuring angles with this instrument the observations have generally been so ed that the mean of the several separate measurements would be free from peri- ror. In a few cases, however, it has been impossible to do this, and some results een obtained which should be corrected, if used in the computations of the y triangulation.

Y OF PERIODIC ERRORS NOT ELIMINATED IN THE MEAN OF THE READINGS ON A CIRCLE OF ANY NUMBER OF EQUIDISTANT MICROSCOPES.

periodic error not eliminated in the mean of the readings of q equidistant micro- may be expressed by the series

$$\Sigma u_r \sin (rqz+\beta_r),\dagger$$

n z is the reading of the initial microscope, u_r and β_r are constants, and r is 1, c., for the respective terms of the series.

etermine the effect of this error on an angle observed between two objects, let

R_1 = the mean reading of the q microscopes on the first object,

R_2 = the mean reading on the second object,

a = the true value of the angle.

he correction to R_1 is

$$\Sigma u_r \sin (rqz+\beta_r);$$

pposing the graduation to increase from R_1 to R_2, the correction to R_2 is

$$\Sigma u_r \sin (rqz+rqa+\beta_r).$$

$$a=R_2-R_1+\Sigma u_r \sin (rqz+rqa+\beta_r)-\Sigma u_r \sin (rqz+\beta_r)$$

eduction;

$$a=R_2-R_1+2\,\Sigma u_r \cos (rqz+\frac{r}{2}qa+\beta_r)\sin\frac{r}{2}qa.$$

periodic part of this equation vanishes whenever the angle observed is equal to gular distance between any two microscopes, since in that case

$$\sin\frac{r}{2}qa=\sin rp\,\pi=o,\ p \text{ being an integer.}$$

g for brevity

$$w_r=rqz+\frac{r}{2}qa+\beta_r,$$

on (1) may be written,

$$\begin{aligned} a=R_2-R_1&+2\,u_1\sin\tfrac{1}{2}qa\cos w_1\\ &+2\,u_2\sin qa\cos w_2\\ &+2\,u_3\sin\tfrac{3}{2}qa\cos w_3\\ &+\text{etc.}\end{aligned}$$

apparent from this equation that, by using suitable values for z, some of the of the periodic part may be eliminated in the mean of a number of measure- of a. This may be best accomplished as follows: Let a be observed on all the sive parts of the circle represented by $z\,m=z+m\frac{2\pi}{nq}$,‡ m being successively 1,

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Article 35, pp. 51, 52, and 53, Astronomy, vol. II.

equation (33) page 53, Chauvenet's Astronomy, vol. II. The reading of either microscope might n for z. It need be taken only to the nearest degree.

ill be observed that $\frac{2\pi}{q}$ is the distance between consecutive microscopes, and hence the equa- poses this distance divided into n equal parts.

2, 3 . . . . . $(n-1)$. Then will there be n equations of the form (2); and den the different values of R_1 and R_2 by accents, the type equation will be

$$(3)\quad a = R_2^{(m+1)} - R_1^{(m+1)} + 2u_1 \sin \tfrac{1}{2} qa \cos\left(w_1 + m\frac{2\pi}{n}\right) + 2u_2 \sin qa \cos\left(w_2 + m\frac{4\pi}{n}\right) + 2u_3 \sin \tfrac{3}{2} qa \cos\left(w_3 + m\frac{6\pi}{n}\right) + \text{etc.}$$

The sum of these equations is

$$na = \Sigma\left(R_2^{(m+1)} - R_1^{(m+1)}\right) + 2u_1 \sin \tfrac{1}{2} qa\ \Sigma \cos\left(w_1 + m\frac{2\pi}{n}\right) + 2u_2 \sin qa\ \Sigma \cos\left(w_2 + m\frac{4\pi}{n}\right) + 2u_3 \sin \tfrac{3}{2} qa\ \Sigma \cos\left(w_3 + m\frac{6\pi}{n}\right) + \text{etc.}$$

But in the latter all the terms of the periodic part vanish except the n^{th}, $2n^{th}$ &c., which become respectively,

$$2nu_n \sin \frac{n}{2} qa \cos w_n,\ 2nu_{2n} \sin nqa \cos w_{2n},\ \text{etc.},$$

Hence

$$(4)\quad a = \frac{\Sigma\left(R_2^{(m+1)} - R_1^{(m+1)}\right)}{n} + 2u_n \sin \frac{n}{2} qa \cos w_n + 2u_{2n} \sin uqa \cos w_{2n} + \text{etc.}$$

In general, n may be taken so large as to render the periodic part of the last equ unappreciable, and on this supposition a will be given with the required deg accuracy by the equation,

$$(5)\quad a = \frac{\Sigma\left(R_2^{(m+1)} - R^{(m+1)}\right)}{n}$$

To find the constants u_1, u_2, &c., β_1, β_2, &c., the value of a given by (5) bein stituted in (3) gives putting $v^{(m+1)} = a - \left(R_2^{(m+1)} - R_1^{(m+1)}\right)$, and develo the cosines in the second member.

$$v^{(m+1)} = 2 \sin \tfrac{1}{2} qa \left(\cos m\frac{2\pi}{n} u_1 \cos w_1 - \sin m\frac{2\pi}{n} u_1 \sin w_1\right) + 2 \sin qa \left(\cos m\frac{4\pi}{n} u_2 \cos w_2 - \sin m\frac{4\pi}{n} u_2 \sin w_2\right) + 2 \sin \tfrac{3}{2} qa \left(\cos m\frac{6\pi}{n} w_3 \cos w_3 - \sin m\frac{6\pi}{n} u_3 \sin w_3\right) + \text{etc.}$$

Regarding $u_1 \cos w_1$, $u_1 \sin w_1$, $u_2 \cos w_2$, $u_2 \sin w_3$, &c., as the unknown quanti the equations of which the above is the type, it follows that

$$(6)\quad \begin{cases} nu_1 \cos w_1 = \dfrac{\Sigma v^{(m+1)} \cos m\frac{2\pi}{n}}{\sin \frac{1}{2} qa} \\ nu_1 \sin w_1 = -\dfrac{\Sigma v^{(m+1)} \sin m\frac{2\pi}{n}}{\sin \frac{1}{2} qa} \\ nu_2 \cos w_2 = \dfrac{\Sigma r^{(m+1)} \cos m\frac{4\pi}{n}}{\sin qa} \\ nu_2 \sin w_2 = -\dfrac{\Sigma v^{(m+1)} \sin m\frac{4\pi}{n}}{\sin qa} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} nu_3 \cos w_3 = \dfrac{\Sigma v^{(m+1)} \cos m \dfrac{6\pi}{n}}{\sin \frac{3}{2} qa} \\ nu_3 \sin w_3 = -\dfrac{\Sigma v^{(m+1)} \sin m \dfrac{6\pi}{n}}{\sin \frac{3}{2} qa} \\ \text{etc.} \qquad\qquad \text{etc.} \end{cases}$$

These equations will determine u_1, w_1, u_2, w_2, &c. Then, since

$$(7) \qquad \begin{aligned} w_1 &= qz + \tfrac{1}{2} qa + \beta_1, \\ w_2 &= 2qz + qa + \beta_2, \\ &\text{etc.} \qquad \text{etc.} \end{aligned}$$

β_1, β_2, &c., may be found.

When a number of values of u_1, β_1, u_2, β_3, &c., have been computed from the residuals, $v^{(m+1)}$ resulting from observations on different angles, in order to combine them so as to obtain the most probable result, it is necessary to know their relative weights. Referring to equations (7) it appears that the weight of β_1 is the same as the weight w_1, the weight of β_2 the same as that of w_2, &c. From equations (6)

$$u_r \cos w_r = \frac{\Sigma v^{(m+1)} \cos m \dfrac{r\,2\pi}{n}}{n \sin \dfrac{r}{2} qa}.$$

$$u_r \sin w_r = -\frac{\Sigma v^{(m+1)} \sin m \dfrac{r\,2\pi}{n}}{n \sin \dfrac{r}{2} qa}.$$

For brevity put

$$(8) \qquad x = \frac{\Sigma v^{(m+1)} \cos m \dfrac{r\,2\pi}{n}}{n \sin \dfrac{r}{2} qa}.$$

$$y = -\frac{\Sigma v^{(m+1)} \sin m \dfrac{r\,2\pi}{n}}{n \sin \dfrac{r}{2} qa}.$$

Then, since

$$(9) \qquad \begin{aligned} u_r \cos w_r &= x \\ u_r \sin w_r &= y \\ u_r &= (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ w_r &= \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}. \end{aligned}$$

Let—

$$\begin{aligned} E_{u_r} &= \text{mean error of } u_r \\ E_{w_r} &= \text{mean error of } w_r. \end{aligned}$$

Then supposing the mean errors of the residuals $v^{(m+1)}$ to be each unity, it follows that—

$$(10) \qquad E^2_{u_r} = \Sigma \left(\frac{du_r}{dx} \frac{dx}{dv^{(m+1)}} + \frac{du_r}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dv^{m+1}} \right)^2 *$$

$$E^2_{w_r} = \left(\frac{dw_r}{dx} \frac{dx}{dv^{(m+1)}} + \frac{dw_r}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dv^{(m+1)}} \right)^2$$

in which m is successively 1, 2, 3 ..... $(n+1)$ as heretofore. From equations (8) and (9)

$$\frac{du_r}{dx} = \frac{x}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \frac{du_r}{dy} = \frac{y}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

$$\frac{dw_r}{dx} = -\frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \cdot \frac{dw_r}{dy} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}.$$

$$\frac{dx}{dv^{(m+1)}} = \frac{\cos m \dfrac{r2\pi}{n}}{n \sin \dfrac{r}{2} qa} \cdot \frac{dy}{dv^{m+1}} = -\frac{\sin m \dfrac{r2\pi}{n}}{n \sin \dfrac{1^1}{2} qa}$$

* See Chauvenet's Astronomy, vol. II, art. 23, page 502.

Substituting these values in equations (10) and reducing

$$E^2{}_{u_r} = \frac{1}{2n \sin^2 \frac{r}{2} qa}$$

(11)

$$E^2{}_{w_r} = \frac{1}{2n u_r{}^2 \sin^2 \frac{r}{2} qa}$$

Hence the weights of u_r and w_r or β_r vary as $n \sin^2 \frac{r}{2} qa$.

DETERMINATION OF CONSTANTS u_1 AND β_1 FOR TROUGHTON & SIMMS THEODOLITE NO. 3.

For an instrument reading by three equidistant microscopes, equation (1) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} a = R_2 - R_1 &+ 2u_1 \cos (3z + \tfrac{3}{2}a + \beta_1) \sin \tfrac{3}{2}a \\ &+ 2u_2 \cos (6z + 3a + \beta_2) \sin 3a \\ &+ 2u_3 \cos (9z + \tfrac{9}{2}a + \beta_3) \sin \tfrac{9}{2}a \\ &+ \text{etc.} \end{aligned}$$

From this it appears that in the mean of two measurements of a_1 with initial microscope reading z for one and $180° + z$ for the other, the odd terms of the periodic series are eliminated. In using the T. & S. theodolite No. 3, it has been customary to follow this consideration. The reading of the initial microscope may be changed from z to $180° + z$, either by shifting the circle 180° or by transiting the telescope and turning the alidade 180°. The latter method has been followed; and as the vertical circle of the instrument is on the right of the observer for one result and on the left for the other, the observed values of the angle $(R_2 - R_1)$ may be conveniently designated by

A_r for vertical circle right, $z_r = z$
A_l for verticle circle left, $z_l = 180° + z$

These values substituted in the above equation give

$$\begin{aligned} a = A_r &+ 2u_1 \cos w_1 \sin \tfrac{3}{2} a \\ &+ 2u_2 \cos w_2 \sin 3a \\ &+ \&c. \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} a = A_l &- 2u_1 \cos w_1 \sin \tfrac{3}{2} a \\ &+ 2u_2 \cos w_2 \sin 3a \\ &- \&c. \end{aligned}$$

Taking the sum and difference of these

$$(a) \qquad a - \frac{A_r + A_l}{2} = 2u_2 \cos w_2 \sin 3a + 2u_4 \cos w_4 \sin 6a + \&c.$$

$$(b) \qquad -\frac{A_r - A_l}{2} = 2u_1 \cos w_1 \sin \tfrac{3}{2} a + 2u_3 \cos w_3 \sin \tfrac{9}{2} a + \text{etc.}$$

In MS. report No. 887 the values of $A_r + A_l$ have been computed for twenty-six angles. From an inspection of these values it is evident that the even terms expressed by equation (a) are insignificant. The application of the second and fourth of formulas (6), using such values of a that sin $3a$ and sin $6a$ are near unity, shows that the coefficients u_2 and u_4 are inappreciable.

In the computation herewith appended the constants u_1 and β_1 for the first odd term of the series have been deduced from the observations on ten different angles. The appropriate formulas for computing the constants for the higher odd terms have also been applied, but do not give values for the coefficients u_3, u_5 larger than would be concealed by the errors involved in the residuals v.

As the angles from the measurements of which u_1 and β_1 have been computed were all read in the manner explained above, the quantities $v^{(m+1)}$ have been derived from the equation $v^{(m+1)} = -\frac{A_l{}^{(m+1)} - A_l{}^{(m+1)}}{2}$, corresponding to equation (b) above.

The weighted mean values of u_1 and β_1 resulting from the computation are

$u_1 = 0''.936$
$\beta_1 = 147°$

hese substituted in equation (1) give

$$a = R_2 - R_1 + 1''.87 \cos(3z + \tfrac{3}{2}a + 147°) \sin \tfrac{3}{2}a,$$

$$v = 1''.87 \cos(3z + \tfrac{3}{2}a + 147°) \sin \tfrac{3}{2}a.$$

For a numerical maximum of v,

$a = 60°$ and $z = 281°$ or $341°$
$a = 180°$ and $z = 221°$ or $281°$
$a = 300°$ and $z = 161°$ or $221°$

For any value of a,

$$v = o \text{ when } z = -\frac{a}{2} - 19° \text{ or } -\frac{a}{2} + 41°.$$

Also,

$$v = o \text{ when } a = \tfrac{2}{3} p\,\pi, \text{ p being an integer or zero.}$$

To further illustrate the application of the formula derived, the following table has been constructed from the measurements of an angle not involved in the computation of the constants u_1 and β_1. The headings of the columns are in accordance with the notation explained.

Angle at Sodus Station between Walworth and Palmyra.

$a = 312° 52'$ $\quad n = 12$ $\quad \frac{2\pi}{nq} = 10°$ $\quad v = 1''.87 \cos(3Z + \frac{3}{2}a + 147°) \sin \frac{3}{2}a.$

Z_r.	Observed values of—			Computed values of v.	Corrected values of—	
	A_r.	A_l.	$v = -\frac{A_r - A_l}{2}$		A_r.	A_l.
°	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	42.45	46.25	+ 1.90	+ 1.69	44.14	44.56
50	43.80	47.05	+ 1.62	+ 1.72	45.52	45.33
100	43.15	46.70	+ 1.77	+ 1.29	44.44	45.41
170	44.05	46.50	+ 1.22	+ 0.52	44.57	45.98
180	45.95	45.25	− 0.35	− 0.40	45.55	45.65
190	46.70	44.75	− 0.97	− 1.21	45.49	45.96
200	46.85	44.20	− 1.32	− 1.69	45.16	45.89
210	45.50	42.15	− 1.67	− 1.72	43.78	43.87
220	46.25	44.10	− 1.07	− 1.29	44.96	45.39
230	46.75	45.20	− 0.77	− 0.52	46.23	45.72
240	44.90	44.30	− 0.30	+ 0.40	45.30	43.90
250	43.70	45.40	+ 0.85	+ 1.21	44.91	44.19
Sums	60.05	61.85	.....	.....	60.05	61.85

Mean angle $a = 312° 52' 45''.08$.

A partial test of the accuracy of the periodic formula is afforded by a comparison of the observed and computed values of the residuals v.

The computed values, v, are applied directly to the results Ar, and with their signs changed to the results A_l, to produce the last two columns.

Results of computation of u_1, β_1, and relative weights from ten measured angles.

a.	β_1.	u_1.	$n \sin^2 \frac{3}{2}a$.	$n \sin^2 \frac{3}{2}a$.	$n u_1 \sin^2 \frac{3}{2}a$.
° ' "	°	"		°	"
50 47 28.46	149	0.779	10.000	1,490.0	7.790
54 48 16.32	141	1,044	11.779	1,660.9	12.299
58 27 40.66	145	0.898	11.980	1,737.2	10.766
179 38 55.76	151	0.916	11.999	1,811.8	10.997
74 25 05.55	149	0.966	10.371	1,545.4	10.025
46 10 51.83	142	0.082	10.496	1,490.4	8.732
52 38 50.72	149	1.154	7.703	1,148.3	8.897
44 14 59.27	152	0.964	6.714	1,020.6	6.472
47 31 33.58	137	0.992	7.176	983.1	7,117
57 55 16.35	152	0.869	7.976	1,212.4	6.936
Sums	.....	.....	96.198	14,100.1	90.031
Weighted means	146°.57	0''.9357	.....	.....	.....

Very respectfully,

R. S. WOODWARD,
Assistant Engineer.

General C. B. COMSTOCK,
Superintendent U. S. Lake Survey.

APPENDIX No. 8.

ERRORS OF CERTAIN THERMOMETERS.

REPORT OF MR. THOMAS RUSSELL, ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

OFFICE OF SURVEYS OF NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES AND MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
Detroit, Mich., May 25, 1879.

GENERAL: In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to make the following report on the calibration of thermometer Baudin 6131, its corrections at freezing and boiling points, and on the corrections of Cassella Nos. 21472, 21473, 21474, 21475, and 21476; A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4 of the Clarke yards A and B, and Geissler Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

The bulb of Baudin 6131 was cracked January 3, 1879, while trying to detach a column of mercury with which to calibrate it. The thermometer was sent to James Green, New York, and another bulb blown on. It was received here February 21, 1879.

The following are the dimensions, in inches, of this thermometer as repaired: Total length, $17\frac{1}{8}$; distance from 0° to 100°, $13\frac{5}{16}$; length of bulb, $1\frac{1}{2}$; diameter of stem, $\frac{5}{16}$; diameter of bulb, $\frac{5}{8}$. The thermometer is graduated according to the Centigrade scale, to fifths of a degree, from —1.0° to + 101°.0.

CALIBRATION.

The calibration corrections of a Centigrade thermometer are the corrections to be applied to the division lines as subdividing into parts of equal capacity the tube from the line 0° to the line 100°. These corrections were determined for Baudin 6131 with columns of 50°.2, 24°.9, and 10°.1. The columns were placed in various parts of the tube, and the readings of the ends determined with a microscope having a micrometer attachment. The focus of the microscope was fixed for a point between the mercury and the graduation, which caused indistinctness of both images. The micrometer was read on the mercury, and the graduation above and below it; from these, by dividing the difference between the reading on one graduation and the mercury by the difference between the two graduations the fractional part of the reading of the end of the column was obtained. The difference of the readings of the two ends of the column gave the length of the column at that part of the tube. From the various measured lengths of the columns the calibration corrections were derived.

Denote the measured lengths of the columns according to the part of the scale on which they are made by [0·50] [5·30] [15·25], &c. In the tables following, these quantities are usually the means of two or more measurements. Denote the mean of [0·50] [50·100] by (C_{50}), the mean of [0·25] [25·50] [50·75] [75·100] by (C_{25}), and the mean of [0·10] [10·20] [20·30] [30·40] [40·50] by (C_{10}). Denote the true lengths, expressed in degrees (the degree being $\frac{1}{100}$ of the capacity of the tube between 0° and 100°) of the columns by C_{50}, C_{25}, C_{10}. Denote the calibration corrections at the points 5°, 10°, 15°, &c., by $\phi(5)$, $\phi(10)$, $\phi(15)$, &c. Then from the 25° column these equations follow:

$$\begin{aligned} C_{25} &= [\ 0{\cdot}25] + \phi(25) \\ C_{25} &= [25{\cdot}50] - \phi(25) + \phi(50) \\ C_{25} &= [50{\cdot}75] - \phi(50) + \phi(75) \\ C_{25} &= [75{\cdot}100] - \phi(75) \end{aligned}$$

Summing up these equations and dividing by 4 we have

$$C_{25} = \frac{[0{\cdot}25] + [25{\cdot}50] + [50.75] + 75{\cdot}100]}{4};$$

that is, the quantity which has been denoted by (C_{25}) is equal to the true length of the column, or C_{25}. Making this substitution and transposing, the expressions for the corrections at 25°, 50°, and 75° are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(25) &= (C_{25}) - [0{\cdot}25] \\ \phi(50) &= \phi(25) + (C_{25}) - [25{\cdot}50] \\ \phi(75) &= \phi(50) + (C_{25}) - [50{\cdot}75] \end{aligned}$$

From the 50° column we get in the same way:

$$\phi(50) = (C_{50}) - [0{\cdot}50]$$

With equations formed by the 10° column it will be found that:

$$C_{10} = (C_{10}) + \tfrac{1}{5}\phi(50)$$

By substituting, the corrections at 10°, 20°, 30°, 40° will be found to be:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(10) &= (C_{10}) + \tfrac{1}{5}\phi(50) - [0{\cdot}10] \\ \phi(20) &= \phi(10) + (C_{10}) + \tfrac{1}{5}\phi(50) - [10{\cdot}20] \end{aligned}$$

system of measurements with the 25° column was also made from 0° to 25°, 5° to 10° to 35°, and 15° to 40°. Before using these to determine the corrections at the its 5°, 35°, and 15°, the columns were corrected by the difference in the measure-ts of [0-25] in the two systems. This correction was applied as the temperature he column was not the same in the two systems, and its length not the same in sequence. The expressions for these corrections are then:

$$\phi(5) = \phi(30) - \left\{ (C_{25}) - \left[\begin{matrix} \text{cor't'd} \\ 5{\cdot}30 \end{matrix} \right] \right\}$$

$$\phi(35) = \phi(10) + \left\{ (C_{25}) - \left[\begin{matrix} \text{cor't'd} \\ 10{\cdot}30 \end{matrix} \right] \right\}$$

$$\phi(15) = \phi(40) - \left\{ (C_{25}) - \left[\begin{matrix} \text{cor't'd} \\ 15{\cdot}40 \end{matrix} \right] \right\}$$

he corrections at 5° and 35° may also be derived in the same way from the 10° mn. Where there are two values of the calibration correction at the same point mean is adopted. On the following pages the observations and results are given:

CALIBRATION OF BAUDIN 6131.

April 14 *and* 15.

[50° column. Temp. of air, 77° and 72° F.]

Space.	Measured lengths.				Means.
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	
	°	°	°	°	°
[0- 50]	50.231	50.240	50.230	50.240	50.235
[50-100]	50.153	.149	.120	.119 .152	50.139
					$(C_{50}) = 50.187$

April 15 *and* 16.

[25° column. Temp. of air, 72°.]

Space.	Measured lengths.		Means.
	1st.	2d.	
	°	°	°
[0- 25]	24.888	24.911	24.900
[25- 50]	24.987	25.000	24.993
[50- 75]	24.894	24.882	24.888
[75-100]	24.887	24.886	24.886
			$(C_{25}) = 24.917$
[0- 25]	24.935	24.922	24.928
[5- 30]	24.902	24.903	24.902
[10- 35]	24.934	24.938	24.936
[15- 40]	24.960	24.946	24.953

April 16.

[10° column. Temp. of air, 76°.]

Space.	Measured lengths.		Means.
	1st.	2d.	
	°	°	°
[0–10]	10.130	10.128	10.129
[5–15]	.138	.....	.138
[10–20]	.079	.096	.088
[15–25]	.095	.....	.095
[20–30]	.163	.166	.164
[25–35]	.158	.157	.158
[30–40]	.166	.167	.166
[35–45]	.165	.....	.165
[40–50]	.144	.147	.146
			(C10) = 10.139

April 15.

[25° column. Temp. of air, 72°.]

Space.	Measured lengths.				Means.
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	
	°	°	°	°	°
[0–25]	24.906	24.914	24.916	24.915	24.913
[25–50]	25.006	25.010	25.013	25.015	25.011
					(C25) = 24.962

From the 50° column [0–50] [50–100] the correction at 50° is found to be −
The correction at the same point, obtained by means of the 25° column, is −0
The mean of these values is adopted as the correction at 50°, and with this
spaces measured by the 25° and 10° columns the calibration corrections at th
between 0° and 50°, given below, are found.

CALIBRATION CORRECTIONS, BAUDIN 6131.

Temp.	10° col.	25° col.	Cal. cor. C., mean.
°			°
5 C.	−0.010	−0.036	−0.023
10 C.	.....	.....	−0.001
15 C.	−0.012	−0.028	−0.020
20 C.	.....	.....	+0.039
25 C.	.....	.....	+0.021
30 C.	.....	.....	+0.003
35 C.	−0.009	+0.008	0.000
40 C.	.....	.....	−0.036
45 C.	.....	.....	−0.037
50 C.	.....	.....	−0.054
75 C.	.....	.....	−0.080

BOILING POINT.

Two determinations of the boiling point of Baudin 6131 were made, one M
and the other April 14. The thermometer was in the vapor of boiling wate
twenty minutes before readings were made. It was observed both in a ho
and vertical position. The difference in the readings in the two positions wa
to be 0°.18 Cent., the reading being greater when horizontal. A determination

ras made just after each boiling, allowing fifteen minutes for the thermom- before packing in ice.
e thermometer was observed in vapor of boiling water, readings of standard No. 1274, James Green, were made about the same time. The boiling water at the level of the barometer cistern.
nual report of the Lake Survey for 1861 (page 199) the correction to reduce gs of No. 1274 to true barometric height is $-0^{in}.006$.
ection is the result of comparisons made at Cambridge, Mass., by W. C. reen it and barometer Newmann No. 57. Newmann No. 57 had been pre- npared with the Royal Society standard in London, and there was found to ence between them. On account of the considerable time since the com- 1274 with Newmann No. 57, it was considered advisable to have a check on on. For that purpose the barometer was taken to the office of the Signal Detroit, and compared with "signal-service barometer No. 352." The result parison showed that the correction is about the same as that found in 1861.
ht of the ground in the vicinity of the Lake-Survey office is about 601 feet evel; the height of the barometer cistern above the ground was 29 feet.
ion to be applied to the observed barometer heights for elevation above id to reduce to latitude 45°, the latitude of Detroit being 42° 20′, is $-0^{in}.007$, total correction to be applied to the barometer readings, in addition to the o 0°.0 Cent., is $-0^{in}.013$.
ere was an excess of pressure inside of the vessel containing the boiling hown by a water-gauge made of a glass U-shaped tube attached to it, the ection was made for it.
100° on Centigrade thermometers represents the temperature of steam under pressure, or a barometric reading in the latitude 45° at sea-level of 0.760 after correction to 0° Cent.
iod of deriving the correction to any reading for the error in the relative the 100° and the 0° mark on the thermometer is as follows:
; by r_v the reading of the thermometer in vapor of boiling water, by t_v the e of the vapor taken from the tables with the corrected barometer readings, ie reading of the thermometer in melting ice just after boiling, then $(r_v - f)$ difference in the thermometer readings which corresponds to a change in e between 0° and the temperature t_v. The value in centigrade degrees of e thermometer scale is then $\frac{t_v}{r_v - f}$. Boiling a thermometer lowers its freez- and the freezing point rises rapidly afterward. Taking f' as the reading ice at any time, then for any other reading of the thermometer t, the ing centigrade temperature (not considering calibration errors) will be $\left(\frac{t_v}{r_v - f}\right)$ and denoting by x the scale correction for any point t, it becomes:

$$x = (t - f')\left(\frac{t_v}{r_v - f}\right) - t$$

corrections of Baudin 6131 are given for $f' = +0°.2$ Cent. A change in f ll cause a change in the scale corrections of 0°.001.

BAUDIN 6131, HORIZONTAL.

Ther. reading.	Scale. cor. Cent.
°	°
5	+0.041
10	+0.083
15	+0.125
20	+0.168
25	+0.210
30	+0.252
35	+0.295
40	+0.337
45	+0.379
50	+0.422

ction to a thermometer reading may be taken as consisting of two parts, zing point, a, which is a constant for all points, but varies with the time; ium of the calibration correction and the correction due to the error in the ition of the freezing point and the boiling point, which is a constant, as time, but varies for different points of the thermometer.

Correction due to error in relative position of freezing and boiling points.

BAUDIN 6131, HORIZONTAL.

Date.	Observed boiling point.	Barometer 1274, corrected.	Computed boiling point.	Correction at boiling point.	Observed freezing point.	Corrected to scale.
	°	*Inch.*	°	°	°	°
March 26, 1879	98.451	29.082	99.205	+0.754	+0.060	+0.814
April 14, 1879	98.568	29.173	99.294	+0.726	+0.127	+0.853
Mean						+0.834

BAUDIN 6131, HORIZONTAL IN MELTING ICE.

Date.	Thermometer reading (Centigrade).	Correction at freezing point = c.
	°	°
April, 9, 1879	+0.177	
April 12, 1879	+0.199	
Mean	+0.188	−0.188
May 14, 1879	+0.244	
May 15, 1879	+0.250	
May 16, 1879	+0.262	
Mean	+0.253	−0.253

Thermometer in vapor of boiling water April 14.

BAUDIN 6131, HORIZONTAL.

Thermometer reading (Centigrade).	Calibration and scale corrections = *b*.
°	°
0	0.0
5	+0.018
10	+0.082
15	+0.105
20	+0.207
25	+0.231
30	+0.255
35	+0.295
40	+0.301
45	+0.342
50	+0.368

COMPARISONS.

Baudin 6131 was compared horizontally in water with Cassella 21472, 21474, 21476, A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, and B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4. The thermometers were placed with the stems parallel, and the bulbs very close together. The water covered them to the depth of 1½ inches. The tank in which they were placed is 3 feet by 1 foot and 1½ feet deep. During the time the comparisons were being made the temperature of the air in the room was

kept, as near as practicable, the same as that of the water. The only time when this was not so was when comparisons at the temperature of 44° F. were read. Then the air temperature varied from 46° to 50° F. The water was constantly stirred while the thermometers were not being read.

The order in which the thermometers were read were Baudin 6131, then the Cassellas; Baudin 6131, then the A's and B's, and Baudin 6131 again. The mean of the 1st and 2d reading of Baudin 6131 was taken to compare with the Cassellas, and the mean of the 2d and 3d to compare with the A's and B's. The thermometer readings were made with a microscope, the micrometer comb-scale being used to estimate the revolutions and tenths on the mercury, the graduation preceding and the one following it. The time required to make one series of readings on all the thermometers was about five minutes. Cassella 21472 was close to Baudin 6131 in the tank. Series of readings were made at intervals of five minutes. Four series were usually made at each temperature.

The freezing points of all the thermometers were determined before and after the comparisons made in April and May. The means of all the observed freezing points after December 25, 1878, are used for the *a* corrections, except for Baudin's 6131, its *a* correction having been changed by boiling. The corrections determined at the time the comparisons were made were used as the *a* corrections at those times for Baudin 6131.

Readings of Casella thermometers.

HORIZONTAL IN MELTING ICE.

Date.	No. of results.	21472.	21473.	21474.	21475.	21476.
		°	°	°	°	°
December 26, 1878	12	32.14	32.09	32.11	32.07	32.12
December 30, 1878	8	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....
January 18, 1879	4	.12	32.05	.....	32.05	.....
February 3, 1879	4	.08	.04	.....	.03	.....
February 5, 1879	4	.10	.03	.....	.05	.....
April 9, 1879	4	.12	.....	32.04	.....	32.09
April 12, 1879	4	.12	.....	.04	.....	.08
May 14, 1879	4	.10	.....	.03	.....	.04
May 16, 1879	4	.09	.....	.03	.....	.05
Means	.....	32.11	32.05	32.05	32.05	32.08
a Corrections	.....	−0.11	−0.05	−0.05	−0.05	−0.08

Thermometers of Clarke yards.

HORIZONTAL IN MELTING ICE.

Date.	No. of results.	A_1.	A_2.	A_3.	A_4.	B_1.	B_2.	B_3.	B_4.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January 17, 1879	4	.....	32.46	32.43	32.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
January 18, 1879	4	32.61	.50	.44	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
February 3, 1879	6	.58	.46	.40	.37	.....	.....	.....	.....
February 5, 1879	4	.58	.47	.43	.41	.....	.....	.....	.....
April 9, 1879	4	.52	.40	.36	.32	32.43	32.27	32.51	32.49
April 12, 1879	4	.57	.46	.36	.33	.44	.28	.49	.49
May 14, 1879	4	.56	.44	.41	.34	.42	.29	.48	.51
May 16, 1879	4	.57	.45	.40	.35	.38	.28	.48	.49
Means	.....	32.57	32.45	32.40	32.36	32.42	32.28	32.49	32.50
a Corrections	.....	−0.57	−0.45	−0.40	−0.36	−0.42	−0.28	−0.49	−0.50

a Correction: Mean of A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 = −0°.44. Mean of B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4 = −0°.42.

In the latter part of January 1879, Casella 21472 was compared with Casella 21473, 21475, A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, and Baudin 6130. These comparisons are used to determine the corrections of Casella 21473 and 21475, taking Casella 21472 as the standard. The corrections of Casella 21472 are derived from the April and May comparisons with Baudin 6131, as are also the corrections of Casella 21474, 21476, and B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4. The corrections of A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 are derived from the means of the results obtained from the

April and May comparisons with Baudin 6131, as the standard, and the January comparisons with Casella 21472 taken as the standard.

The following table gives the (*b*) correction of Cassella 21472 as determined in different ways. The corrections are derived from the comparisons with Baudin 6130 and Baudin 6131, calibration and other corrections being applied, from comparisons with A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, and B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4, applying Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke's corrections to the means of both sets of thermometers, and from the corrections of this thermometer, furnished by Kew Observatory, England, and by Prof. H. Ste. Claire Deville, of Paris.

Table of b corrections of Casella 21472, as derived from comparison with different thermometers.

THERMOMETER HORIZONTAL.

Baudin 6131.		Mean of A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4.	Mean of B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4.	Baudin 6130.		Kew Observatory, England.		Ste. Claire Deville.	
Temp. F. °	*b cor.* °	*b cor.* °	*b cor.* °	*Temp. F.* °	*b cor.* °	*Temp. F.* °	*b cor.* °	*Temp. F.* °	*b cor.* °
32	0.00	0.00	0.00	32	0.00	32	0.0	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	0.0	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	39.8	+0.02	40	0.0	.....	.....
44.1	+0.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	+0.1	.....	.....
49.7	+0.04	−0.01	+0.02	48.7	+0.07	50	+0.1	.....	.....
56.5	+0.05	0.00	0.00	57.6	+0.09	55	0.0	.....	.....
62.1	+0.02	−0.06	−0.02	.....	.....	60	0.0	60.8	±0.02
68.0	+0.02	.....	.....	66.7	+0.07	65	0.0	.....	.....
75.6	0.00	.....	.....	75.8	+0.08	70	0.0	.....	.....
84.4	−0.03	.....	.....	84.7	+0.06	75	0.0	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	0.0	.....	.....
92.9	0.00	−0.07	−0.05	93.8	+0.06	85	0.0	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	0.0	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	0.0	91.4	±0.03

THERMOMETER HORIZONTAL.

Table of b corrections of Casella 21472.

[Taken from curves constructed from preceding table with the observed temperatures as abscissas and the corrections as ordinates.]

Temperature, F.	Baudin 6131.	Baudin 6130.	Kew Observatory.	Mean of A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4.	Mean of B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4.	St. Claire Deville.
°	°	°	°	°	°	°
32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	+0.02	+0.01	0.00	.....	.....	.....
42	+0.04	+0.04	+0.05	.....	.....	.....
47	+0.04	+0.06	+0.11	−0.01	+0.02	.....
52	+0.04	+0.08	+0.05	−0.01	+0.01	.....
57	+0.05	+0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	.....
62	+0.02	+0.08	0.00	−0.06	−0.02	±0.02
67	+0.02	+0.07	0.00	−0.06	−0.03	.....
72	+0.01	+0.07	0.00	.....	.....	.....
77	−0.01	+0.08	0.00	.....	.....	.....
82	−0.03	+0.07	0.00	.....	.....	.....
87	−0.03	+0.06	0.00	−0.07	−0.04	.....
92	−0.01	+0.06	0.00	−0.07	−0.05	±0.03

Baudin 6131 is adopted as the standard.

In the latter part of December, 1878, cracks were noticed in the bulb of Baudin 6130. These gradually increased in size, and March 15, 1879, apparently admitted air into the bulb. Accordingly no results from this thermometer enter into the final corrections derived for the other thermometers.

The corrections of Casella 21472, 21474, 21476, A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, and B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4, are derived from the comparisons made with it in April and May. The corrections of Cassella 21473, 21475, and also of A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, are derived from the comparisons made between them and Casella 21472 in January, using the corrections of Casella 21472 given by its comparison with Baudin 6131. These corrections are given in the preceding table. For the corrections of A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, the means of the results given by the two series of comparisons is adopted. In the table of comparisons following, only the uncorrected readings of the thermometers are given, except for Baudin 6131 and Casella 21472.

Date.	Reading of Baudin 6131.	$a + b$ corrections of Baudin 6131.	Corrected reading of Baudin 6131.	Corrected reading of Baudin 6131.	Readings uncorrected.			Corrected reading of Baudin 6131.	Readings uncorrected.	
					21472.	21474.	21476.		A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4	B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4
	Cent. °	*Cent.* °	*Cent.* °	*Fahr.* °	°	°	°	*Fahr.* °	°	°
May 14, 15, and 16, 1879	*0.252	− 0.252	0.000	32.00	32.11	32.05	32.08	32.00	32.44	32.42
May 16, 1879	6.950	− 0.208	6.742	44.14	44.20	44.11	44.17	44.13	44.45	44.43
May 16, 1879	10.028	− 0.170	9.858	49.74	49.81	49.75	49.79	49.74	50.06	50.02
May 16, 1879	13.755	− 0.153	13.602	56.48	56.54	56.47	56.52	56.48	56.74	56.72
May 15, 1879	16.814	− 0.110	16.704	62.07	62.16	62.16	62.14	62.07	62.35	62.36
May 15, 1879	20.042	− 0.045	19.997	67.99	68.08	68.03	68.03	67.99	68.24	68.27
April 14, 1879	Baudin 6131 boiled.									
April 9 and 12, 1879	*0.188	− 0.188	0.000	32.00	.....	.....	.....	32.00	.....	.....
April 11, 1879	24.184	+ 0.039	24.223	75.60	75.71	75.66	75.69	75.60	75.89	75.92
April 9 and 11, 1879	29.024	+ 0.062	29.086	84.35	84.49	84.44	84.50	84.35	84.65	84.67
April 9 and 11, 1879	33.722	+ 0.097	33.819	92.88	92.99	92.94	92.98	92.83	93.07	93.07

Thermometer comparisons, horizontal in water.

Date.	Reading of Casella 21472.	$a + b$ corrections of Casella 21472.	Corrected reading of Casella 21472.	Readings uncorrected.		Corrected reading of Casella 21472.	Readings uncorrected of A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4
				21473.	21475.		
	Fahr. °	*Fahr.* °.	°	°	°	°	°
	*32.11	− 0.11	32.00	32.05	32.05	32.00	32.44
January 29, 1879	39.91	− 0.08	39.83	39.84	39.83	39.84	40.22
January 27, 28, and 29, 1879	48.72	− 0.07	48.65	48.66	48.68	48.65	48.98
January 28 and 30, 1879	57.61	− 0.06	57.55	57.53	57.56	57.55	57.82
January 28 and 30, 1879	66.74	− 0.09	66.65	66.64	66.68	66.66	66.93
January 28 and 30, 1879	75.82	− 0.11	75.71	75.74	75.77	75.72	76.01
January 30, 1879	84.78	− 0.14	84.64	84.72	84.77	84.64	84.94
January 30, 1879	93.78	− 0.12	93.66	93.71	93.74	93.64	93.87

* These readings made in melting ice.

From these tables of comparisons the following tables of $a + b$ corrections of Casella 21472, 21473, 21474, 21475, 21476, A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, and B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4, are made.

a + b corrections, May, 1879.

Temperature, Fahr.	$a+b$ correction of 21472.	$a+b$ correction of 21474.	$a+b$ correction of 21476.	$a+b$ corrections of A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4.	$a+b$ corrections of B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4.
°	°	°	°	°	°
32.00	− 0.11	− 0.05	− 0.08	− 0.44	− 0.42
44.1	− 0.06	+ 0.03	− 0.03	− 0.32	− 0.30
49.7	− 0.07	− 0.01	− 0.05	− 0.32	− 0.28
56.5	− 0.06	+ 0.01	− 0.04	− 0.26	− 0.24
62.1	− 0.09	− 0.05	− 0.07	− 0.28	− 0.29
68.0	− 0.09	− 0.04	− 0.04	− 0.25	− 0.28
75.6	− 0.11	− 0.06	− 0.09	− 0.29	− 0.32
84.4	− 0.14	− 0.09	− 0.15	− 0.30	− 0.32
92.9	− 0.11	− 0.06	− 0.10	− 0.24	− 0.24

a + b corrections, January, 1879.

Temperature, Fahr.	$a+b$ correction of 21473.	$a+b$ correction of 21475.	$a+b$ corrections of A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4.
°	°	°	°
32.00	− 0.05	− 0.05	− 0.44
39.9	− 0.01	0.00	− 0.38
48.2	− 0.01	− 0.03	− 0.33
57.6	+ 0.02	− 0.01	− 0.27
66.7	+ 0.01	− 0.03	− 0.27
75.8	− 0.03	− 0.06	− 0.29
84.8	− 0.08	− 0.13	− 0.30
93.8	− 0.05	− 0.08	− 0.23

From these curves of the b corrections were made. From the plotted curves the following table of b corrections is taken for Casella Nos. 21472, 21473, 21474, 21475, 21476, and for the means of A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, and B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4, the corrections of A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 being the means taken from two curves.

THERMOMETERS HORIZONTAL, MAY, 1879.

Table of b corrections.

[Quantities to be applied to the scale readings; when + to be added, when − to be subtracted.]

DEPENDING ON BAUDIN'S 6131

Temperature, Fahr.	21472.	21473.	21474.	21475.	21476.	Mean of A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4	Mean of B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	+0.02	+0.02	+0.04	+0.04	+0.02	+0.04	+0.05
42	+0.04	+0.04	+0.07	+0.04	+0.04	+0.10	+0.10
47	+0.04	+0.04	+0.06	+0.02	+0.04	+0.12	+0.14
52	+0.04	+0.05	+0.04	+0.03	+0.03	+0.14	+0.15
57	+0.05	+0.07	+0.06	+0.04	+0.04	+0.18	+0.18
62	+0.02	+0.07	0.00	+0.03	+0.01	+0.17	+0.13
67	+0.02	+0.06	+0.01	+0.02	+0.03	+0.18	+0.14
72	+0.01	+0.04	+0.01	+0.00	+0.02	+0.17	+0.13
77	−0.01	+0.01	−0.02	−0.02	−0.02	+0.15	+0.10
82	−0.03	−0.02	−0.04	−0.07	−0.06	+0.14	+0.09
87	−0.03	−0.03	−0.04	−0.07	−0.06	+0.15	+0.12
92	−0.01	−0.01	−0.02	−0.05	−0.03	+0.19	+0.17

To find the total or $a + b$, corrections of these thermometers at any time, add to the above corrections the correction of the thermometer at freezing point for that time. In case there is no observation of the freezing point at the time the total correction is required, use an interpolated value of the correction at freezing point, according to the

time, from the nearest two determinations, one before and one after the time for which the correction is wanted.

The following table contains all the determinations of the freezing points of these thermometers that have been made.

THERMOMETERS HORIZONTAL, FAHR.

Table of a corrections.

[Quantities to be applied to scale readings in melting ice.]

Date.	21472.	21473.	21474.	21475	21476.	Mean of A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4	Mean of B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, April 15, 1874						−0.30	−0.28
Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, May 2, 1874						−0.28	−0.24
Kew Observatory, England, January, 1875	−0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1		
Detroit, Mich., March, 1875	+0.06	+0.13	+0.14	+0.15	+0.13	−0.37	−0.34
Detroit, Mich., December, 1875	−0.01	+0.08	+0.06	+0.07	+0.08	−0.40	−0.38
Ste. Claire Deville, Paris, September, 1876	0.00						
Detroit, Mich., December, 1876	−0.04						
Detroit, Mich., May, 1879	−0.11	−0.05	−0.05	−0.05	−0.08	−0.44	−0.42

The difference in the reading of the Casella thermometers, horizontal and vertical, in melting ice, is 0°.04 F., the readings being greater when horizontal.

The following table contains the *b* corrections of the Geissler thermometers, deduced from comparisons made with Casella 21472, March, 1877, and also the *a* corrections, or the corrections at freezing point, in January, 1877, and January, 1879. The corrections of Casella 21472 used in this reduction are those determined from its comparison with Baudin 6131. As the comparisons of the Geissler thermometer were made with Casella 21472 vertically, a system of corrections of 21472 was used, differing from the foregoing by a constant 0°.04, which is the difference between its readings horizontally and vertically in melting ice.

Table of b corrections of Geissler thermometers.

VERTICAL.

DEPENDING ON BAUDIN 6131.

Date.	Temp.	*No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
	°	°	°	°	°
	32.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	40.5	−0.06	+0.04	+0.06	−0.01
March, 1877	50.0	−0.19	+0.01	0.00	−0.05
	60.2	−0.33	−0.05	−0.10	−0.13
	70.2	−0.42	−0.14	−0.15	−0.15
	79.8	−0.56	−0.27	−0.23	−0.20

*August, 1878, Geissler No. 1 was returned from the field with the graduated scale loose; it was refastened. On this account an interpolated value of the *a* correction for No. 1 would not be proper for any time when the corrections are required between January, 1877, and January, 1879. The freezing point of No. 1 probably changed by about the same amount as the others, and a rate of change equal to the mean change of the other three thermometers might be used to determine its *a* correction between January, 1877, and January, 1879.

a Corrections.

THERMOMETERS HORIZONTAL IN MELTING ICE.

Date.	Temp.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
	°	°	°	°	°
January, 1877	32.0	−0.22	−0.13	+0.06	−0.18
January, 1879	32.0	−0.55	−0.40	+0.50	−0.36

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS RUSSELL,
Assistant Engineer, United States Lake Survey.

General C. B. COMSTOCK,
United States Engineers.

APPENDIX No. 9.

WATER-LEVEL REDUCTIONS.

REPORT OF MR. A. R. FLINT, ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES LAKE SURVEY,
Detroit, May 31, 187

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the reduction of water-le observations made since June 1, 1878.

Tri-daily observations have been made at ten stations, viz: Marquette and Sa Ste. Marie, on Lake Superior; Milwaukee and Escanaba, on Lake Michigan; P Austin, on Lake Huron; Detroit, on Detroit River; Cleveland and Erie, on Lake E Charlotte and Sacket's Harbor, on Lake Ontario.

AT MARQUETTE,

Escanaba, and Port Austin the observations have not been continuous during the w ter months, owing to ice and other obstructions.

The reductions have been made in the same manner as in previous years, and plane of reference for each lake is unchanged. For details see Chief of Engineers' port for 1876, Part III, page 80. The relative differences of elevation between the be marks and the gauge zeros and check points were determined during the year at e station, except Detroit and Port Austin; the check observations at these two stati indicate no change in zero of either gauge.

The following table gives the elevations of zero of gauge and check point above respective planes of reference from determinations made in 1877 and 1878:

Stations.	Zero of guage above plane of reference.		Check point ab plane of refere	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	18
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Fe*
Charlotte	−0.58	−0.65	−0.58	
Sacket's Harbor	+0.18	+0.15	+1.33	
Cleveland	+1.54	+1.54	+0.96	
Erie	+0.57	+0 64	+1.01	
Detroit	+2.00	.....	+1.27	.....
Milwaukee	+1.26	+1.26	+1.86	+1
Escanaba	+0.80	+0.83	+1.16	+1
Port Austin	+6.19	.....	−1.23	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	+0.74	+0.74	.....	.....
Marquette	+2.07	+2.03	+2.12	

At Charlotte the zero of the gauge and the check point are below the plane of erence; at Port Austin the check point is below the plane of reference.

The location of gauges and check points remain the same as last year.

Bench-mark No. 3 at Erie has been washed away.

Self-registering gauges have been maintained at Marquette, Milwaukee, and Austin.

The following table and graphical curves for the year 1878–79 are continuation those in Appendix G of the last annual report.

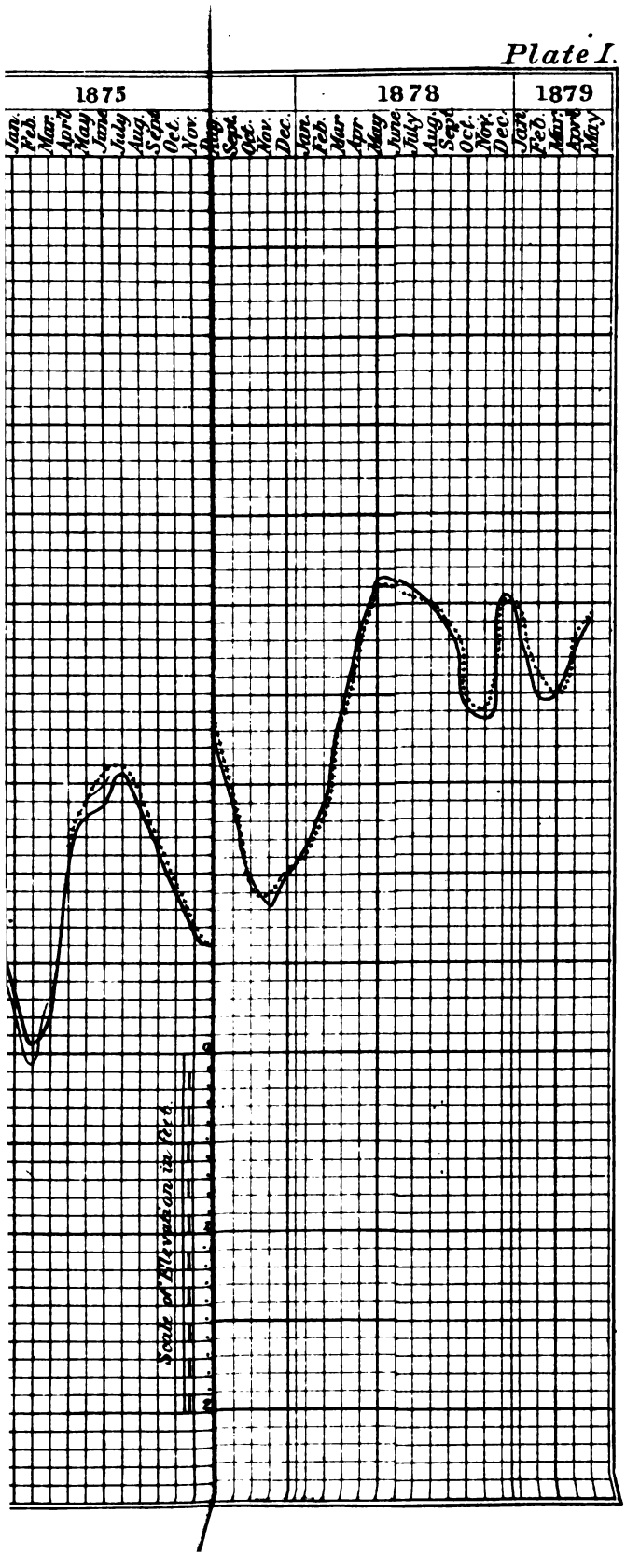
Reports Nos. 291, 385, 466, 816, 832, 970, and 1011 have been used in preparing report.

Respectfully submitted,

A. R. FLINT,
Assistant Engine

General C. B. COMSTOCK.

Plate I.


1875
1878
1879
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May
Scale of Rivers in Feet

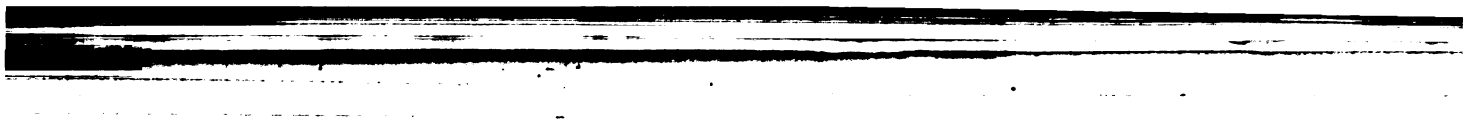
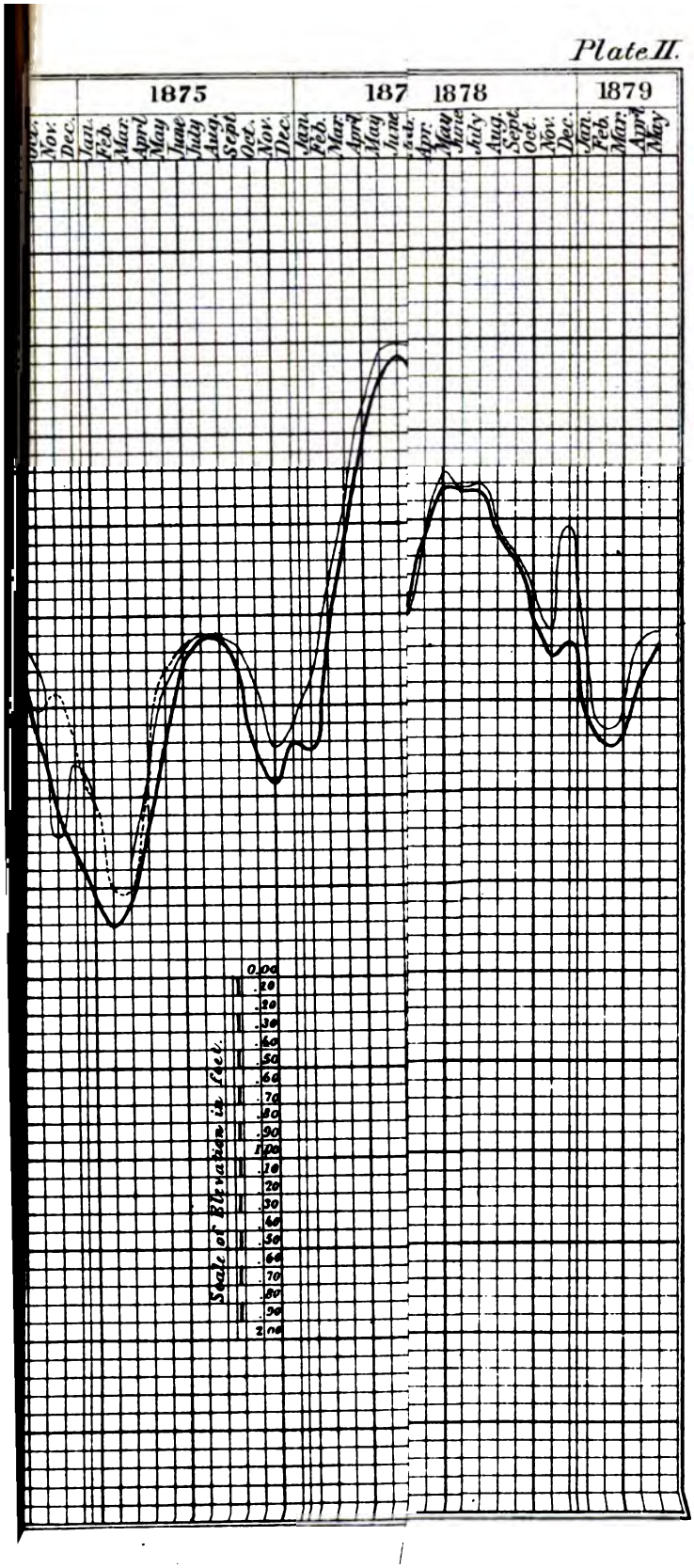


Plate II.


1875
187
1878
1879
Oct.
Nov.
Dec.
Jan.
Feb.
Mar.
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June
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Aug.
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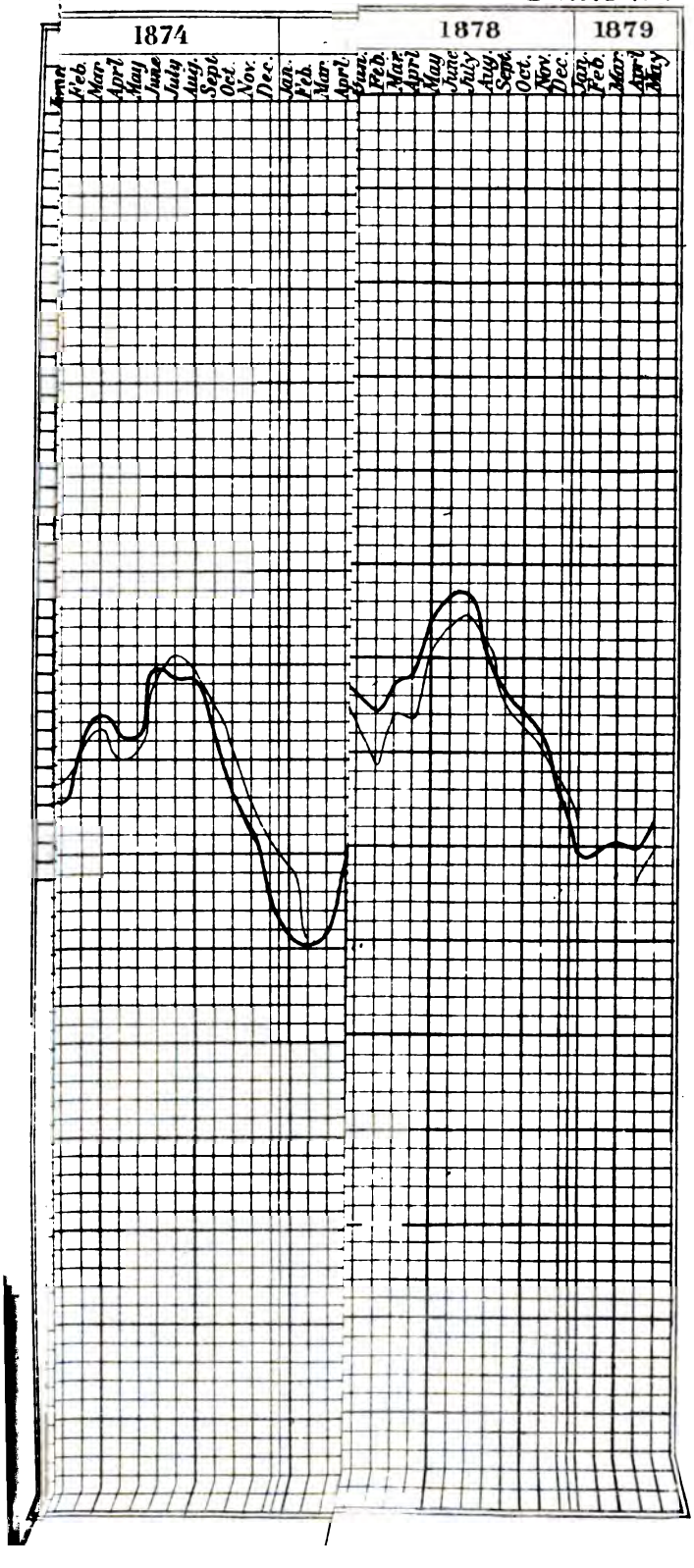
Oct.
Nov.
Dec.
Jan.
Feb.
Mar.
April
May
Scale of Elevation in feet.
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

BOOK NOT CIRCULATE

Plate III.


1874
1878
1879
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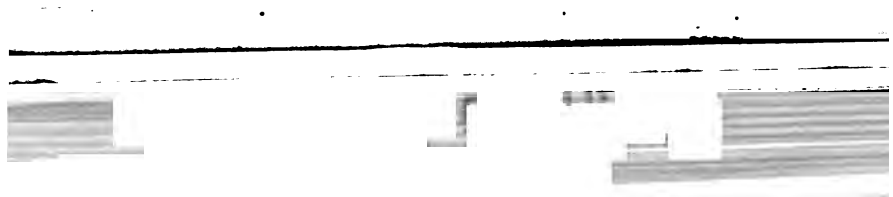
Dec.



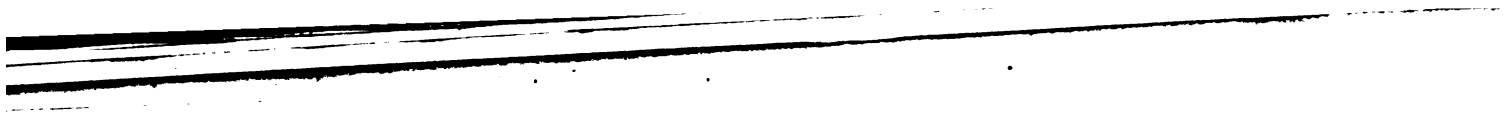
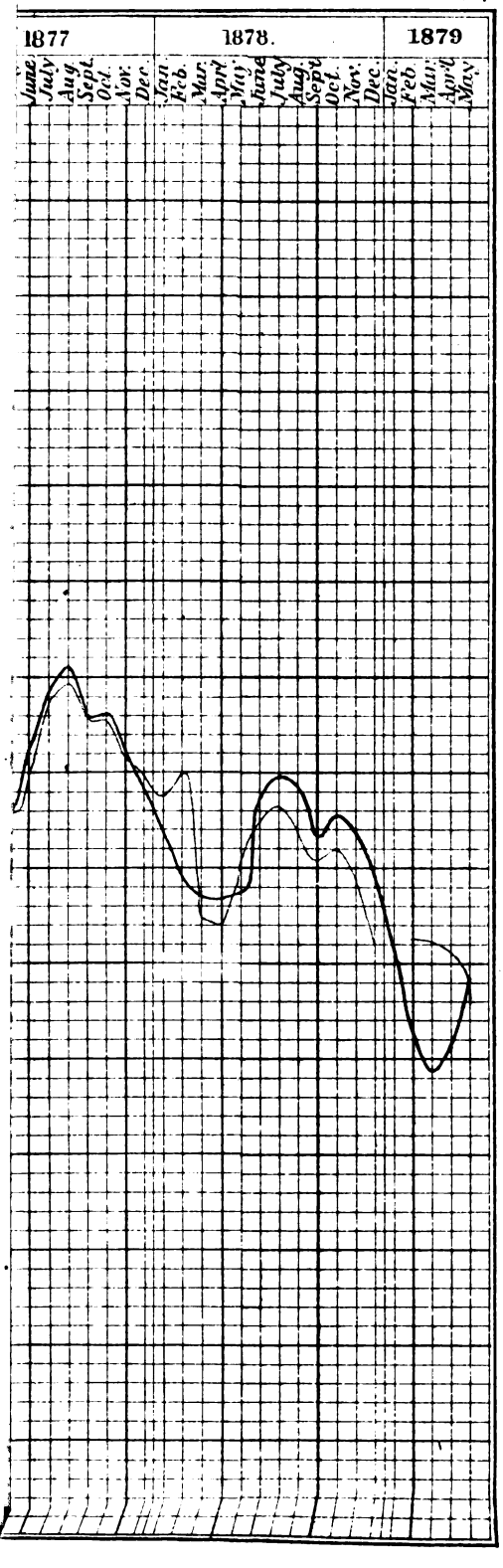


Plate IV.


1877
1878.
1879
June
July
Aug.
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Mar.
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June
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Aug.
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Oct.
Nov.
Dec.
Jan.
Feb.
Mar.
April
May

...n monthly water levels for the several stations, in feet and decimals, below the planes of reference.

(Continuation of table in Appendix G, annual report for 1878.

Stations.	1878.							1879.				
	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
...arlotte	1.88	1.92	2.02	2.17	2.60	2.63	1.95	2.18	2.52	2.50	2.24	2.08
...ket's Harbor	1.93	1.96	1.98	2.13	2.51	2.58	2.00	2.06	2.36	2.50	2.19	2.05
...veland	1.34	1.34	1.58	1.71	2.06	2.26	2.18	2.60	2.74	2.71	2.35	2.20
...e	1.32	1.30	1.54	1.68	1.91	2.11	1.54	2.21	2.65	2.56	2.17	2.12
...roit	1.42	1.33	1.55	1.65	1.96	2.13	1.76	2.58	3.68	2.89	2.49	2.38
...waukee	2.16	2.15	2.47	2.67	2.78	2.91	3.23	3.54	3.53	3.49	3.50	3.37
...nanba	2.24	2.18	2.43	2.62	2.65	2.94	3.15	.....	.....	.....	3.51	3.38
...t Austin	2.34	2.27	2.41	2.73	2.86	2.96	3.14	3.36	.....	.....	3.70	3.51
...lt Ste. Marie	3.13	3.02	3.06	3.35	3.23	3.32	3.54	3.94	4.34	4.58	4.45	4.08
...rquette	3.25	3.18	3.30	3.47	3.40	3.60	3.92	.....	3.86	3.56	3.95	4.31

APPENDIX No. 10.

Results of Sand Wave and Sediment Observations.

REPORT OF MR. J. B. JOHNSON, ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

DETROIT, MICH., *June* 30, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of work done by the perma...nt party on the Mississippi River from March 10 to June 23, 1879:

The organization of the party was as follows: J. B. Johnson, assistant engineer; .... M. Childs, recorder; Edward Rickitts, leadsman; a cook, and four boatmen. Ad...itional boatmen were employed when needed.

The party was organized near Peters Landing, Ark., on March 10, and was quar...ered on the United States survey boat Pioneer. The boat was allowed to drift down ...e river to a point immediately opposite Helena, on the Mississippi shore, where it ...rrived on the 11th.

I.—CHARACTER OF WORK.

According to instructions received from Lieut. D. W. Lockwood, Corps of Engineers, ...e work of the party was to consist of—

1. The sounding of five lines across the river at Helena and five lines at Trotters (a ...nding 3 miles above Helena) every 15 days, or for every five-foot change of river sur...ce, if such change should occur in less time.
2. Daily sediment observations.
3. Velocity measurements with mid-depth floats and determination of river slope.
4. Daily gauge-readings.

The soundings were to determine what relative changes, if any, occurred in the ...ver bottom in the deep water at Trotters and in the shoal water at Helena, for vary...ng stages of river surface.

The lines at Helena were sounded 9 times, and those at Trotters 8 times.

River discharge and river slope were to be determined on two days at highest water, ...nd on two days at lowest water. These instructions were afterwards modified, and ...ese determinations were ordered to be made every ten days.

Velocity measurements were taken and discharge computed on five days, lines 4 and ... of the Helena sections being used for that purpose.

The river slope was found on 9 days, 5 of which correspond with the dates of river ...ischarge determinations.

Gauge-readings and sediment observations were made daily.

Longitudinal lines, mostly in shoal water, were sounded on 16 days, between May 7 ...nd June 17.

Bench marks were established in the vicinity of all water gauges and properly con...ected in duplicate with the precise bench-marks and reference points established by ...ssistant L. L. Wheeler.

II.—METHODS.

1. *Soundings.*—The five lines to be sounded, both at Helena and at Trotters, were located in December, 1878. They were 100 meters apart at each place, except lines 3 and 4 of the Helena sections, which were 120 meters apart. They were marked by posts set a few meters from each bank, and these posts were located by Assistant Ockerson's triangulation. At Trotters, however, the Mississippi shore has a caving bank, and on March 12 these sounding stations were all gone. Several of Mr. Ockerson's triangulation stations had also been washed away by the January rise. To supply the necessary stations from which to observe the soundings and to relocate the stations at Trotters I found it necessary to retriangulate about 4 miles of the river. The length of the section lines at Trotters is 2,400 meters; at Helena they are 1,400 meters long. At Trotters, however, they cross Middle Bar, which is entirely covered only at flood stage. Stations were located on this bar on the several lines. Range poles about 30 feet high, having a small white flag, were set about 100 meters back of each sounding station.

Two instruments were used on shore to intersect on the sounding-boat, until it was found that one was sufficient. All soundings at high stage and those in the deepest water at Trotters at low stage were taken by allowing the boat to drift with the current down across the lines. In order to get the soundings properly spaced, when they were taken in this way an additional line was established by means of posts and ranges 50 meters above the first section line, and the boat flagged to its position on this line by the observer on shore. These downstream lines were made to be about 70 meters apart, so that successive soundings on each section-line were separated by that interval. At low stage the Helena sections and the shoal water at Trotters were sounded by pulling the boat directly across the river, keeping it on line, soundings being taken every half minute. This made the successive soundings about 35 meters apart. When sounding by downstream lines a flag was dropped in the boat at the instant the leadsman reached the range, he calling "tick," and the pointing taken and line read. When sounding across the river every minute sounding was flagged.

The lead-line was always read to tenths of a foot. It was carefully tested both before and after each set of soundings, it being thoroughly soaked at each testing. A 23-pound lead was used for all soundings after April 1.

For the Helena sections the readings on gauge 1 at the quarter-boat were taken, from which to determine elevation of river surface. This gauge was 250 meters above the first section line. At Trotters a temporary gauge was set on each side of the river on every day when those sections were sounded.

Two leads, with 100 feet of line attached to each, were lost on line 2 at Trotters on the first attempt to sound those sections. The bottom was full of trees which had recently caved into the river. The lead caught on these and it was found impossible to remove it or to break the line. It was not considered safe after that to sound lines 1 and 2 at Trotters within 300 meters of the Mississippi shore.

The shore-line at Trotters was run on June 11 to determine the extent of the caving there. It was found to have caved from 40 to 120 meters after Mr. Ockerson ran it in the December previous.

2. *Sediment observations.*—Specimens of water were taken daily from the surface and from a foot above the bottom, at points one-quarter and three-quarters of the distance across the river. The two surface specimens were put into one vessel, and the two bottom specimens in another. Arriving on shore each was thoroughly shaken and a given quantity measured out and put into jars marked "Surface" and "Bottom," respectively. When five days' specimens had been put into one set of jars they were allowed a week or more to settle. After the water had become quite clear it was siphoned off, and the sediment filtered. An ordinary filter-paper was used at first, but it was found to be not very reliable, and "Munktells" paper was used exclusively afterward. Two papers were made of exactly equal weight, the scales weighing readily to a milligramme, and the filtering done through both of them. Care was taken not to touch the papers with the hand in cutting and weighing, as the moisture absorbed by a momentary contact was quite sensible. The papers were usually dried by a slow fire in an open stove oven, sometimes in the sun. When thoroughly dry, they were carried at once to the scales and their difference of weight determined. This difference was taken as the weight of sediment. The two papers that belonged to a single specimen were then put together in a separate envelope and carefully laid away in the desk. Numerous subsequent weighings were made of each set of papers at intervals of several days, but these weights were not used in the final reduction, as the weight of sediment thus obtained was uniformly from 2 to 4 per cent. greater than the weight obtained immediately after drying.

The sediment work was done in a tent erected on shore for that purpose. The scales were mounted on a post set firmly in the ground, and entirely free from the tent floor.

It soon became apparent that the bottom specimens contained too much heavy sand,

but it was not till April 8 that I found time to examine the matter thoroughly. The can furnished me for obtaining water from the bottom of the river was made of sheet-copper, cylindrical, 12 inches high, 4 inches in diameter. There were two valves, one at top and one 6 inches from the top, both opening up. A concentric ring of lead was molded upon the inside at bottom to sink it, leaving an opening 2½ inches in diameter for the passage of water into and through the upper chamber, which was 4 inches in diameter. When this can would strike the bottom it would incline downstream, and the current would instantly force more or less of the sand from the bottom into the upper chamber, from which the specimen of water was taken.

It would seem that the requirements of a good sediment apparatus are—

1. That at any desired point it should contain within it a fair specimen of the water which then immediately surrounds it.
2. That while it remains at this point, the contents of the vessel should remain undisturbed.
3. That it should bring its contents securely to the surface.

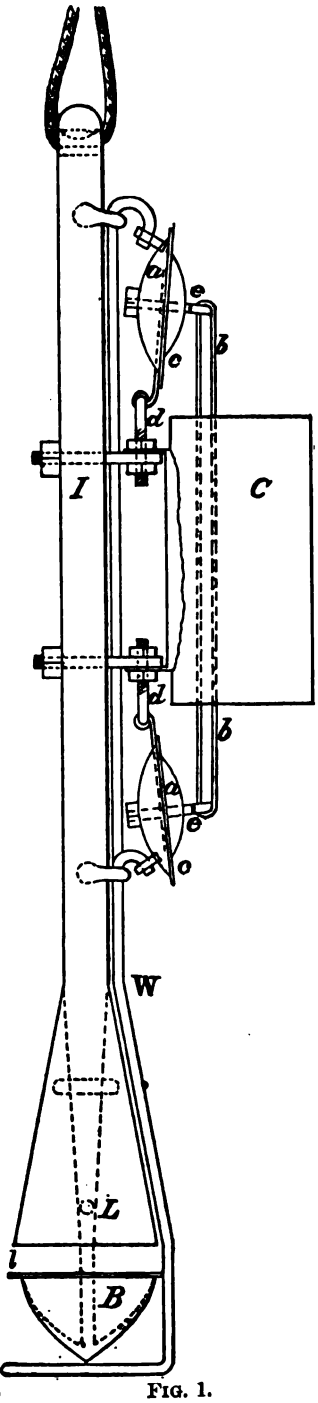
To fulfill the first requirement, the vessel would have to be sunk empty and opened at the desired point, or else it must be open for its entire horizontal cross-section in sinking. The first is impracticable, from the great pressure. The second can be realized. If the passage for the water is not the *entire* cross-section of the retaining vessel, the water it contains is constantly a mixture of water from all depths above it, as was the case in the can above described. It was, however, a total failure in the second requirement, which made the can worthless.

On April 8, I attached a small tin can, called "test can," to the side of the copper can previously used, which I thought would fulfill all the essential conditions. It worked so satisfactorily, and proved so conclusively the worthlessness of the copper can, that I asked and received permission to have a permanent one made embodying the same principles. This *improved sediment-can* (Fig. I) was first used on April 30. The excellent results obtained by it attest its merits. The lids *a a* can be drawn together by greater or less force by increasing or diminishing the number of rubber bands on the open eyes *e e*. These bands were always loosened from one of the eyes when the can was not in use, in order not to weaken their elasticity.

Previous to April 25 the daily specimens of water were *measured* out; after that they were *weighed*. There is a practical difficulty in measuring out a given quantity of water which contains a sediment which settles rapidly, and obtain a fair sample of the mixture. When the water was weighed it was taken from a tin can, by an aperture ¼ inch above the bottom, while the water was kept in violent agitation.

3. *Velocity measurements.*—The methods used in this work were virtually those described in Humphrey's and Abbott's Report on the Mississippi River. Lines 4 and 5 of the Helena sections were selected on which to observe the floats. They were 100 meters apart. The two lines were sounded on the days when velocities were determined.

For computing the discharge, the cross-section was divided into one more parts than there were stations, the points of division being at



C, galvanized iron can; *I*, iron bar 1 inch square; *L*, lead; *B*, bottom cup; *l*, leather cover; *W*, springing wire; *a a*, galvanized iron lids; *e e*, open eyes; *b b*, rubber bands; *c c*, rubber packing; *d d*, adjustable hinges; scale, ¼; weight, 18 pounds; contents of can, 1.47 pints.

FIG. 1.

these stations. The mean of the mid-depth velocities at the two sides of a d was taken as the mid-depth velocity of that division. For the outside divisi mean mid-depth velocity was taken as eight-tenths of that velocity at the fir station from shore. The mean of the division areas on the two section lines wa as the area of that division.

The submerged floats consisted of two tin cylinders, 15 inches high, concen fixed, the outer one 10 inches and the inner one 8 inches in diameter. This annular space of 1 inch in thickness between the cylinders. The water was s access to the lower 12 inch of this space, the upper 3 inches being closed an with air. The float would then barely sink of its own weight. A three-poun weight was fastened to cross-wires at the bottom. The suspending cord, whi woven cotton, 0.04 inch in diameter, was fastened to cross-wires at the cente float. The air in the upper part of the float and the weight at bottom would st tend to maintain the float in a vertical position.

The surface floats were oblate ellipsoids, made of zinc, horizontal diameter 10 vertical diameter 2¼ inches. A weight of three pounds submerged them to the They carried small flags at top.

4. *River slope.*—This was usually obtained by 4 hours' simultaneous readings ing taken every 15 minutes) on gauges 4, 1, and 5, placed respectively at triangu station 37, 1,110 meters below, at the quarter boat 620 meters above, and at tr lation station 33, 1,960 meters above, a point midway between the section line for velocity measurements. The gauges were carefully connected in duplicate their corresponding bench-marks on the days when river slope was determined. thought the error in the elevation of the zero of the gauge was never more tha foot.

5. *Daily gauge-readings.*—Gauge 1 was read daily at 7 a. m., 12 m., and at 6 p. All gauges were boards painted white and graduated in black to half-tenth foot. They were securely fastened to stakes driven firmly into the ground, and frequently tested for elevation of zero.

III.—RESULTS.

1. *Soundings on section lines.*—The results of all section-line soundings are sho the combined profile sheets. No great changes occurred at either Trotters or H The small and apparently erratic changes shown on the Helena sections coul be satisfactorily explained by supposing the bottom of the river there to cor waves, whose axes bore a certain angle to the section lines, and that these wa a motion downstream. This proved to be the case.

2. *Soundings on longitudinal lines.*—On May 7 I commenced sounding longitudin from a point 2,000 meters above the Helena sections to a point 1,000 meters them. Two such lines would be sounded on the same day, near the middle river, from 100 to 300 meters apart, and repeated every three to five days. Th was allowed to drift with the current, the lead to remain near the bottom, and ings taken every 15 seconds. This made the soundings from 20 to 25 meters A flag was shown in the boat at every minute sounding, and the position of the man located by two instruments favorably placed on shore. The soundings wer plotted in both plan and profile. Effort was made to have the two lines of suc soundings to coincide, as nearly as possible, with those of previous sounding lines in plan were copied on a sheet of tracing linen. Whenever two were fo coincide in position their profiles at this point could be compared. A line was from triangulation station 35 at right angles to the current, and called a *referen* on which to arrange the profiles for comparison. If the axes of the waves were lines and parallel to this reference line, profiles of different dates, when arrang this line, might be compared for motion of wave, though they should not coin plan. Unfortunately, neither of these conditions seemed to be fulfilled, so tha those lines and parts of lines which very nearly coincided in plan could be safel to determine the motion of the waves. The prominent waves shown by the first soundings were numbered; afterward portions of one or both lines would usuall cide closely with some previous line, and by comparing these parts of the profil waves here could be clearly indentified, provided too long a time had not elaps tween the soundings. The remaining waves on the new line could then be numbered from their relation to the waves that had been thus identified. Long nal lines were sounded over as nearly as possible the same portion of the river o 7, 9, 13, 16, 19, 26, 30, June 4, 9, 13, and 17. On plate I is shown a portion of se these lines in plan and section. Waves 9, 10, 11, 13, and 17 had been continu identified, with the exception of wave 9 on the last three lines, which is somewh certain. It may be an entirely new wave. The datum planes of these sections been arranged on the reference-line, according to the date of the soundings. D

PLATE I.

drawn joining the several positions of the same wave, which lines show the ovement of the waves downstream.
ll the observations that have been made the following facts may be stated ng—

Sand waves at Helena.

ge length of waves from crest to crest, about 100 meters.
ne length of waves from crest to crest, about 150 meters.
ge height of waves from crest to valley, about 5 feet.
ne height of waves from crest to valley, about 8 feet.
ge velocity of motion of crest, 5.41 meters per day.
results were obtained in a depth of water varying from 13 to 30 feet. The river varied from 12 to 18 feet above low-water at Helena.
aves decrease in size for a falling river and *vice versa*. Their rate of motion eam is a function of the velocity of the water. They do not extend from bank at Helena, but disappear about 200 meters from each shore, covering about ters of the cross-section of the river.
ment observations.—The following table contains the results of the sediment ons. It will be noticed that the ratio of the bottom to surface proportions of vary almost uniformly after the improved apparatus was used.

Result of sediment observations at Helena, 1879.

[In this table omissions marked thus (*) were made because no confidence is placed in the results on account of the poor apparatus for obtaining the bottom specimens.]

Date of observation.	Kind of specimen.	Mean depth of bottom in feet.	Weight of water in milligrammes.	Weight of sediment in milligrammes.	Proportion of sediment to water by weight.	Ratio of bottom to surface proportions.	Percentage of particles by diameters in inches.						Mean velocity of current in feet per second.	Remarks.
							0.0 to .001.	.001 to .002.	.002 to .005.	0.0 to .005.	.005 to .01.	.01 to .03.		
March 1 to 10	Surface	.....	447, 600	159	1/2812 (.000355)	.....	80	10	10	....	.....	.....	.....	
	Bottom	23	447, 600	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
March 11 to 15	Surface	.....	559, 500	170	1/3291 (.000304)	.....	70	10	20	....	.....	.....	.....	
	Bottom	29	559, 500	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
March 16 to 20	Surface	.....	559, 500	281	1/1991 (.000502)	.....	80	10	10	....	..	....	.....	
	Bottom	28	559, 500	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	
March 21 to 25	Surface	.....	559, 500	311	1/1798 (.000556)	.....	70	15	15	....	.....	.....	.....	
	Bottom	36	559, 500	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
March 26 to 30	Surface	.....	559, 500	254	1/2203 (.000454)	.....	70	10	20	....	.....	.....	.....	
	Bottom	37	559, 500	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
March 31 to April 4	Surface	.....	559, 500	296	1/1889 (.000529)	.....	75	15	10	....	.....	.....	4. 26	Velocity determined April 4.
	Bottom	40	559, 500	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
April 5 to 9	Surface	.....	559, 500	236	1/2371 (.000422)	.....	80	10	10	....	..	....	.....	
	Bottom	40	559, 500	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
April 10 to 14	Surface	.....	559, 500	220	1/2541 (.000393)	1. 90	70	10	10	....	10	..	.....	†From April 8 to April 29 the bottom specimens were taken from a "test can" attached to the former sediment can.
April 8 to 12	Bottom	37	559, 500	418	1/1338 (.000747)		....	....	...	80	10	10	.....	
April 15 to 19	Surface	.....	559, 500	431	1/1293 (.000770)	.98	70	10	10	....	10	..	.....	
April 13 to 17	Bottom	38	559, 500	420	1/1329 (.000751)		....	....	....	80	12	8	.....	
April 18 to 19	Bottom	.....	223, 800	314	1/713 (.001403)		....	....	....	80	10	10	.....	
April 20 to 24	Surface	.....	559, 500	735	1/761 (.001314)	1. 13	80	10	10	....	....	....	.....	
	Bottom	35	559, 500	829	1/674 (.001482)		....	....	....	85	8	7	.....	
April 25 to 29	Surface	.....	764, 280	620	1/1232 (.000811)	2. 34	70	10	10	....	10	....	.....	Previous to April 25 the specimens of water were measured out. After that they were weighed.
	Bottom	30	378, 480	718	1/527 (.001894)		....	....	....	70	10	20	.....	
April 30 to May 4	Surface	.....	754, 985	525	1/1428 (.000695)	1. 77	75	10	15	....	....	....	.....	
	Bottom	27	377, 170	465	1/811 (.001233)		....	....	....	70	10	20	.....	
May 9 to 13	Surface	21	751, 580	529	1/1421 (.000704)	1. 84	80	10	10	....	....	....	.....	The improved apparatus for obtaining the bottom specimens was used on and after April 30.
	Bottom		754, 850	580	1/776 (.001299)		....	....	....	80	10	10	.....	
	Surface	20	751, 050	770	1/1776 (.000676)	1. 56	80	10	10	....	....	....	3. 23	Velocity determined May 12.
					1/947 (.001056)									
					1/1427 (.000700)	1. 61	70	20	10	80	12	8	.....	
					1/774 (.001292)									

May 20 to 24	Surface	...	16	735, 240	1, 003	1.53	70	25	...	...	60	15	5	s. br	Velocity determined May 22.	
	Bottom	...		733, 550	673				...	...						
May 25 to 29	Surface	...	15	736, 180	820	1.23	70	25	5	...	70	20	10	...		
	Bottom	...		737, 180	658					...						
May 30 to June 3	Surface	...	16	771, 180	658	1.81	85	10	5	...	70	20	10	3.66	Velocity determined June 8.	
	Bottom	...		768, 870	860					...						
June 4 to 8	Surface	...	16	739, 700	709	1.43	80	10	10	...	80	15	5	...		
	Bottom	...		737, 520	1, 008					...						
June 9 to 13	Surface	...	18	722, 710	847	1.38	80	10	10	...	80	10	10	3.88	Velocity determined June 13.	
	Bottom	...		728, 280	1, 175					...						
June 14 to 18	Surface	...	21	724, 780	917	1.29	90	10	...	...	80	10	10	...		
	Bottom	...		718, 100	1, 170					...						

4. *Velocity measurement.*—The mean velocity of the river and the amount of the discharge were computed from the mid-depth velocities by the following formulæ, taken from Humphrey and Abbot's Report on the Mississippi River:

$$V_m = V_{\frac{1}{2}} D - \frac{1}{12}(b\,v)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$Q = a\,v = [a'\,V_m]$$

$$b = \frac{1.69}{(D+1.5)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

Where

V_m = mean velocity in any vertical plane in feet per second.
$V_{\frac{1}{2}} D$ = mid-depth velocity in any vertical plane in feet per second.
v = mean velocity for the entire cross-section in feet per second.
D = mean depth of the division.
a = area of the entire cross-section in square feet.
a', a'', &c. = areas of the divisions.
Q = quantity of water discharged in cubic feet per second.
$[\ ]$ = sign of summation.

The following is a table of the results:

Date.	Stage of water above low-water at Helena.	v = mean velocity of river.	Q = quantity of water discharged in cubic foot per second.
1879.		*Feet.*	
April 4	33.2	4.2636	728,543
May 12	16.3	3.2297	304,672
May 22	14.4	3.5660	281,601
June 3	14.2	3.6633	294,868
June 13	18.3	3.8822	385,531—

5. *River slope.*—The following table embodies the results of all observations for river slope:

Date.	Stage of water above low-water at Helena.	Number of simultaneous readings.	Fall.			Remarks.
			△ 33—G. 1. Dist. = 1340m.	G. 1.—△ 37 Dist. = 1730m.	△ 33—△ 37 Dist. = 3070m.	
1879.			*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	
March 31	33.2	8	0.209	0.408	0.608	
April 4	33.2	8	.....	0.375	.....	
May 12	16.3	8	0.272	0.725	0.999	Wind 4 miles per hour up-stream.
May 20	14.4	9	0.402	0.557	0.959	Still.
May 21	14.4	16	0.392	0.671	1.063	Wind 4 to 6 miles per hour down-stream.
May 22	14.4	16	0.410	0.553	0.963	Wind per hour down-stream.
May 24	14.1	17	0.399	0.556	0.955	
June 3	14.2	17	0.368	0.599	0.967	Wind 4 miles per hour down-stream.
June 13	18.3	16	0.249	0.478	0.727	Still.

6. *Daily gauge-readings.*—The results of the daily gauge-readings are shown by the curve of oscillations on Plate I.

Much of the care and rapidity with which most of the work was done is due to Recorder W. M. Childs.

On June 21 the quarter-boat was towed to Memphis by the steamer Mike Davis, and the party was disbanded on the 23d.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. JOHNSON,
Assistant Engineer.

Maj. C. B. COMSTOCK,
Corps of Engineers.

APPENDIX No. 11.

CHARTS.

1.—LIST OF PUBLISHED LAKE-SURVEY CHARTS, JUNE 30, 1879.

Name of chart.	Scale.	Year of publication.
Erie	1-400, 000	1852
end Lake Erie	1-120, 000	1852
y's and Bass Islands, Lake Erie	1-50, 000	1852
a of Mackinac	1-120, 000	1856
Neebish Rapids, Saint Mary's River	1-15, 000	1854
aw River	1-10, 000	1856
Clair Flats	1-32, 000	1857
lo Harbor	1-30, 000	1857
a Harbor, Lake Huron	1-16, 000	1857
r Island Group, Lake Michigan	1-120, 000	1855
Harbor, Lake Superior	1-500, 000	1858
e Harbor, Lake Superior	1-10, 000	1858
Saint Marie, No. 1	1-40, 000	1858
Saint Marie, No. 2	1-40, 000	1858
nee Bay, Lake Erie	1-30, 000	1858
River, Lake Superior	1-10, 000	1859
agon Harbor, Lake Superior	1-16, 000	1859
aw Bay, Lake Huron	1-120, 000	1860
der Bay, Lake Huron	1-40, 000	1860
uette Harbor, Lake Superior	1-50, 000	1860
ue Isle and Middle Island, Lake Huron	1-40, 000	1860
Huron	1-400, 000	1860
end Lake Huron	1-120, 000	1861
l Island, Lake Superior	1-25, 000	1862
end Lake Superior	1-32, 000	1863
d and Little Traverse Bays, Lake Michigan	1-120, 000	1863
end Green Bay	1-120, 000	1864
er Harbor, Lake Superior	1-10, 000	1866
se and Keweenaw Bay, Lake Superior	1-30, 000	1866
ge Lake and River	1-30, 000	1865
Superior, No. 1	1-400, 000	1872
Superior, No. 2	1-400, 000	1870
end Lake Michigan	1-400, 000	1867
n Island	1-30, 000	1869
end Green Bay	1-120, 000	1864
Superior, No. 3	1-400, 000	1873
Clair River	1-40, 000	1872
toyale, Lake Superior	1-30, 000	1872
h of Detroit River	1-20, 000	1874
f Chicago	1-20, 000	1874
Saint Clair	1-50, 000	1874
Lawrence River, No. 1	1-30, 000	1874
sky Bay	1-20, 000	1874
Lawrence River, No. 2	1-30, 000	1875
Lawrence River, No. 3	1-30, 000	1875
Lawrence River, No. 4	1-30, 000	1876
Beach Harbor of Refuge, Lake Huron	1-8, 000	1876
ra Falls	1-10, 000	1876
Lawrence River, No. 5	1-30, 000	1876
end Lake Michigan	1-400, 000	1876
-chart No. 5, Lake Michigan	1-80, 000	1876
-chart No. 3, Lake Michigan	1-80, 000	1876
Lawrence River, No. 6	1-30, 000	1876
-chart No. 2, Lake Michigan	1-80, 000	1877
-chart No. 1, Lake Michigan	1-80, 000	1877
it River	1-40, 000	1876
-chart No. 6, Lake Michigan	1-80, 000	1877
-chart No. 7, Lake Michigan	1-80, 000	1877
-chart No. 4, Lake Michigan	1-80, 000	1877
-chart No. 1, Lake Ontario	1-80, 000	1877
Ontario	1-400, 000	1877
-chart No. 9, Lake Michigan	1-80, 000	1878
-chart No. 8, Lake Michigan	1-80, 000	1878
-chart No. 2, Lake Ontario	1-80, 000	1878
-chart No. 3, Lake Ontario	1-80, 000	1878
-chart No. 4, Lake Ontario	1-80, 000	1878
-chart No. 5, Lake Ontario	1-80, 000	1878
-chart No. 2, Lake Erie	1-80, 000	1879
-chart No. 3, Lake Erie	1-80, 000	1879

2.—LIST OF PUBLISHED MISSISSIPPI RIVER CHARTS, JUNE 30, 1879.

Number.	Name of chart.	Scale.
1	Mississippi River, vicinity of Cairo, Ill	1-10, 000
2	Mississippi River, vicinity of Cairo, Ill	1-10, 000
3	Mississippi River, vicinity of Cairo, Ill	1-10, 000
4	Mississippi River, vicinity of Memphis, Tenn	1-10, 000
5	Mississippi River, vicinity of Memphis, Tenn	1-10, 000
6	Mississippi River, vicinity of Memphis, Tenn	1-10, 000
7	Mississippi River, vicinity of Memphis, Tenn	1-10, 000
8	Mississippi River, vicinity of Memphis, Tenn	1-10, 000
9	Mississippi River, vicinity of Memphis, Tenn	1-10, 000

3.—TABLE SHOWING THE ANNUAL ISSUE OF CHARTS OF THE NORTHERN AND NO WESTERN LAKES.

Prior to October 1, 1857	2
October 1, 1857, to October 1, 1858	1
October 1, 1858, to October 1, 1859	2
October 1, 1859, to October 1, 1860	4
October 1, 1860, to October 1, 1861	3
October 1, 1861, to October 1, 1862	5
October 1, 1862, to October 1, 1863	4
October 1, 1863, to October 1, 1864	3
October 1, 1864, to October 1, 1865	2
October 1, 1865, to July 1, 1866	2
July 1, 1866, to July 1, 1867	5
July 1, 1867, to July 1, 1868	6
July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	5
July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870	4
July 1, 1870, to July 1, 1871	5
July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	5
July 1, 1872, to July 1, 1873	5
July 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874	5
July 1, 1874, to July 1, 1875	5
July 1, 1875, to July 1, 1876	4
July 1, 1876, to July 1, 1877	3
July 1, 1877, to June 1, 1878	4
June 1, 1878, to July 1, 1879	4

4.—LIST OF TRACINGS FURNISHED TO PARTIES FROM JULY 1, 1878, TO JUNE 30,

Name.	Date.	[Locality.
Maj. J. M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers	March 14, 1879	Erie Harbor, Pa.
Maj. D. C. Houston, Corps of Engineers	May 6, 1879	Vicinity of Waukegan, I

APPENDIX N N.

PORT OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. K. WARREN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, ON MAPS OF CAMPAIGNS AND BATTLE-FIELDS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Newport, R. I., September 29, 1879.

ENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on the aps of campaigns and battlefields."

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers, Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A.

he CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.

REPORT.

t the date of the last annual report the survey of the battlefield of gust 28, 29, and 30, 1862, near Groveton and between Bull Run and ad Run, Virginia, was in progress, and as a means of making it, 000 had been allotted.

n order to furnish information for the use of the board of which Gen- l Schofield was president, the field-work was suspended as soon as most important part of the field had been covered, and a map rapidly pared, which was submitted in evidence before the board at West int July 8, 1878.

Jp to this time but little more than half the money allotted had been ended, and it was my intention to return to the field and extend the rk, but the great demand for copies of the map for use on the inves- ation and the necessity of compiling an additional map from such er maps as were available in order to exhibit the relation of the part rveyed to the outlying country, exhausted all the fund.

An estimate was afterward submitted to make certain additional rveys at an expense of $500, and more extended ones at an expense $1,500; but it was decided that the purposes of the investigation of board could be accomplished with the information on hand, and no ther surveys were ordered.

I have, however, made every effort to secure additional information regard to maps previously constructed in this region, and the manner their construction, by correspondence with such survivors of the war were engaged in mapping, and have had considerable success.

It must be remembered that the battlefield of August 28, 29, and 30, 62, laps to the eastward, upon the battlefield of July 21, 1861, and on that at Bristoe Station in August, 1862, and again in October, 63. Its interesting campaign features extend up to the defenses of ashington on the north, to the Rappahannock River on the south,

and the Shenandoah River on the west, and are intimately connected with the campaigns of Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg.

The two great armies crossed and recrossed this ground in the years 1861, 1862, and 1863; the results of which gave to the Union Army a preponderance that ever afterward excluded the other from this field.

It is not yet properly mapped. Each of the campaigns has its records, and its hastily-made maps, which taken together without discrimination produce nothing but confusion, but which are capable of being reduced to harmony, so as to fully illustrate each campaign without confusion, if but a few check surveys can now be run and impossible agreements of data disposed of by an examination on the ground so as to reject the ones found to be erroneous.

I have during the year 1879 obtained some surveys and data not yet used in compilation, and have the prospect of getting some of the original county maps of Virginia by John Wood, from which Hermann Boye made his compilation, which county maps may enable us to decide what "principal streams and roads" shown on the Boye map are represented from actual surveys, and which are not.

I have been, in different official orders, connected with this work since the close of the war in 1865. A letter from the Chief of Engineers dated June 26, 1865, says, "Major G. K. Warren, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to duty * * * to prepare his campaign reports of the operations of the Army corps under his command." Having prepared my data to begin this work, I applied for authority and means to hire a clerk and draughtsman to assist me. On November 4, 1865, I received notice from the Chief of Engineers "that the views of the Secretary of War on the subject of expenditures by this department will not justify your employment of a draughtsman and clerk to enable you to make your report, and that it will be necessary to take so much more time to effect your object as will enable you to prepare your own reports and accompanying papers and maps to illustrate the same."

I then gave my principal attention to arranging my papers and replying to a large correspondence with our disbanded Army, in doing which I had no assistant, and completed a report of operations at Five Forks and the three preceding days, by March, 1866. I was then assigned to duty as junior member of an engineer board without a clerk, which occupied me till the end of May. On the last of July I was assigned to a field of new duty on the Upper Mississippi, succeeded by many other engineering duties, without neglecting which I could scarce give a thought to military reports and maps, until the Mississippi River bridge report was completed in the early part of 1878.

However, in October, 1868, I was assigned by the Chief of Engineer to the duty of making a survey and map of the battlefield of Gettysburg, at which battle I was chief engineer of the Army of the Potoma This map was reported in the last annual report, as published an distributed. This map of the battlefield of Gettysburg should b accompanied by a map showing the routes marched over in that cam paign, for which map I had many notes taken at the time, but which n advancement after the battle to the command of an army corps ga me no chance to prepare. To harmonize these notes with others w require comparisons on the ground and additional surveys.

The difficulties in using the data in a compilation arises from the fa that much of the reconnaissances were made on horseback with est mated distances; that the odometer surveys are discrepant, owing prob ably to the roads being too rough for such an instrument; that prope connections were not made between important lines or points; and tha

the attention of those reconnoitering was given rather to the country in advance, where the enemy was liable to interfere, than to the secure regions behind our lines.

Were the only object now to secure a good map of the country as it now is, entirely new surveys might be best; but to have maps to illustrate the campaigns in the war, it will be necessary to use the material then collected, and only such new surveys need be made as will properly unite the data of the war maps. Not a little importance to understanding war operations in certain places and times depends upon a proper showing of the errors of these war maps.

I have also endeavored, and am continuing the effort, to obtain data for a history of the topographical engineering work of the two Corps of Engineers within the field of operations north of the Rappahannock and Rapid Ann rivers from the beginning of the war to the time of the close of the Gettysburg campaign, all of which contributed to the information upon which that campaign was conducted.

In presenting the map of my surveys before the investigating board at West Point, in July, 1878, I stated that it was my intention to accompany it by a topographical memoir. This I had prepared as nearly complete as I then could, but it was my intention to revisit the ground as soon as I could before concluding it. There were certain discrepancies in surveys of regions contiguous to my survey which it was important to clear up on the ground—things more easily corrected than described for others to do. I have been unable to revisit the field, and still withhold the memoir.

I desire that existing orders in regard to these surveys as heretofore intrusted to me may be allowed to remain in force so as to retain my official relation to the subject, and thus entitle me to that consideration from others which is due to public work.

The best compiled map I could make with the data then on hand was sent to the Engineer headquarters on January 31, 1879.

Respectfully submitted.

G. K. WARREN,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

APPENDIX O O.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CAPTAIN GEORGE M. WHEELER, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A., FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES WEST OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH MERIDIAN, IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, OREGON, TEXAS, ARIZONA, IDAHO, MONTANA, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, WASHINGTON, AND WYOMING.

CONTENTS.

REPORT.

	Page.
Summary of field and office operations	1979
Astronomical	1982
Geodetic and topographical (including topographic and hydrographic) survey of portions of Great Salt Lake Basin	2096
Barometric hypsometry, with tables of altitudes of initial reference and other stations	2105
Topographical maps and progress sheet	2117
Land classification areas and maps	2118
Routes of communication	2122
Mining notes	2165
Natural history investigations and collections (including geology, zoology, &c.)	2176
Publications made and in progress	2177
Conclusion and estimates	2184

APPENDIXES.

A.—Executive and descriptive report of First Lieut. Samuel E. Tillman, Corps of Engineers, chief of party, sextant and triangulation observer	2187
B.—Executive and descriptive report of First Lieut. Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, chief of party, sextant and triangulation observer	2192
C.—Executive and descriptive report of Second Lieut. Eugene Griffin, Corps of Engineers, chief of party, sextant and triangulation observer	2201
D.—Executive and descriptive report of Second Lieut. Willard Young, Corps of Engineers, chief of party, sextant and triangulation observer	2206
D (sub).—Descriptive report, by Lieutenant Young, of the operations of a special party engaged in survey of Great Salt Lake, season of 1879	2213
E.—Executive and descriptive report of First Lieut. Rogers Birnie, jr., Ordnance Department, chief of party, sextant and triangulation observer	2215
F.—Executive and descriptive report of First Lieut. M. M. Macomb, Fourth Artillery, chief of party, sextant and triangulation observer	2231
G.—Executive report of Second Lieut. H. H. Ludlow, Third Artillery, chief of party and triangulation observer	2239
H.—Executive report of a special astronomical party stationed at Ogden, Utah, by Prof. T. H. Safford, Ph. D., assistant	2242
I.—Executive report of a special astronomical party operating in California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, by J. H. Clark, assistant	2243
J.—Executive report of a special astronomical party operating in New Mexico and Texas, by Miles Rock, assistant	2246

Page.

K.—Report of a special geological party operating in Colorado and New Mexico from Spanish Peaks to the south, field season of 1878, by Prof. John J. Stevenson, Assistant 2249
K (sub).—Preliminary report of a special geological party operating in Colorado and New Mexico, field season of 1879, by Prof. John J. Stevenson 2259
L.—Ornithological report upon observations and collections made in portions of California, Nevada, and Oregon, by Assistant H. W. Henshaw 2260

ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. Sketch of astronomical station of 1878, near Fort Bliss, Texas 2059
2. Progress map 2117
3. Outline map of the Comstock Lode, Nevada, and vicinity 2166
4. Itinerary of routes followed and main points occupied by a field party of 1878 in Northern California 2189
5. Crater view, Northern California 2190
6. Line and profile sketch from near Fest's Ferry, Rio Grande, N. M., to Saint Johns and vicinity, Little Colorado, Arizona 2218

REPORT.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS WEST OF THE 100TH MERIDIAN,
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1879.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the usual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

Appropriations for office work alone having been granted at the past session of Congress, all parties were withdrawn and field work suspended at the close of the fiscal year.

SUMMARY OF FIELD AND OFFICE OPERATIONS.

Early in July, 1878, nine parties, two operating in double lines, of the expedition of that year took the field as follows: One at Fort Stanton, N. Mex.; two at Fort Garland, Colo.; three at Ogden, Utah; two at Carson, Nev., and Fort Bidwell, Cal.

The separately organized astronomical parties commenced their labors, one at the observatory of the survey at Ogden, Utah, a second at Fort Bliss, Tex., and a third at The Dalles, Oreg.

The political divisions entered by the above parties, connecting areas with those occupied heretofore, were California, New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Oregon, Washington Territory, and in portions embraced by atlas sheets 20 A, 20 C, 29 A, 29 C, 38 B, 56 B, 56 D, 61 D, 70 A, 70 C, 73, 76, 77 D, 78 A, 83, 84, 90 A, and 90 B. (See progress map herewith.)

The disbandment of the expedition was successfully accomplished at Sacramento, Cal.; Fort Bidwell, Cal.; Ogden, Utah; Fort Garland, Colo.; Fort Stanton, and Fort Bayard, N. Mex.

The parties were in the field for a period exceeding five months without casualties, and the accumulation of data by the observers, 46 in number, exceeded that of any former year. Valuable observations, other than those required for the resulting topographical map, were gathered by specialists in geology, zoology, upon mining at the Comstock Lode, Nevada, and elsewhere.

During April, 1879, a special party of the Utah section was engaged in the topographic and hydrographic survey of the Great Salt Lake and vicinity, while two parties of the Colorado section at Fort Garland, Colo., and one, working in two divisions, of the California section at Sacramento, Cal., were organized early in May to prosecute their labors in parts of the political divisions of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and California, embraced by atlas sheets 41 A, 41 C, 41 D, 52 D, 56 D, 69 D, 70 A, 70 C, 77 B, 78 A. (See progress map herewith.) The parties were withdrawn from the field to resume office labors June 30, 1879.

Among these parties, and from the chief of which no special report was received, was one engaged in triangulation observations in Central Colorado, under Louis Nell, assistant. This party was successful in its operations, locating along its route a number of new mining camps, as

Silver Cliff, Leadville, Ten Mile, Carbonate, Frying Pan Gulch, Monarch, and the new discoveries in the basin of the Gunnison.

The group of mines with Leadville as a center was found to be of undoubted present richness and of great future promise.

Astronomical stations for telegraphic longitudes and zenith telescope latitudes were occupied: 1. Ogden, Utah (connecting station); 2. Walla Walla, Wash.; 3. Dalles, Oreg.; 4. Fresno, Cal.; 5. Fort Bliss, Tex.; 6. Fort Bayard, N. Mex.

As usual, at the Washington office a number of draughtsmen and computers were steadily employed in reducing observations, plotting results, and in the delineation of the final atlas sheets. The field reducing office at Ogden was discontinued during the season, to be resumed at its close and continued throughout the year.

The following changes have occurred with regard to the detail of officers serving upon the work:

Lieut. Charles C. Morrison, then Sixth United States Cavalry, repaired to West Point to report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy, August 28, 1878, pursuant to paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 79, Headquarter's of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, April 13, 1878.

First Lieut. Rogers Birnie, jr., Ordnance Department, was relieved from duty March 12, 1879, by virtue of paragraph 2 of Special Orders No. 59, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General Office, 1879, and to report in person to the Chief of Ordnance.

First Lieut. Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, was relieved from duty by paragraph 5 of Special Orders No. 58, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, March 11, 1879, and ordered to report to the commanding general Department of Columbia for duty, and was relieved from the survey June 1, 1879.

Second Lieut. H. H. Ludlow, Third Artillery, was relieved by paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 122, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, May 23, 1879, from duty, and ordered to join his battery, which took effect June 1, 1879.

Dr. J. T. Rothrock, University of Pennsylvania, completed the proof-reading of his report and those of the several other botanical authors contributing to Vol. VI, that has now been issued from the Government Printing Office.

Prof. F. W. Putnam, curator of the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass., assisted by Dr. C. C. Abbott and Lucien Carr; completed his portions of the manuscript of Vol. VII, which is now passing the different stages of proof at the Government Printing Office.

Sergt. Thomas Knight, Company F; Corpl. Joseph T. Hill, Company I; Artificer Joseph Messer, Company E, and Private Brenholz, Company D, all of the Fourteenth Infantry, were detailed, by selection, pursuant to paragraph 1, Special Order No. 29, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, February 8, 1878, and have performed excellent service.

To the officers and other assistants engaged in prosecuting the arduous labors of the survey for another field-season, being that of the ninth regular expedition under my command, independent of the winter campaign of 1875–'76 and the season of 1879, just closed, I desire to extend my recognition of the unflagging energy and willingness shown and steady improvement in and rapidity of execution of the several parts of the work.

As usual the supply branches of the War Department have aided, thereby admitting of the retention of a larger number of professional

assistants than could have been secured by means of the direct appropriation alone.

Prominent features from the results of observations in the field and reductions in the office are herewith.

FIELD SEASON OF 1878.

Number of main stations occupied for astronomical observations	5
Sextant latitude stations	90
Bases measured	5
Triangles about bases measured	64
Main trangulation stations occupied	70
Secondary triangulation stations occupied	87
Three-point stations occupied	763
Stations on meander	15,936
Miles measured	10,299
Cistern-barometer stations occupied	1,041
Aneroid stations occupied	7,057
Magnetic variations observed	197
Monuments built	156
Mining camps visited	15
Mineral and thermal springs noted	23
Minerals, fossils, and ores; specimens collected, approximately	1,467
Mammals, specimens collected	11
Birds, specimens collected	243
Birds' eggs collected	12
Mammals (alcoholic) collected	3
Mammal crania collected	1
Bird crania collected	7
Fishes { specimens	200
Fishes { lots	12
Snakes { specimens	25
Snakes { lots	16
Lizards { specimens	25
Lizards { lots	7
Batrachians { specimens	50
Batrachians { lots	11
Hemiptera collected	1
Orthoptera { specimens	200
Orthoptera { lots	6
Shells { specimens	25
Shells { lots	3
Crustaceans { specimens	12
Crustaceans { lots	1
Fossil leaves specimens	72

OFFICE—WINTER 1878-'79.

Astronomical positions computed	43
Triangulation stations computed	90
Geodetic figures computed	76
Distances computed	1,808
Azimuths computed	255
Longitudes and latitudes computed	292
Cistern-barometer altitudes computed	1,041
Aneroid-barometer altitudes computed	6,983
Sheets and parts of sheets plotted (1 inch to 2 miles)	14
Special sheets drawn (various scales)	8
Atlas maps (1 inch to 4 miles) published	6
Atlas maps (1 inch to 4 miles) approaching completion for publication	4
Reports distributed	2,633
Maps distributed	14,906
Sextant latitude stations computed	60
Number of main triangulation stations computed	59
Number of triangles computed	904
Number of secondary triangulation stations computed	37
Number of points fixed by cross-sights computed	64
Number of three-point stations computed	132

Reports in course of publication: Volumes I, VII, and tables of geographical positions, altitudes, distances, &c.

Maps in course of preparation for publication:

Topographical atlas sheets	2
Land-classification atlas sheets	1
Geological atlas sheets	
Total	3

Certain of the above sheets must await publication until additional triangulation and topographical observations are made; that could however, be accomplished in one season by a number of small parties specially equipped for this class of work, and for which funds equal in amount to the present office estimate ($30,000) could be most advantageously expended.

Lieutenant Tillman, chief of party 1, Utah section, also sextant and triangulation observer, was during the winter in charge of the geodetic and barometric reductions, and in preparation of his report, that is submitted herewith as Appendix A.

Lieutenant Symons, as chief of party 1, was engaged in the field a sextant and triangulation observer. He was assigned to the charge of the Ogden office, that had been organized by Lieutenant Tillman at the close of the field season. He was thence ordered to Washington, where, completing his sextant reductions, and while supervising the final plotting of several triangulation sheets, he was relieved June 1. His executive report appears herewith as Appendix B.

The report of Lieutenant Griffin, chief of party 2, Colorado section appears as Appendix C. This officer made both sextant and triangulation observations in the field, and, during the office period was in charge of the topographical room, and engaged also in computations and in preparation of report.

Lieutenant Young succeeded Lieutenant Symons in charge of the Ogden office. As chief of party 2, Utah section, he was engaged in sextant work in the field and in computations in the office. His report appears as Appendix D. While chief of party on Salt Lake survey, his other duties were that of triangulation observer.

The office duties of Lieutenant Birnie, until date of being relieved March 1, were in supervision of reductions of work of his parties, both for 1877 and 1878, in preparation of his report (see Appendix E), and incidentally in computations.

Lieutenant Macomb carried on sextant and triangulation observations in the field. His office duties consisted in supervising final map drawings, in preparation of report (see Appendix F), and in topographical reductions.

Party 2, Utah section, with Lieutenant Ludlow as chief, assisted by Francis Klett, was engaged in special base measuring and triangulation observations near Austin, Nev., and at and eastward from Fresno, Cal.

I desire to state the high appreciation in which the services of Messrs. Nell, Thompson, Maxson, Spiller, Carpenter, Karl, and Polhemus, field topographical assistants, are held.

ASTRONOMICAL.

Five main astronomical stations were occupied during the 1878 season at or near the following localities: 1. Fort Bliss, Tex.; 2. Fort Bayard N. Mex. (Miles Rock, observer); 3. Dalles, Oreg.; 4. Walla Walla Wash.; 5. Fresno, Cal. (John H. Clark, observer).

)lan and methods of observations and subsequent computation same as have been in use upon the survey almost continuously s commencement,and are shown inVol. II. Observations for per- ror were made by the automatic personal equation apparatus de- y Dr. F. Kampf, late assistant of the survey, and perfected at this

)f the peculiarities of this astronomical campaign consisted in the mity which was afforded of sending signals from Fort Bayard, ., to Ogden, Utah, via Santa Fé, N. Mex., Denver, Colo., and ne, Wyo., also via Tucson, Ariz., Fort Yuma, and Sacramento, us using two extended circuits, that together make up the sides rge quadrilateral. Thanks are due to Norvin Green, president n Union Telegraph Company, and General A. J. Myer, Chief Officer, U. S. A., the former for the free use of the wires of his com- nd the latter for his courtesy in extending, while the party was ield, the immediate use of the government line from Santa Fé ard. The report in the required usual form of the results of the ations by Professor Safford follows herewith.

)F PROF. T. H. SAFFORD. COMPUTATIONS OF THE LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF FIVE ASTRONOMICAL STATIONS.

have the honor to present my report on the compntations of the latitudes and es of five stations, namely:
lla Walla, Wash.
Dalles, Oreg.
mo, Cal.
t Bliss, Tex.
t Bayard, N. Mex.
servations at stations 1, 2, 3 were made by Assistant John H. Clark; those at 4, 5 by Assistant Miles Rock; the corresponding time observations at Ogden, myself.
bservations made at Ogden include transits taken on every available night he season, in order to make sure of the rate and error of my chronometers. hts only were so cloudy that no observations were taken, between the dates nd October 10.
observations were all so far reduced as to give approximate clock and instru- orrections; and in addition the following right ascensions for 1878.0 of stars rwise well determined:

Star's name.	A. R. 1878.0.	No. of obs.	Declination. 1878.0
	h. m. s.		° ′
lerculis	17 45 39.105	12	+ 29 21.4
lerculis	18 12 46.084	11	18 5.1
yræ	18 21 16.398	6	29 45.6
yræ	18 32 8.760	8	33 22.
ygni	18 38 2.868	9	32 8.5
358	20 46 17.473	6	27 47.6
II, 158	22 29 56.660	4	+ 19 38.8

w cases these right ascensions were not used in the reductions, which were d before they were obtained.
llowing is the table of approximate chronometer-corrections, together with l corrections obtained by the method of least squares for the nights upon gnals were exchanged.

All the observations of this campaign were by the eye and ear method.

Date.	Hour.	Preliminary corrections.	Hour.	Final corrections.*
	h. m.	m. s.	h.	m. s.
July 25	17 45	— 0 3.16		
26	18 30	8.04		
27	15 52	12.05		
	18 25	12.59		
28	16 10	16.81		
	17 50	17.11		
29	15 50	20.87		
	17 50	21.83		
30	16 25	25.09		
31	16 15	29.46		
Aug. 1	16 20	33.53		
2	16 10	37.42		
3	18 15	41.68		
4	16 40	45.49		
5	16 30	49.27		
	18 50	49.72		
6	17 10	53.33		
7	18 0	— 0 56.92		
8	18 0	— 1 0.99		
9	17 0	4.61		
10	17 30	8.26		
11	17 30	11.94		
12	17 30	15.75	18.3	— 1 15.818
	19 10	15.87		
13	17 30	19.14		
14	17 30	22.86		
17	17 30	34.70		
18	18 30	39.19		
19	17 30	42.77	19.25	— 1 43.126
	21 0	43.44		
20	18 0	47.34		
21	18 30	51.04	19.25	— 1 51.106
	20 0	51.16		
23	18 0	— 1 59.14		
24	18 0	— 2 3.02		
25	18 0	7.27		
26	18 0	11.60	19.5	— 2 11.905
	21 0	12.19		
27	18 0	15.75		
28	18 0	19.80	19.5	— 2 20.041
	21 0	20.27		
29	17 30	23.63		
30	18 30	27.49		
	20 0	27.57		
31	18 30	31.58		
Sept. 1	19 0	35.37		
5	19 0	50.83	20.0	— 2 51.014
	21 0	51.23		
6	19 0	54.42		
7	19 0	58.18	21.0	— 2 58.570
	23 0	— 2 58.98		
8	19 0	— 3 1.90	20.75	— 3 2.165
	22 30	2.43		
9	18 48	4.87		
10	19 0	2.28	20.75	— 3 2.270
	22 30	— 3 2.24		
11	19 0	— 2 59.80	20.75	— 2 59.658
	22 30	59.55		
12	19 0	57.58	20.75	— 2 57.446
	22 30	57.33		
13	19 0	56.01	20.5	— 2 55.990
	22 0	55.99		
14	19 0	54.55		
15	19 0	53.28		
16	19 0	51.73		
17	21 0	50.56	21.0	— 2 50.591
19	19 0	48.02		
20	19 0	46.07	20.5	— 2 45.984
	22 0	45.90		
21	19 0	44.16	20.5	— 2 44.100
	22 0	— 2 44.04		

*In this, the least square reduction, the formula for weight used was $w = \frac{1.3}{1 + 0.3, \sec.^2 \delta}$ S

pp. 343 to 347 of the quarto reports of this survey.

†Mr. Wallace dropped the chronometer, hence this change of rate.

Date.	Hour.	Preliminary corrections.	Hour.	Final corrections.	Hourly rate.
	h. *m.*	*m.* *s.*	*h.*	*m.* *s.*	*s.*
Sept. 22	19 0	— 2 42.54	20.7	— 2 42.424	+ 0.076
	22 24	42.31			
23	22 0	40.37			
24	20 0	38.79			
25	19 0	36.78			
26	19 30	34.98	21.15	— 2 34.814	+ 0.060
	22 48	34.65			
27	20 0	33.65	21.5	— 2 33.603	+ 0.062
	23 0	33.54			
28	19 30	31.99			
30	20 0	28.42	22.0	— 2 28.249	+ 0.071
	0 0	28.00			
Oct. 1	20 0	26.65	21.85	— 2 26.502	+ 0.072
	23 12	26.35			
2	20 30	24.74			
3	20 0	22.46	21.75	— 2 22.374	+ 0.092
	23 30	22.27			
4	19 30	20.52			
5	20 0	18.56	21.50	— 2 18.440	+ 0.076
	23 0	18.31			
6	20 30	16.77	21.75	— 2 16.720	+ 0.066
	23 0	16.66			
7	20 30	15.32	21.75	— 2 15.278	+ 0.062
	23 0	15.23			
8	20 48	13.84	22.0	— 2 13.763	+ 0.063
	23 12	13.66			
10	20 36	10.84	21.9	— 2 10.762	+ 0.063
	23 12	— 2 10 67			

In the calculation of these chronometer corrections, the star-catalogues used were the German ephemerides of 539 stars, the American Ephemeris, and the Survey Catalogue of 2,018 stars. The chronometer corrections need to be increased by about 0*.01 to correspond to the revised German ephemerides, published in 1878 or 1879, after my return from the field; this revision was employed in the reduction of Mr. Clark's and Mr. Rock's observations.

Observations for personal equations with Mr. Clark were made at Ogden, which here follow; the bracketed chronometer corrections ($dt+m$) are those given by the polar stars. The difference is almost exactly zero, and has been neglected, as Mr. Clark observed with a different instrument from his own.

Observations for personal equation.—J. H. Clark and T. H. Safford.

October 19, 1878. First group. Clamp East.

Star's name.	T.			*n* tan δ.	*c* sec δ.	T′.	A. R.	$dt+m+2^m$.	
								C.	S.
	h.	*m.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*
γ Cygni	20	19	42.83	—0.28	+0.26	42.81	53.21	+10.40	
41 Cygni		26	16.79	—0.21	+0.24	16.82	27.28		+10.46
ε Delphini		29	15.78	—0.07	+0.20	15.91	26.18	10.27	
β Delphini		33	42.20	—0.09	+0.21	42.32	52.75		10.43
δ Delphini		39	38.48	—0.09	+0.21	38.60	48.89	10.29	
ε Cygni		43	8.66	—0.23	+0.24	8.67	19.17		10.50
Piazzi XX 358		48	9.98	—0.18	+0.23	10.03	30.32	10.29	
22 Vulpeculae		51	14.20	—0.18	+0.23	14.25	24.52		10.27
Br. 2749	20	54	52.18	—1.95	+1.16	51.39	1.78	[10.39]	
61 Cygni	21	3	18.24	—0.27	+0.25	18.22	28.65		10.43
ζ Cygni	21	9	37.10	—0.19	+0.23	37.14	47.59	10.45	

Observations for personal equations.—J. H. Clark and T. H. Safford.

October 19, 1878. Second group. Clamp east.

Star's name.	T.			$n \tan \delta$.	$c \sec \delta$.	T'.	A. R.	$dt+m+2^m$.	
								C.	S.
	h.	m.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
20 Cephei	22	3	10.51	−0.36	+0.43	10.58	20.68		10.10
π^2 Pegasi		6	27.06	−0.12	+0.24	27.18	37.57	10.39	
Piazzi XXII. 32		9	56.29	−0.10	+0.23	56.42	6.76		10.34
1 Lacertæ		12	31.86	−0.14	+0.25	31.97	42.43	10.46	
31 Pegasi		17	24.06	−0.04	+0.20	24.22	34.53		10.31
Piazzi XXII. 113		24	4.10	−0.12	+0.23	4.21	14.48	10.27	
39 Pegasi		28	35.01	−0.07	+0.21	35.15	45.50		10.35
Piazzi XXII. 158		31	49.30	−0.07	+0.21	49.44	0.40	10.96	
10 Lacertæ		35	40.19	−0.15	+0.26	40.30	50.84		10.54
η Pegasi		39	10.16	−0.11	+0.23	0.28	20.74	10.46	
λ Pegasi		42	32.61	−0.08	+0.22	32.75	43.05		10.30
π Cephei	23	5	54.62	−0.70	+0.76	54.68	5.34	[10.66]	
130 Hels Pegasi		11	50.53	−0.09	+0.22	50.66	1.05		10.39
τ Pegasi		16	29.27	−0.08	+0.22	29.41	39.96	10.55	
υ Pegasi		21	10.86	−0.08	+0.22	11.00	21.49		10.49
70 Pegasi		24	52.56	−0.04	+0.20	52.72	3.21	10.49	
72 Pegasi		29	47.46	−0.11	+0.23	47.58	58.18		10.60
153 Hels Pegasi		32	21.00	−0.12	+0.24	21.12	31.63	10.51	
γ Cephei		36	15.68	−0.82	+0.89	15.75	26.58		[10.83]

October 20, 1878. First group. Clamp west.

Star's name.	T.			$n \tan \delta$.	$c \sec \delta$.	T'.	A. R.	$dt+m+2^m$.	
								S.	C.
	h.	m.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
λ Cephei	20	14	44.16	−1.07	−0.91	42.18	55.33	[13.15]	
39 Cygni		20	49.38	−0.15	−0.24	48.99	1.85		12.86
41 Cygni		26	14.83	−0.14	−0.23	14.46	27.30	12.84	
ϵ Delphini		29	13.92	−0.05	−0.20	13.67	26.17		12.50
β Delphini		33	40.51	−0.06	−0.21	40.24	52.74	12.50	
δ Delphini		39	36.56	−0.06	−0.21	36.29	48.88		12.59
ϵ Cygni		43	6.93	−0.16	−0.24	6.53	19.15	12.62	
Piazzi XX. 358		48	7.95	−0.11	−0.22	7.62	20.34		12.72
32 Vulpeculæ		51	12.26	−0.11	−0.22	11.93	24.51	12.58	
61 Cygni pr	21	3	16.35	−0.19	−0.25	15.91	28.63		12.72
ζ Cygni		9	35.11	−0.14	−0.23	34.74	47.58	12.84	
υ Cygni		14	44.62	−0.16	−0.24	44.22	57.05		12.83
1 Pegasi		18	17.47	−0.08	−0.21	17.18	29.88	12.70	
7444		20	59.82	−0.12	−0.22	59.48	12.09		12.61
70 Cygni		24	13.41	−0.18	−0.25	12.98	25.88	12.90	
Gr. 3511		30	11.09	−1.36	−1.15	8.58	21.08		[12.50]

October 20, 1878. Second group. Clamp west.

Star's name.	T.			$n \tan \delta$.	$c \sec \delta$.	T'.	A. R.	$dt+m+2^m$.	
								S.	C.
	h.	m.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
π^2 Pegasi	22	6	24.92	−0.15	−0.24	24.53	37.56	13.03	
Piazzi XXII. 32		9	54.14	−0.13	−0.23	53.78	6.77		12.99
1 Lacertæ		12	30.03	−0.18	−0.25	29.60	42.45	12.85	
31 Pegasi		17	21.98	−0.05	−0.20	21.73	34.52		12.79
39 Pegasi		28	32.86	−0.09	−0.21	32.56	45.51	12.95	
Piazzi XXII. 158		31	47.68	−0.09	−0.21	47.38	0.41	13.03	
10 Lacertæ		35	37.98	−0.19	−0.26	37.53	50.83		13.30
η Pegasi		39	7.99	−0.14	−0.23	7.62	20.73	13.11	
λ Pegasi		42	30.38	−0.10	−0.22	30.06	43.10		13.04
ι Cephei		47	12.04	−0.53	−0.48	11.03	23.84	[12.81]	
β Pegasi		59	42.84	−0.12	−0.23	42.49	55.52		13.03
56 Pegasi	23	3	1.40	−0.11	−0.22	1.07	14.21	13.14	
π Cephei		5	53.62	−0.88	−0.76	51.98	5.29		[13.31]
130 Hels Pegasi		11	48.24	−0.11	−0.22	47.91	1.06	13.15	

The chronometer used was Negus 1481; the transit instrument, Würdemann 31; its line-intervals from the center, $3^s.538n$, where n is a whole number less than 15. The lines were ruled on glass, 25 in number, in 5 groups; I could detect no deviation from

ty in them, and always employed symmetrical lines. The value of one level used was 1″.0; later Mr. Rock found 0″.977.
ersonal equation with Mr. Rock was determined by means of a personal equa-ıaratus. Its value will be found in the report on the longitude of Fort Bliss. ɔ was neglected; it was too uncertain.
ılculations of latitude for the different stations were made with the help of the ıe of 2,018 stars. Stars outside of its range were taken from the American ris as now corrected; that is, applying to the apparent places of the volume the corrections given in that for 1881; or from the German catalogue of 539 ing the last revision of its places; when a star occurs in both these catalogues, was taken.
her stars the most modern authorities were reduced, after the manner of the ıe of 2,018 stars. In a very few cases no accurate place of the star could be this refers chiefly to such stars in the new Coast Survey rough-working list as been observed of late years, and had been excluded from the catalogue of rs for that reason.
ever the result of all the observations upon a pair or combination of stars liscrepant, the declinations were thoroughly revised. No correction was found ray to the catalogue of 2,018 stars; in some cases new observations have been ıblished, but no star was found to need any correction which could sensibly e results.
ɔmbinations of more than two stars gave some trouble. In one case there are rth stars and four south, which would give twelve pairs, but with a weight of ¼ only. In this and all similar cases I treated the whole combination as one at is, I inserted in the blank provided the half sum of the mean of the declina-north stars, and of the mean of the declinations of south stars, and gave the higher weight. This is the only logical method. Of course in all these cases ains to see that the micrometer readings were such as agreed with the known ɔes of declinations of the stars, before taking the means.
ɔtes upon the stations were prepared by the observers.
remain, sir, very respectfully, yours,

T. H. SAFFORD.

G. M. WHEELER,
nited States Engineers, in charge.

ASTRONOMICAL STATION AT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER., 1878.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

Latitude 46° 3′ 55.″89.

Longitude —— ——— ———.

Barometric altitude of observatory above sea level (monument), 1,033.5 feet.

In reducing the observations for time made at Walla Walla discrepancies were found which could not be explained for lack of time. The discussion of the longitude is here omitted.

The pier, of cemented brick, from which the observations were made for the astronomical determination of this station, is situated in block No. 9, known as jail-square, 57 feet from the center of Fifth street, and 211 feet in a straight line to a street monument in the center of Main and Fifth streets (see plate herewith). The location was objectionable on account of dust, smoke, jar and noise, but was unavoidable, there being no other place where the pier would probably be protected, and at the same time afford the necessary telegraphic facilities.

In erecting the pier the magnetic needle, variation 20½° east, was used; the transit, however, showed it to be largely out of the prime vertical. The unreliability of the needle in this instance is due, doubtless, to the components of the soil, which is here constituted largely of bowlders charged with magnetic iron.

WALLA WALLA AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

Wallula is a clear, rapid creek heading in the Blue Mountains and running westward to the Columbia River. In a dish-shaped valley and some 30 miles from the mountain lies Walla Walla, on both sides of the creek. Its population is some 3,000. It is a place of large business in all branches of trade, and is the objective point for the torrent of emigration at present heading for the Pelouse County.

By irrigation the soil gives evidence of great fertility, producing not only small grain but the best of all sorts of vegetables and the finest corn, probably, west of the Mississippi Valley. Fruit is also in abundance, of fine quality, not only apples, pears, and the like, but also grapes. The city is regularly laid out, and both as to extent of squares and ornamentation is not unlike the best settlements of Mormondom. The streets are planted with Lombardy poplars, which have made a rapid growth and contribute much both to the appearance and the comfort of the place. They have been irrigated up to the present time, but it is believed that they will eventually root deeply enough in the loose soil to secure sufficient moisture.

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

Three weeks were occupied in the determination, in latitude and longitude, of this station, from August 8 to August 29. There were many electrical phenomena and some clouds to occasion delay, but there was no rain, nor had there been any to bless this land of dust since the March previous.

Observations were made August 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 24, and 25. The 15th, 17th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d were cloudy—a week out of three, yet no rain. The night of August 22, while loitering at the observatory tent, waiting for the clouds to disperse, a "chinook" was felt, but it was of brief duration. The "chinook" is a hot wind that comes from the sea; it is common in winter, and is particularly remarkable for the rapidity of its softening action upon the snow and the frost-locked land.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

The connection was made with the Ogden Observatory by way of Boise City and Winnemucca. That portion of the line between Walla Walla and Winnemucca was in charge of Professor Speed, it having been but recently put in order for military purposes. It was a perpetual source of delay and worry; men had to be kept out constantly looking after it. The poles were rotten and gave way daily from one cause or another and the wire was seldom or never working 12 hours consecutively.

Length of circuit about 989 miles.

METHOD OF OBSERVATION.

Observations were made with eye and ear, Mr. G. M. Dunn recording, and giving other efficient service in addition to his meteorological observations. The chronometer for exchange of signals was taken to the telegraphic office, distant some three squares.

INSTRUMENTS.

Z. M. (Würdemann, No. 16). This instrument is old and much worn, and if at its best would be too small for latitude work in the atmosphere of Walla Walla.

Chronometer Negus No. 1511 was used and had a very fair rate, despite the necessarily rough usage it received in the stage trip from Redding to Roseburg.

Wire-intervals (Lamp east).

1–3, 43.61
2–3, 21.87
3–4, 21.29
3–5, 43.53

e division of striding-level	1.″14
e division of zenith telescope-level	1.″44
One revolution of micrometer:	
umed, including refraction	81.″00
rected after discussion by	0.″1215*
	80.″8785
ıtract refraction	0.″025
al value	80.″85 nearly.

*—0.″09 for every minute.

ıs *place of stars for* 1878.0 *used for the determination of latitude of Walla Walla, Wash.*

of r.	No. B. A. C.	Class.	R. A.			Declination.			No. of pair.	No. B. A. C.	Class.	R. A.			Declination.		
			h.	m.	s.	°	′	″				h.	m.	s.	°	′	″
	5840	A	17	11	30	63	0	49.7		6748	B	19	35	57	54	41	15.8
	(1)	C	17	14	0	28	57	4.9		6771	A	19	39	53	37	3	37.7
	5874	B	17	17	43	40	5	42.5		6780	C	19	40	52	57	43	33.9
	5937	A A	17	27	41	52	23	32.5		6777	B	19	41	19	34	42	59.2
	5972	A	17	32	27	68	12	45.0		6779	A A	19	41	10	44	50	1.5
	6005	A	17	38	21	24	22	55.4		6799	C	19	43	53	47	36	24.6
	5975	B	17	33	26	48	39	26.4		6810	A	19	45	49	22	18	3.7
	6013	C	17	39	29	44	8	18.3		6836	A A	19	48	35	69	57	25.7
	(2)	C	17	48	38	46	40	32.7		6879	A	19	56	5	27	25	2.9
	(3)	C	17	53	13	45	22	2.2		6905	A	20	0	11	64	28	46.0
	(4)	C	17	55	23	45	29	3.3									
	6109	B	17	56	27	45	30	28.2		6930	C	20	3	12	63	32	23.0
										6957	A	20	9	14	28	19	34.2
	6162	C	18	3	48	43	26	52.5									
	(5)	C	18	11	50	49	6	54.4		6990	A	20	13	17	37	39	15.5
										7035	C	20	19	52	54	16	48.4
	6218	B	18	13	15	40	53	22.2		7055	C	20	22	23	54	17	7.2
	6246	B	18	17	5	51	17	41.5									
	6258	C	18	18	37	51	14	33.5		7098	A	20	27	32	62	35	3.5
										7152	A	20	33	58	29	54	28.7
	6252	B	18	18	4	49	39	59.5									
	(6)	B	18	20	24	42	24	7.0		7166	C	20	35	51	55	34	32.4
										7213	A A	20	42	39	36	2	35.2
	(7)	C	18	21	34	26	23	24.7									
	(8)	C	18	21	46	26	22	42.2		7297	A	20	55	15	39	46	34.9
	6316	A	18	25	38	65	29	16.8		7332	C	21	0	4	52	48	1.8
	(12)	C	18	30	52	65	20	19.3									
	(9)	A	18	35	50	65	22	45.9		7401	B	21	13	35	55	17	9.5
										7462	A	21	22	23	36	35	14.0
	(10)	B	18	39	12	39	10	43.1									
	6390	A	18	40	18	39	32	35.9		7483	C	21	26	17	52	25	17.4
	6391	A	18	40	20	39	29	9.0		7489	C	21	27	21	52	4	55.6
	6419	A	18	43	59	52	51	16.6		7521	A	21	32	3	39	51	57.7
	6452	B	18	48	51	52	49	4.2									
										7555	C	21	36	41	54	19	4.2
	(14)	C	18	51	24	40	1	12.5		7566	A	21	38	23	37	43	32.5
	6493	C	18	54	47	40	30	45.8		(15)	B	21	38	34	37	44	50.3
	(16)	C	18	56	19	40	30	49.1									
	6530	C	18	59	15	52	5	5.0		7614	B	21	46	2	38	57	57.5
										7637	A	21	49	3	53	25	21.7
	6551	B	19	2	11	53	12	35.4									
	6581	A	19	9	36	38	56	12.7		7696	A	21	59	56	59	13	24.2
										7698	B	22	0	14	59	16	31.8
	6629	C	19	15	41	62	59	10.4		7721	A	22	3	49	32	34	36.4
	6648	B	19	19	19	29	23	1.9		7731	A	22	4	34	32	34	47.9
	6681	C	19	23	34	57	46	55.2		7746	B	22	6	26	50	13	15.2
	6698	A	19	27	14	34	11	40.3		7770	C	22	9	37	42	20	58.3
	(11)	C	19	28	39	55	28	21.5									
	6722	A	19	31	25	36	40	29.6									

[1]Sd. 645.
[2]Sd. 714.
[3]Gr. 2491.
[4]Sd. 726.
[5]Sd. 754.
[6]Sd. 779.
[7]Sd. 781.
[8]Sd. 782.
[9]Sd. 804.
[10]Sd. 812.
[11]Sd. 956.
[12]Sd. 1364.
[13]Gr. 2617.
[14]Gr. 2715.
[15]Gr. 2735.

Observations and computations for latitude, Walla Walla, Wash.

Date.	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level. N.	Level. S.	Half sum of declination.	Corrections. Micr. and refr.	Corrections. Level.	Corrections. Merid.	Latitu
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		° ′
August 13, 1878.....	6551	5.595	9	26	46 4 34.8	− 0 12.0	−3.6	.....	46 4
	6581	5.200	22	13					
	6629	14.005	17	18	46 11 16.9	− 7 3.6	−4.5	.....	4
	6648	3.545	13	22					
	(11)	8.415	19	16.5	46 4 36.9	− 35.8	−3.4	.....	3
	6722	7.530	13	23					
	6748	*−1.115	20	16	45 52 38.4	+11 23.0	−3.6	.....	3
	6771	16.980	12	24					
	6810	3.835	14	22	46 7 55.8	− 3 53.9	−3.6	.....	3
	6836	9.610	18	18.					
	6930	0.850	20	16	45 56 10.7	+ 7 50.4	−3.7	.....	3
	6957	12.465	.....	.....					
August 14, 1878.....	5840	5.755	16.5	16	45 59 3.4	+ 4 48.8	+0.4	.....	3
	(1)	12.885	16.5	16					
	5874	0.240	18	14	46 14 44.6	−10 51.2	+1.1	.....	3
	5937	16.320	16	17					
	5975	30.855	14	20	46 24 0.21	−20 5.7	+0.4	.....	3
	6013	1.085	20	13					
	(2)	16.110	17	17	46 4 0.4	− 7.0	+0.7	.....	3
	(3)	19.790	.....	.....					
	(4)	14.535	.....	.....					
	6109	13.490	18	16					
	6162	2.895	18	16	46 17 2.5	−13 7.5	+0.5	.....	3
	(5)	22.340	16.5	17					
	6391	7.680	21.5	13	46 9 50.0	− 5 56.3	+0.9	.....	3
	6419	17.305	14	20					
	6452	15.650	.....	.....					
	6551	13.690	21	14	46 4 35.1	− 39.7	+0.7	.....	3
	6581	12.710	15	20					
	6629	18.540	20	15	46 11 17.1	− 7 24.1	+0.9	.....	3
	6648	7.575	16	18.5					
	6681	12.390	20	15	45 59 29.2	+ 4 26.1	+2.2	.....	3
	6698	18.960	18	17					
	6748	8.200	21.5	14	45 52 38.7	+11 13.7	+1.3	.....	3
	6771	24.835	15.5	19.5					
	6779	10.940	10.5	25.0	46 13 25.2	− 9 27.8	+0.2	.....	(10)3 5
	6799	24.960	25	15					
	6879	22.200	15	20	45 57 6.5	+ 6 51.1	+0.9	.....	3
	6905	12.050	21.5	14					
	6930	16.560	17	18.5	45 56 11.0	+ 7 45.3	+0.9	.....	3
	6957	28.050	20	16					
	6990	18.365	17	19	45 58 19.5	+ 5 36.8	+2.2	.....	3
	7035	9.945	22	14					
	7055	10.155	.....	.....					
	7098	25.545	21.5	14	46 14 59.1	−11 5.2	+2.2	.....	3
	7152	9.120	17	18.5					
August 17, 1878.....	6551	13.320	21	18	46 4 35.8	− 40.1	0.0	.....	3
	6581	12.330	18	21					
	6629	19.998	20	18	46 11 17.8	− 7 22.8	+0.4	.....	46 3
	6648	9.065	19	20					

* Should be 0.115.

There is a manifest error in the level reading. I have conjectured 25 10 to be the proper num for 6799 S.

[2] Sd. 714. [3] Sd. 754. [4] Sd. 779. [10] Sd. 812. [11] Sd. 956.

vations and computations for latitude, Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.—Continued.

te.	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level. N.	Level. S.	Half sum of declination.	Corrections. Micr. and refr.	Corrections. Level.	Corrections. Merid.	Latitude.
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		° ′ ″
1878.....	6681	9.478	22	17	45 59 30.0	+ 4 27.4	+0.2	.....	46 3 57.6
	6698	16.080	17.5	22					
	6748	7.900	24	15	45 52 39.5	+11 17.2	−0.7	.....	3 56.0
	6771	24.620	14	25					
	6810	11.558	15	24	46 7 56.9	− 4 3.1	0.0	.....	3 53.8
	6836	17.560	24	15					
	6879	20.230	13.5	25	45 57 7.3	+ 6 50.1	+4.1	.....	61.5
	6905	10.105	30	7					
878.....	5972	24.335	22	15	46 17 57.5	−14 4.8	−0.4	.....	3 52.3
	6005	3.475	14	22					
	(2)	18(?).255	18	18	46 5 39.5	− 1 45.1	−0.2	.....	3 54.2
	6109	10(?).660	18	18.5					
	6162	5.215	16.5	20	46 17 3.2	−13 10.2	−0.9	.....	3 52.1
	(5)	25(?).725	19	18					
	6252	15.860	21.5	16	46 2 13.5	+ 1 7.4	−0.2	.....	3 [20.7]
	(6)	17.525	15.5	21.5					
	(10)	21.710	.....	.....	46 7 21.0	− 3 25.4	+0.4	.....	3 56.0
	6391	8.060	.....	.....					
	6390	5.475	15.5	21.5					
	6419	17.690	22	15					
	6452	15.950	.....	.....					
	6493	3.515	15	22	46 18 7.1	−14 14.8	−0.2	.....	3 52.1
	6530	24.620	22	15.5					
	6551	12.350	19.5	18	46 4 36.0	− 0 41.7	+0.7	.....	3 55.0
	6581	11.320	19	18.5					
	6629	18.320	23.5	14	46 11 18.1	− 7 20.6	0.0	.....	3 57.5
	6648	7.440	14	23.5					
	6681	8.275	19	18.5	45 59 30.2	+ 4 25.3	+0.5	.....	3 56.0
	6698	14.825	19	18					
	(11)	11.750	21	17	46 4 38.3	− 0 43.7	+1.1	.....	3 55.7
	6722	10.070	18	19					
	6748	4.650	21	16.5	45 52 39.8	+11 13.1	+0.5	.....	3 53.4
	6771	21.270	17	20					
	6780	12.170	.....	.....	46 13 29.5	− 9 33.9	+0.5	.....	3 56.1
	6777	26.340	.....	.....					
	6810	15.620	15.5	22	46 7 57.1	− 4 2.6	+1.3	.....	3 55.8
	6836	21.610	24	14					
	6879	21.965	16	21	45 57 7.6	+ 6 50.5	−0.4	.....	3 57.7
	6905	11.830	21	17					
	6930	12.380	20	18	45 56 12.1	+ 7 45.3	0.0	.....	3 57.4
	6957	23.870	18	20					
	6990	21.138	15.5	22	45 58 20.7	+ 5 37.9	+1.3	.....	3 59.9
	7035	12.705	24	14					
	7055	12.885	.....	.....					
	7098	26.475	21	18	46 15 0.2	−11 4.8	+0.4	.....	3 55.8
	7152	10.060	18	20					
	7166	0.885	22	16.5	45 48 48.4	+15 10.6	−0.2	.....	3 58.8
	7213	23.370	16	22					
	7297	4.245	17	21	46 17 33.3	−13 37.5	−0.5	.....	3 55.3
	7332	26.430	20.5	18					
	7401	7.905	22	16.5	45 56 27.0	+ 7 30.4	+0.4	.....	46 3 57.8
	7462	19.025	17	21.5					

Observations and computations for latitude, Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.—Continued.

Date.	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level.		Half sum of declination.	Corrections.			Latitude.
			N.	S.		Micr. and refr.	Level.	Merid.	
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		° ′ ″
August 18, 1878.....	7483	21.700	.....	.....	46 3 47.5	+ 0 7.7	+0.5	.....	46 3 55.7
	7489	6.575	21	18					
	7521	14.328	18.5	20					
	7555	16.785	22	16.5	46 1 33.8	+ 2 22.2	+1.3	.....	3 57.3
	7566	20.295	18	20					
	7614	9.720	18	20	46 11 55.1	− 7 57.3	−0.7	.....	3 57.1
	7637	21.505	19.5	19.5					
	7696	5.830	.....	.....	45 54 15.8	+ 9 38.7	+0.1	.....	3 54.6
	7698	6.105	.....	.....					
	7721	19.120	.....	.....	45 55 55.4	+ 7 59.9	+0.1	.....	3 55.4
	7731	18.955	.....	.....					
	7746	31.015	18	21	46 17 23.8	−13 20.5	+0.9	.....	64.2
	7770	11.250	22	16.5					
August 20, 1878.....	(10)	24.130	.....	.....	46 7 21.4	− 3 24.6	+0.5	.....	3 57.3
	6391	10.440	.....	.....					
	6390	7.880	16.5	20					
	6419	20.020	21	16					
	6452	18.385	.....	.....					
	6990	18.090	15	22.5	45 58 21.3	+ 5 38.7	+0.9	.....	60.9
	7035	9.660	24	14					
	7055	9.895	.....	.....					
	7098	20.978	21.5	16.5	46 15 0.8	−11 6.3	−0.2	.....	3 54.3
	7152	4.525	16	21.5					
	7297	3.465	16.5	21.5	46 17 33.9	−13 41.3	+0.4	.....	3 53.0
	7332	23.745	22	16					
	7401	7.635	21	17.5	45 56 27.6	+ 7 28.5	+0.5	.....	3 56.6
	7462	18.710	18	20					
	7483	22.710	.....	.....	46 3 48.1	+ 0 9.5	−0.4	.....	3 57.2
	7489	7.580	23	16					
	7521	15.380	15	23					
	7555	12.970	24.5	14	46 1 53.9	+ 2 3.1	0.0	.....	3 57.0
	7566	16.470	.....	.....					
	(12)	15.550	14	24.5					
	7614	7.390	16.5	22	46 11 55.8	− 8 3.3	+0.7	.....	3 53.2
	7637	19.323	23	15.5					
	7696	5.145	.....	.....	45 54 16.5	+ 9 38.9	+0.5	.....	3 55.9
	7698	7.380	.....	.....					
	7721	19.440	.....	.....	45 55 56.1	+ 8 3.6	+0.5	.....	60.2
	7731	19.320	.....	.....					
	7746	22.940	20.5	18.	46 17 24.4	−13 28.0	+0.4	.....	3 56.8
	7770	2.990	18	18.5					
August 21, 1878.....	7098	23.425	22.5	16.5	46 15 1.1	−11 1.0	−4.0	.....	3 56.1
	7152	7.105	11	28					
	7166	2.385	22.5	16.5	45 48 49.3	+15 12.0	−4.0	.....	3 57.3
	7213	24.903	11	28					
	7297	3.715	15.5	24	46 17 34.3	−13 40.9	−2.0	.....	3 51.4
	7332	23.985	21	18					
	7401	8.035	23	17	45 56 28.0	+ 7 28.7	−0.9	.....	3 55.8
	7462	19.115	15.5	24					
	7483	23.400	.....	.....	46 3 48.4	+ 0 8.1	−1.8	.....	3 54.7
	7489	8.290	21.5	18					
	7521	16.045	15.5	24					
	7555	15.355	21	18	46 1 34.8	+ 2 22.6	−3.1	.....	46 3 54.3
	7566	18.875	14	25.3					

vations and computations for latitude, Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.—Continued.

ate.	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level.		Half sum of declination.	Corrections.			Latitude.
			N.	S.		Micr. and refr.	Level.	Merid.	
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		° ′ ″
1878.....	7614	12.225	18	21	46 11 56.1	− 7 57.9	−3.4	.....	46 3 54.8
	7637	24.025	16.5	23					
	7696	9.810	.....	.....	45 54 16.8	+ 9 41.6	[−3.2]	.....	3 55.2
	7698	12.175	22	18					
	7721	24.170	.....	.....	45 55 56.4	+ 7 58.9	[−3.2]	.....	3 52.1
	7731	24.000	.....	.....					
,1878.....	5874	4.050	12.5	19	46 14 45.7	−10 53.9	+4.1	.....	3 55.9
	5937	20.195	24	8					
	5972	27.630	19	13	46 17 58.1	−14 6.2	+1.6	.....	3 53.5
	6005	6.760	15.5	17					
	(2)	18.355	16	17	46 4 1.8	− 0 9.2	+2.9	.....	3 55.5
	(3)	22.945	6	.....					
	(4)	16.750	.....	.....					
	6109	15.690	21	12					
	6162	11.355	15.5	18	46 17 4.1	−13 12.4	+2.0	.....	3 53.7
	(5)	28.920	20.5	12.5					
	6218	15.415	14	19	46 4 8.8	− 0 16.8	+1.4	.....	3 53.4
	6258	15.830	21.5	12.5					
	(8)	22.160	14.5	19	45 52 54.7	+11 2.0	+3.2	.....	3 59.9
	(9)	5.813	24	10.5					
	(10)	22.220	.....	.....	46 7 22.0	− 3 31.1	[+3.0]	.....	3 53.9
	6390	8.530	.....	.....					
	6391	5.975	.....	.....					
	6419	18.268	24	11					
	6452	16.640	.....	.....					
	6780	8.825	.....	.....	46 13 30.8	− 9 41.0	[+3.0]	.....	3 52.8
	6777	23.170	.....	.....					
	6810	9.130	15	20	46 7 58.3	− 4 7.9	+3.2	.....	3 53.6
	6836	16.250	25	11					
	6879	21.240	13.5	22	45 57 8.8	+ 6 44.2	+3.1	.....	3 56.1
	6905	16.260	26	9					
	6930	12.828	19	16.5	45 56 13.4	+ 7 40.6	+3.4	.....	3 57.4
	6957	24.200	21	14					
	6990	24.715	14.5	20.5	45 58 22.2	+ 5 29.8	+1.4	.....	3 53.4
	7035	16.455	25	15					
	7055	69.690	.....	.....					
	7098	25.010	21	15	46 15 1.7	−11 10.5	+3.4	.....	3 54.6
	7152	9.455	19	15.5					
	7166	6.115	18	18	45 48 50.1	+15 3.1	+3.4	.....	3 56.6
	7213	28.413	22.5	13					
	7297	5.670	16	20	46 17 34.9	−13 43.9	+2.9	.....	3 53.9
	7332	26.013	24	12					
	7401	9.480	20.5	15	45 56 28.6	+ 7 24.5	+3.2	.....	3 56.3
	7462	20.455	19.5	16					
	7483	24.173	.....	.....	46 3 49.1	+ 0 1.2	+3.4	.....	3 53.7
	7489	9.050	20	16					
	7521	16.640	20.5	15					
	7555	15.790	24	12	46 1 35.4	+ 2 16.9	+3.2	.....	3 55.5
	7566	19.170	16.5	19.5					
	7614	9.620	18	18	46 11 56.7	− 8 6.6	+4.1	.....	3 54.2
	7637	21.635	24	12.5					
	7698	11.490	21	15	45 55 54.1	+7 57.5	+3.4	.....	46 3 55.0
	7721	23.358	20	16.5					
	7731	23.200	.....	.....					

Observations and computations for latitude, Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.—Continued.

Date.	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level.		Half sum of declination.	Corrections.			Latitude.
			N.	S.		Micr. and refr.	Level.	Merid.	
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		° ′ ″
August 23, 1878.....	7746	27.055	24	12.5	46 17 25.2	−13 34.1	+3.1	.....	46 3 54.2
	7770	6.953	16.5	19.5					
August 24, 1878.....	6218	14.375	18	14	46 4 55.9	− 1 1.0	+2.2	.....	3 57.1
	6246	17.050	.....	.....					
	6258	14.710	18	16					
	(7)	21.180	.....	.....	45 53 47.6	+10 7.0	+2.5	.....	3 57.1
	(8)	21.680	15.5	18					
	6316	10.250	.....	.....					
	(13)	3.725	22	12.5					
	(9)	5.355	.....	.....					
	(10)	22.750	.....	.....	46 7 22.2	− 3 29.9	+3.6	.....	3 55.9
	6391	9.070	.....	.....					
	6390	7.455	14	80					
	6419	18.755	25	9					
	6452	17.125	.....	.....					
	(14)	26.078	.....	.....	46 13 13.3	− 9 21.2	+1.8	.....	46 3 53.9
	6493	4.140	.....	.....					
	(15)	4.100	17	18					
	6530	25.295	20	14					
	6551	14.590	20	15	46 4 37.4	− 0 46.8	+3.4	.....	3 54.0
	6581	13.435	19.5	15					
	6629	19.560	21	14	46 11 19.4	− 7 28.7	+3.8	.....	3 54.5
	6648	8.480	19.5	15					
	6681	8.643	22	13.5	45 59 31.6	+ 4 23.7	+3.4	.....	3 58.7
	6698	14.155	18	17					
	(11)	17.060	21	14	46 4 39.7	− 0 47.9	+3.4	.....	3 55.2
	6722	15.878	18.5	16					
	6748	4.535	18.5	16.5	45 52 41.3	+11 11.7	+4.7	.....	3 57.7
	6771	21.120	23	12					
	6780	6.470	.....	.....	46 13 31.0	− 9 40.0	[+3.0]	.....	3 54.0
	6777	20.790	.....	.....					
	6810	10.250	15	20	46 7 58.6	− 0 4.6	+1.3	.....	3 55.3
	6836	16.290	22	13.5					
	6879	19.918	15.5	19.5	45 57 9.1	+ 6 45.9	+1.8	.....	3 56.8
	6905	9.895	22	13					
	6930	10.030	20	15	45 56 13.7	+ 7 40.7	+2.7	.....	3 57.1
	6957	21.405	19	16.5					
	6990	15.820	14	22	45 58 22.4	+ 5 31.1	+2.7	.....	3 56.2
	7035	12.520	.....	.....					
	7055	12.770	25.5	10					
	7098	24.440	15	21	46 15 2.0	(?)*	+3.6	.....	(?)
	7152	7.070	26	10					
	7166	2.640	19	16.5	45 48 50.2	+15 1.5	+3.1	.....	46 3 54.8
	7213	24.900	20	14					

fear some complicated error; perhaps 7.930 should be the reading for 7152; which gives 3′ 56″.9.

Discussion of latitude, Walla Walla.

Combination.	Number observations.	Number stars.	Latitude.	Correction to micrometer.	Combination.	Number observations.	Number stars.	Latitude.	Correction to micrometer.
			° ′ ″					° ′ ″	
1	1	2	46 3 52.6	— 0.43	17	3	2	46 3 54.30	+ 0.87
2	2	2	55.20	+ 0.97	18	1	2	57.6	+ 0.85
3	2	2	52.95	+ 1.27	19	5	2	55.36	+ 0.36
4	1	2	54.9	+ 1.81	20	5	2	58.12	— 0.61
5	3	4	54.60	+ 0.06	21	5	2	57.30	— 0.69
6	3	2	53.77	+ 1.19	22	5	3	57.78	— 0.50
7	2	2	55.25	+ 0.06	23	6	2	55.38	+ 1.00
8	1	2	[4 1.2?]	— 0.11	24	4	2	56.88	— 1.36
9	2	3	3 58.50	— 0.95	25	4	2	53.40	+ 1.23
10	5	5	55.54	+ 0.36	26	4	2	56.62	— 0.67
11	2	4	53.00	+ 1.06	27	4	3	55.32	— 0.01
12	4	2	55.20	+ 0.06	28	4	3	56.02	— 0.21
13*	4	2	55.32	+ 0.67	29	4	2	54.82	+ 0.72
14	4	2	57.45	— 0.40	30	4	4	56.42	— 0.84
15	3	2	56.20	+ 0.06	31	3	2	46 3 58.40	+ 1.21
16	5	2	55.72	— 1.02					

*Observation of August 13, excluded.

FINAL LATITUDE.

46° 3′ 55″.89 ± 0″.16.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS.

2 stars, 1 obs	0.5	
2 obs	0.75	
3–6 obs	1.00	
3 stars	1.33	for 3 to 6 observations: Diminished in above proportion for less.
4 stars	2.	
5 stars	2.4	

ASTRONOMICAL STATION AT THE DALLES, OREGON, 1878.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

Latitude, 45° 36′ 17″.78.
Longitude, 121° 12′ 20″.47.
Barometric altitude of observatory above sea-level (monument) 179.8 feet.

The point selected for the determination in The Dalles was on the bluff of the lava bed, under the shadow of which are the Steam Navigation Company's offices and workshops.

The pier was of cemented brick, and in a position not likely to be disturbed, unless by some irrational wantonness. From here one can not only overlook the whole city, but have an unobstructed view of the lofty and snow-covered cone of Mount Hood; and, but for a mountain ridge just across the Columbia River, Mount Adams would also be visible. From the pier the northwest corner section 3, township 1 north, range 13 east bears N. 33° W., distant 47½ feet; and to the south side of Main street, if it were prolonged, the distance is 81½ feet. (See plate herewith.) The meridian was marked on the north near the bluff facing the Columbia River, by an iron pin driven into the ground and then covered by a conical pile of rocks 6 feet wide and 4 feet high; southward, on a large natural mound (which was once a part of the military reservation of old Fort Dalles), it was indicated in the same way.

DALLES CITY AND SURROUNDINGS.

The Dalles, or Dalles City, in the language of its incorporation, is situated at the mouth of Mill Creek, a very considerable distance below the main part of the rapids of the Columbia River, from which it takes its name. It is a strangely selected spot for a city, for what is not lava-bed is for the most part sand. Once there was a level and fertile valley between the city and the foot of the rapids, but this is now almost entirely covered with sand dunes. The wind that pours up the cañon, that sets in at the mouth of Mill Creek, like water through a funnel, is apparently the cause of all this sand in and about the city. Despite the forbidding character of the location, Dalles City is a picturesque, go-ahead town, having many fine stores and pleasant residences with their charming fruit gardens.

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

It took no less than four weeks to complete this station, from August 29 to September 25. Arrangements for observations were ready on the 30th. September 1, however, a violent wind carried everything in the shape of tent and other equipments to the ground, making it necessary to put up a substantial frame-work.

Observations were made, or it was possible to make them, September 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, although there was much embarrassment from the wind.

From September 10 to 19, inclusive, the atmosphere was so full of smoke driven from the burning Cascade Mountains that no observations could be made. A few of the very largest stars could sometimes be faintly seen. During this time the sun was stripped of its power and stood in the heavens as a great blood-red rayless orb; the moon had the same general appearance by night; the wind blowing all the while eastward and sometimes violently. From the 19th to the 25th the weather was for the most part favorable, if the wind be excepted.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

The Western Union Office and that of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company not being connected in Portland, an effort was made at first to get Ogden by way of Walla-Walla, Boise City, and Winnemucca. The most patient perseverance for many nights brought success but once in this direction, September 5.

The offices in Portland having been connected, the rest of the signal exchanges were made by Portland and San Francisco, that circuitous but expeditious route.

Length of circuit via Walla-Walla, about 1,144 miles; via Portland about 1,500 miles.

METHOD OF OBSERVATION.

Mode of observation the same as at Walla-Walla; that is, eye and ear. The chronometer did not have to be taken so far, but the climbing up and down the bluff was anything but a safe or pleasant operation.

INSTRUMENTS.

Instruments the same as at Walla-Walla. No. 16 is an old instrument and has been put to much service in many places, but the roughest usage it ever had, it received probably from the wind and sand of Dalles City, Oregon.

Tabulation of stars used for determination of time at Ogden, Utah, and The Dalles, Oreg.

Name of star.	Ogden.					The Dalles, Oreg.				
	Sept. 5.	Sept. 17.	Sept. 20.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 22.	Sept. 5.	Sept. 17.	Sept. 20.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 22.
o Herculis	×									
A Herculis	×									
204 Heis Herculis	×									
κ Lyræ			×		×					
109 Herculis			×		×					×
χ Draconis	×			×	×			×		×
9 Heis Lyræ	×		×		×					
11 Heis Lyræ	×									
3 Heis Scuti								×		
α Lyræ			×	×	×			×		×
Groom. 2655	×									
110 Herculis								×		×
β Lyræ				×				×		×
o Sagittarii								×		×
δ^2 Lyræ				×						
γ Lyræ	×		×	×	×			×		×
16 Lyræ	×									
ζ Aquilæ			×		×			×		×
ι Lyræ			×		×					
25 Hev. Camelopard., S. P	×									
19 Lyræ			×		×					
δ Draconis			×		×			×		×
θ Lyræ	×									
τ Draconis	×		×	×	×					
δ Aquilæ							×	×	×	×
4 Cygni	×			×						
β Cygni	×			×			×	×	×	×
κ Aquilæ							×	×	×	×
9 Cygni				×						

Tabulation of stars used for determination of time at Ogden, &c.—Continued.

Name of star.	Ogden.					The Dalles, Oreg.				
	Sept. 5.	Sept. 17.	Sept. 20.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 22	Sept. 5.	Sept. 17	Sept. 20.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 22.
4 Cygni				×						
22 Heis Cygni				×						
γ Aquilæ							×	×	×	×
α Aquilæ							×			
ε Draconis				×			×	×	×	×
γ Sagittæ							×		×	
τ Aquilæ									×	
4 Aquilæ						×			×	
e^2 Capricorni						×				
ε Cephei							×			
γ Cygni						×				
ε Delphini						×	×			
Groom. 3241						×				
73 Draconis	×									
α Cygni	×	×				×	×			
ι Cygni	×	×				×				
Pi. XX, 358	×									
32 Vulpeculæ	×									
Br. 2749	×					×				
61 Cygni, pr						×				
Pi. XXI, 1	×									
77 Draconis	×									
ζ Cygni						×		×	×	
ι Cephei		×				×	×	×	×	
1 Pegasi	×									
Pi. XXI, 120	×									
70 Cygni	×									
β Aquarii						×	×	×	×	
Groom. 3511	×									
ξ Aquarii								×	×	
ι Pegasi		×					×			
11 Cephei			×	×				×	×	
π Capricorni								×		
16 Pegasi			×	×						
17 Pegasi			×	×						
79 Draconis									×	
20 Pegasi			×	×						
ε Aquarii								×		
27 Pegasi				×	×					
π Pegasi			×							
24 Cephei			×	×	×					
1 Lacertæ					×					
31 Pegasi					×					
38 Pegasi			×	×						
Groom. 3804			×	×	×					
Pi. XXII. 158					×					
31 Cephei			×	×	×					
ψ Pegasi			×	×	×					
λ Pegasi			×	×	×					

The Dalles, September 5, 1878; after signals.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B*b*.	A*a*.	C*c*.	T′.	A. R.	Δ T.
		h. *m.* *s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*h.* *m.* *s.*	*h.* *m.* *s.*	*s.*
θ Aquilæ	E.	20 5 8.94	+ 0.02	+ 5.08	+ 1.26	20 5 15.30	20 5 4.46	− 10.84
α Capriconi	E.	11 24.84	+ 0.01	+ 6.10	+ 1.29	11 32.24	11 21.29	10.95
γ Cygni	E.	18 2.22	+ 0.03	+ 0.91	+ 1.64	17 4.80	18 54.18	10.62
ε Delphini	E.	27 32.70	+ 0.02	+ 4.04	+ 1.28	27 38.04	27 26.77	11.27
Gr. 3241	E.	30 51.08	+ 0.07	−10.14	+ 4.10	30 45.11	30 33.80	11.31
α Cygni	E.	37 28.40	+ 0.03	+ 0.13	+ 1.77	37 30.33	37 19.58	10.75
ε Cygni	E.	41 27.52	+ 0.03	+ 1.75	+ 1.51	41 30.81	41 19.92	10.89
Bradley 2749	W.	20 53 48.24	− 0.33	−22.94	− 7.31	20 53 17.66	20 53 6.46	11.20
61 Cygni pr.	W.	21 1 40.90	− 0.09	+ 1.15	− 1.60	21 1 40.36	21 1 29.36	11.00
ζ Cygni	W.	7 58.36	− 0.08	+ 2.19	− 1.44	7 59.03	7 48.21	10.82
α Cephei	W.	16 1.02	− 0.14	− 4.22	− 2.68	15 53.98	15 43.24	10.74
β Aquarii	W.	21 25 19.18	− 0.04	+ 5.50	− 1.26	21 25 23.38	21 25 12.36	− 11.02

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +7^s.2 \quad c_0 = +1^s.2 \quad \Delta T_0 = -11^s.00 \quad \text{for } 21^h.0$

$$
\begin{aligned}
0 &= -0.286 + 9.29\, d\Delta T + 2.67\, da + 2.16\, dc \\
0 &= +0.619 + 2.67\, d\Delta T + 4.41\, da + 3.10\, dc \\
0 &= -0.606 + 2.16\, d\Delta T + 3.10\, da + 20.20\, dc
\end{aligned}
$$

s.	*s.*
$d\Delta T = +0.084$	$\Delta T = -10.916$ (wt. = 7.67)
$da = -0.231$	$a = +6.969$ (wt. = 3.33)
$dc = +0.057$	$c = +1.257$ (wt. = 18.01)

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B b.	A a.	C c.	T'.	A. R.	ΔT.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	s.
δ Aquilæ	W.	19 19 28.06	+ 0.15	+ 2.30	− 0.19	19 19 30.32	19 19 24.28	− 6.04
β Cygni	W.	25 55.52	+ 0.22	+ 1.17	− 0.21	25 56.70	25 50.99	5.71
κ Aquilæ	W.	30 26.92	+ 0.12	+ 2.72	− 0.19	30 29.57	30 23.41	6.16
γ Aquilæ	W.	40 34.80	+ 0.17	+ 1.98	− 0.19	40 36.76	40 30.96	5.80
α Aquilæ	W.	44 57.10	+ 0.16	+ 2.06	− 0.19	44 59.13	44 53.31	5.82
ε Draconis	W.	48 45.68	+ 0.55	− 4.07	− 0.54	48 41.62	48 35.95	5.67
γ Sagittæ	W.	19 53 27.32	+ 0.20	+ 1.59	− 0.20	19 53 28.91	19 53 23.15	5.76
κ Cephei	E.	20 13 11.24	+ 0.98	− 8.12	+ 0.85	20 13 4.95	20 12 58.60	6.35
ε Delphini	E.	27 30.18	+ 0.21	+ 1.96	+ 0.19	27 32.54	27 26.65	5.89
α Cygni	E.	20 37 24.44	+ 0.36	+ 0.06	+ 0.26	20 37 25.12	20 37 19.37	5.75
α Cephei	E.	21 15 49.84	+ 0.52	− 2.05	+ 0.40	21 15 48.71	21 15 42.95	5.76
β Aquarii	E.	25 15.11	+ 0.16	+ 2.67	+ 0.19	25 18.13	25 12.31	5.82
ε Pegasi	E.	21 38 18.86	+ 0.21	+ 2.03	+ 0.19	21 38 21.29	21 38 15.55	− 5.74

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +3^s.5 \quad c_0 = +0^s.2 \quad \Delta T_0 = -5^s.8 \quad \text{for } 20^h.0$

$$0 = +1.038 + 10.36\, d\Delta T + 4.35\, da - 0.38\, dc$$
$$0 = +0.739 + 4.35\, d\Delta T + 4.77\, da - 3.72\, dc$$
$$0 = -0.208 - 0.38\, d\Delta T - 3.72\, da + 18.32\, dc$$

s.	s.
$d\Delta T = -0.051$	$\Delta T = -5.851$ (wt. = 5.82)
$da = -0.120$	$a = +3.380$ (wt. = 2.25)
$dc = -0.014$	$c = +0.186$ (wt. = 14.00)

The Dalles, September 20, 1878; before signals.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B *b*.	A *a*.	C *c*.	T′.	A. R.	Δ T.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	s.
χ Draconis	E.	18 23 26.38	− 0.16	− 5.47	+ 0.77	18 23 21.52	18 23 14.67	− 6.85
3 H. Scuti	E.	28 41.16	− 0.03	+ 2.92	+ 0.23	28 44.28	28 37.50	− 6.78
α Lyræ	E.	32 56.60	− 0.07	+ 0.55	+ 0.29	32 57.37	32 50.71	− 6.66
110 Herculis	E.	40 32.50	− 0.05	+ 1.62	+ 0.24	40 34.31	40 27.47	− 6.84
β Lyræ	E.	45 42.84	− 0.06	+ 0.92	+ 0.27	45 43.97	45 37.02	− 6.95
σ Sagittarii	E.	47 48.90	− 0.02	+ 3.80	+ 0.26	47 52.94	47 46.03	− 6.91
γ Lyræ	W.	54 31.60	− 0.20	+ 0.96	− 0.27	54 32.09	54 25.33	− 6.76
ζ Aquilæ	W.	18 59 56.50	− 0.15	+ 1.94	− 0.24	18 59 58.05	18 59 51.21	− 6.84
δ Draconis	W.	19 12 43.42	− 0.42	− 3.47	− 0.60	19 12 38.93	19 12 32.20	− 6.73
δ Aquilæ	W.	19 28.90	− 0.13	+ 2.43	− 0.23	19 30.97	19 24.23	− 6.74
β Cygni	W.	25 56.92	− 0.19	+ 1.24	− 0.26	25 57.71	25 50.94	− 6.77
κ Aquilæ	W.	30 27.66	− 0.11	+ 2.87	− 0.23	30 30.19	30 23.36	− 6.83
γ Aquilæ	W.	40 36.14	− 0.14	+ 2.10	− 0.23	40 37.87	40 30.91	− 6.96
ε Draconis	W.	19 48 48.16	− 0.46	− 4.30	− 0.67	19 48 42.73	19 48 35.77	− 6.96

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +3^s.5 \qquad c_0 = +0^s.2 \qquad \Delta T_0 = -6^s.80 \qquad \text{for } 19^h.0$

$$0 = +0.039 + 11.14\, d\Delta T + 4.11\, da - 1.16\, dc$$
$$0 = -0.278 + 4.11\, d\Delta T + 5.21\, da + 0.28\, dc$$
$$0 = -0.670 - 1.16\, d\Delta T + 0.28\, da + 21.42\, dc$$

s.	s.
$d\Delta T = -0.028$	$\Delta T = -6.828$ (wt. = 7.81)
$da = +0.074$	$a = +3.574$ (wt. = 3.67)
$dc = +0.029$	$c = +0.229$ (wt. = 21.16)

	Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B b.	A a.	C c.	T'.	A. R.	ΔT.
			h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	s.
ζ	Cygni	W.	21 7 54.14	− 0.28	+ 1.18	− 0.24	21 7 54.80	21 7 48.07	− 6.73
α	Cephei	W.	15 52.90	− 0.51	− 2.26	− 0.45	15 49.68	15 42.87	6.81
β	Aquarii	W.	25 16.66	− 0.16	+ 2.95	− 0.21	25 19.24	25 12.29	6.95
ξ	Aquarii	W.	31 23.76	− 0.15	+ 3.06	− 0.21	31 26.46	31 19.63	6.83
11	Cephei	E.	40 22.20	− 0.39	− 4.82	+ 0.63	40 17.62	40 10.76	6.86
μ	Capricorni	E.	46 46.22	− 0.07	+ 3.33	+ 0.22	46 49.70	46 43.00	6.70
α	Aquarii	E.	21 59 39.24	− 0.10	+ 2.71	+ 0.21	21 59 42.06	21 59 35.16	− 6.90

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +3^s.5 \quad c_0 = +0^s.2 \quad \Delta T_0 = -6^s.8 \quad$ for $21^h.5$

$$
\begin{aligned}
0 &= -0.500 + 5.81\, d\Delta T + 2.72\, da - 1.18\, dc \\
0 &= -0.749 + 2.72\, d\Delta T + 3.46\, da - 0.97\, dc \\
0 &= +0.105 - 1.18\, d\Delta T - 0.97\, da + 10.99\, dc
\end{aligned}
$$

	s.		s.
$d\Delta T$	$= -0.023$	ΔT	$= -6.823$ (wt. = 3.65)
da	$= +0.237$	a	$= +3.737$ (wt. = 2.17)
dc	$= +0.009$	c	$= +0.209$ (wt. = 10.67)

The Dalles, September 21, 1878.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B b.	A a.	C c.	T'.	A. R.	ΔT.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	s.
δ Aquilæ	E.	19 19 32.74	− 0.02	− 2.09	+ 0.24	19 19 30.87	19 19 24.22	− 6.65
β Cygni	E.	25 58.14	− 0.03	− 1.07	+ 0.27	25 57.31	25 50.92	− 6.39
κ Aquilæ	E.	30 32.18	− 0.02	− 2.48	+ 0.24	30 29.92	30 23.42	− 6.50
γ Aquilæ	E.	40 39.24	− 0.02	− 1.81	+ 0.24	40 37.65	40 30.90	− 6.75
ϵ Draconis	E.	48 38.80	− 0.07	+ 3.70	+ 0.69	48 43.12	48 35.71	− 7.41
γ Sagittæ	W.	53 31.54	+ 0.03	− 1.45	− 0.25	53 29.87	53 23.09	− 6.78
τ Aquilæ	W.	19 58 23.22	+ 0.02	− 1.94	− 0.24	19 58 21.06	19 58 14.33	− 6.73
θ Aquilæ	W.	20 5 13.66	+ 0.02	− 2.24	− 0.24	20 5 11.20	20 5 4.27	− 6.93
ξ Cygni	W.	21 7 55.86	+ 0.01	− 0.97	− 0.27	21 7 54.63	21 7 48.05	− 6.58
α Cephei	W.	15 47.88	+ 0.02	+ 1.86	− 0.50	15 49.26	15 42.84	− 6.42
β Aquarii	W.	25 21.46	0.00	− 2.43	− 0.24	25 18.79	25 12.28	− 6.51
ξ Aquarii	W.	31 28.52	0.00	− 2.52	− 0.24	31 26.16	31 19.62	− 6.54
11 Cephei	E.	40 11.96	+ 0.35	+ 3.97	+ 0.72	40 17.00	40 10.72	− 6.28
79 Draconis	E.	21 51 24.28	+ 0.38	+ 4.90	+ 0.81	21 51 30.37	21 51 24.00	− 6.37

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_o = -3^s.0 \quad c_o = +0^s.2 \quad \Delta T_o = -6^s.7 \quad$ for $20^h.5$

$$
\begin{aligned}
0 &= -0.309 + 11.26\, d\Delta T + 4.61\, da - 0.50\, dc \\
0 &= +0.321 + 4.61\, d\Delta T + 5.81\, da - 4.21\, dc \\
0 &= -1.059 - 0.50\, d\Delta T - 4.21\, da + 21.44\, dc
\end{aligned}
$$

s.	s.
$d\Delta T = +0.061$	$\Delta T = -6.639$ (wt. = 7.17)
$da = -0.078$	$a = -3.078$ (wt. = 3.17)
$dc = +0.036$	$c = +0.276$ (wt. = 17.33)

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	Bb.	Aa.	Cc.	T′.	A. R.	ΔT.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	s.
109 Herculis	E.	18 18 39.22	+ 0.06	− 0.82	+ 0.37	18 18 38.83	18 18 32.57	− 6.26
χ Draconis	E.	25 16.76	+ 0.18	+ 2.86	+ 1.17	25 20.97	23 14.50	6.47
α Lyræ	E.	33 56.56	+ 0.08	− 0.29	+ 0.44	33 56.79	32 50.65	6.14
110 Herculis	E.	40 34.26	+ 0.06	− 0.85	+ 0.37	40 33.84	40 27.43	6.41
β Lyræ	E.	45 43.24	+ 0.07	− 0.48	+ 0.42	45 43.25	45 36.86	6.39
σ Sagittarii	E.	47 53.87	+ 0.02	− 1.99	+ 0.39	47 52.29	47 46.00	6.29
γ Lyræ	E.	54 31.46	+ 0.07	− 0.50	+ 0.41	54 31.44	54 25.28	6.16
ζ Aquilæ	W.	18 59 58.70	+ 0.08	− 1.02	− 0.36	18 59 57.40	18 59 51.18	6.22
δ Draconi	W.	19 12 37.00	+ 0.23	+ 1.82	− 0.90	19 12 38.15	19 12 32.09	6.06
δ Aquilæ	W.	19 32.08	+ 0.07	− 1.27	− 0.35	19 30.53	19 24.20	6.33
β Cygni	W.	25 58.14	+ 0.10	− 0.65	− 0.39	25 57.20	25 50.90	6.30
κ Aquilæ	W.	30 31.42	+ 0.06	− 1.50	− 0.35	30 29.63	30 23.33	6.30
γ Aquilæ	W.	40 38.70	+ 0.08	− 1.10	− 0.35	40 37.33	40 30.88	6.45
ε Draconis	W.	19 48 40.64	+ 0.25	+ 2.25	− 1.01	19 48 42.13	19 48 35.65	− 6.48

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = -1^s.8 \qquad c_0 = +0^s.2 \qquad \Delta T_0 = -6^s.3 \qquad \text{for } 19^h.0$

$$
\begin{aligned}
0 &= +0.295 + 11.40\, d\Delta T + 3.91\, da - 0.07\, dc \\
0 &= +0.287 + 3.91\, d\Delta T + 4.84\, da + 0.40\, dc \\
0 &= -3.192 - 0.07\, d\Delta T + 0.40\, da + 21.84\, dc
\end{aligned}
$$

s.	s.
$d\Delta T = -0.001$	$\Delta T = -6.301$ (wt. = 8.24)
$da = -0.071$	$a = -1.871$ (wt. = 3.49)
$dc = +0.147$	$c = +0.347$ (wt. = 21.79)

Ogden, September 5, 1878; *before signals.*

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B *b*.	*a*.	C *c*.	T′.	A. R.	ΔT.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
o Herculis	E.	18 5 40.05	+ 0.01	+ 0.08	+ 0.18	18 5 40.32	18 2 49.67	— 2 50.65
A Herculis	E.	18 10 11.72	+ 0.01	+ 0.07	+ 0.19	10 11.99	18 7 21.38	2 50.61
204 Heis Herculis	E.	18 15 39.42	+ 0.01	+ 0.14	+ 0.17	15 39.74	18 12 49.05	2 50.69
χ Draconis	E.	18 26 6.44	+ 0.02	− 0.60	+ 0.53	26 6.39	18 23 15.65	2 50.74
9 Heis Lyræ	E.	18 31 3.36	+ 0.01	+ 0.07	+ 0.18	31 3.62	18 28 12.77	2 50.85
11 Heis Lyræ	E.	18 35 2.03	+ 0.01	+ 0.06	+ 0.19	35 2.29	18 32 11.47	2 50.82
Gr. 2655	E.	18 38 29.16	+ 0.03	− 0.94	+ 0.73	38 28.98	18 35 37.58	2 51.40
γ Lyræ	W.	18 57 16.50	− 0.05	+ 0.06	− 0.19	18 57 16.32	18 54 25.68	2 50.64
16 Lyræ	W.	19 0 53.16	− 0.06	− 0.05	− 0.23	19 0 52.82	18 58 1.66	2 51.16
25 H. Camelop. S P	W.	19 8 13.99	+ 0.18	+ 2.22	+ 1.23	8 17.62	7 5 25.86	2 51.76
θ Lyræ	W.	19 15 1.74	− 0.05	+ 0.03	− 0.20	15 1.52	19 12 10.79	2 50.73
τ Draconis	W.	19 20 46.55	− 0.12	− 0.62	− 0.54	20 45.27	19 17 54.40	2 50.87
4 Cygni	W.	19 24 39.57	− 0.05	+ 0.04	− 0.20	24 39.36	19 21 48.37	2 50.99
β Cygni	W.	19 28 42.22	− 0.05	+ 0.09	− 0.18	19 28 42.08	19 25 51.20	— 2 50.88

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +0^s.40 \qquad c_0 = +0^s.15 \qquad \Delta T_0 = -2^m.50^s.83$ for $19^h.0$

$$0 = -0.169 + 9.907\, d\Delta T + 0.547\, da + 1.169\, dc$$
$$0 = +0.341 + 0.547\, d\Delta T + 6.426\, da + 2.045\, dc$$
$$0 = -0.121 + 1.169\, d\Delta T + 2.045\, da + 27.698\, dc$$

	s.	m.	s.
$d\Delta T = +0.019$	$\Delta T = -$	2	50.811 (wt. = 9.82)
$da = -0.057$	$a = +$		0.343 (wt. = 6.25)
$dc = +0.008$	$c = +$		0.158 (wt. = 26.95)

Ogden, September 5, 1878; after signals.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B b.	A a.	C c.	T′.	A. R.	ΔT.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
78 Draconis	W.	20 36 0.94	− 0.19	− 0.91	− 0.59	20 35 59.25	20 33 8.09	− 2 51.16
a Cygni	W.	20 40 11.40	− 0.09	− 0.04	− 0.21	40 11.06	20 37 19.52	2 51.54
c Cygni	W.	20 44 11.25	− 0.07	+ 0.07	− 0.18	44 11.07	20 41 19.90	2 51.17
52 Vulpeculæ	W.	20 52 16.43	− 0.07	+ 0.12	− 0.17	52 16.31	20 49 25.17	2 51.14
Brdl. 2749	W.	20 56 0.65	− 0.28	− 1.47	− 0.88	20 55 57.42	20 53 6.38	2 51.04
Pl. XXI, 1	E.	21 6 22.77	+ 0.03	+ 0.10	+ 0.17	21 6 23.07	21 3 31.96	2 51.11
77 Draconis	E.	21 10 48.94	+ 0.10	− 1.23	+ 0.71	10 48.52	21 7 57.21	2 51.31
1 Pegasi	E.	21 19 21.23	+ 0.03	+ 0.17	+ 0.16	19 21.59	21 16 30.36	2 51.23
Pl. XXI, 120	E.	21 22 8.53	+ 0.03	+ 0.13	+ 0.17	22 8.86	21 19 12.57	2 51.29
70 Cygni	E.	21 25 17.28	+ 0.03	+ 0.04	+ 0.19	25 17.54	21 22 26.46	2 51.08
Gr. 3511	E.	21 31 17.04	+ 0.12	− 1.59	+ 0.87	21 31 16.44	21 28 25.00	− 2 51.44

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = + 0^s.40 \qquad c_0 = + 0^s.15 \qquad \Delta T_0 = - 2^m.\ 51^s.23 \qquad \text{for } 21^h.0$

$$0 = - 0.068 + 7.058\ d\Delta T - 0.550\ da + 0.836\ dc$$
$$0 = - 0.241 - 0.550\ d\Delta T + 5.883\ da + 0.428\ dc$$
$$0 = - 0.044 + 0.836\ d\Delta T + 0.428\ da + 24.137\ dc$$

s.	m. s.
$d\Delta T = + 0.013$	$\Delta T = - 2\ 51.217$ (wt. = 6.98)
$da = + 0.042$	$a = + 0.442$ (wt. = 5.83)
$dc = + 0.001$	$c = + 0.151$ (wt. = 24.00)

Ogden, September 17, 1878.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B b.	A a.	C c.	T′.	A. R.	ΔT.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
α Cygni	E.	20 40 9.95	— 0.08	— 0.04	+ 0.24	20 40 10.07	20 37 19.31	— 2 50.76
ε Cygni	E.	20 44 9.08	— 0.07	+ 0.07	+ 0.20	20 44 9.28	20 41 19.76	2 50.42
α Cephei	E.	21 18 33.59	— 0.12	— 0.35	+ 0.37	21 18 33.49	21 15 42.94	2 50.55
ε Pegasi	E.	21 41 5.77	— 0.05	+ 0.25	+ 0.17	21 41 6.14	21 38 15.51	— 2 50.63

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$\beta_0 = + 0^s.37$ $\quad \epsilon_0 = + 0^s.17$ (assumed correct.) $\quad \Delta T_0 = - 2^m\ 50^s.56$ for $21^h.0$

$$0 = + 0.087 + 3.26\, d\Delta T + 0.16\, da$$
$$0 = - 0.050 + 0.18\, d\Delta T + 0.64\, da$$

$$d\Delta T = - 0.031 \qquad \Delta T = - 2\ m.\ 50.591 \text{ (wt.} = 3.21)$$
$$da = + 0.09 \qquad a = + 0.46 \text{ (wt.} = 0.63)$$

A night mainly cloudy, with a few clear patches. The value of φ was taken from observations on neighboring dates, and is quite certain.

		h.	m.	s.	s.	s.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	m.	s.
κ Lyræ	W.	18	18	23.65	0.00	+ 0.02	− 0.27	18	18	23.40	18	15	37.38	− 2	46.02
109 Herculis	W.		21	18.93	0.00	+ 0.06	− 0.23		21	18.76	18	18	32.58	2	46.18
χ Draconis	W.		26	1.59	0.01	− 0.28	− 0.72		26	0.58	18	23	14.50	2	46.08
9 Hels Lyræ	W.		30	58.81	0.00	+ 0.03	− 0.25		30	58.59	18	28	12.47	2	46.12
α Lyræ	W.		35	36.98	0.00	+ 0.01	− 0.28		35	36.71	18	32	50.69	2	46.02
γ Lyræ	E.	18	57	11.10	+ 0.01	+ 0.03	+ 0.25	18	57	11.39	18	54	25.37	2	46.02
ζ Aquilæ	E.	19	2	37.03	+ 0.01	+ 0.08	+ 0.22	19	2	37.34	18	59	51.21	2	46.13
ι Lyræ	E.		5	45.11	+ 0.02	+ 0.02	+ 0.27		5	45.42	19	2	59.39	2	46.03
19 Lyræ	E.		9	53.60	+ 0.01	+ 0.03	+ 0.25		9	53.89	19	7	7.91	2	45.98
δ Draconis	E.		15	17.85	+ 0.03	− 0.19	+ 0.56		15	18.25	19	12	32.18	2	46.07
τ Draconis	E.	19	20	39.03	+ 0.04	− 0.30	+ 0.74	19	20	39.51	19	17	53.32	− 2	46.19

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +0^s.20$ $c_0 = +0^s.23$ $\Delta T_0 = -2^m\,46^s.07$ for $19^h.0$

$$0 = +0.007 + 8.37\, d\Delta T + 0.09\, da + 1.04\, dc$$
$$0 = +0.095 + 0.09\, d\Delta T + 2.90\, da - 1.09\, dc$$
$$0 = +0.246 + 1.04\, d\Delta T - 1.09\, da + 19.76\, dc$$

s.	m. s.
$d\Delta T = +0.001$	$\Delta T = -2\ 46.069$ (wt.= 8.31)
$da = -0.038$	$a = +0.162$ (wt.= 2.84)
$dc = -0.015$	$c = +0.215$ (wt.=19.21)

Ogden, September 20, 1878; after signals.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B*b*.	A*a*.	C*c*.	T.	A. R.	ΔT.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
11 Cephei	E.	21 42 56.01	+ 0.06	− 0.33	+ 0.77	21 42 56.51	21 40 10.79	− 2 45.72
16 Pegasi	E.	50 19.82	+ 0.02	+ 0.07	+ 0.28	50 20.19	21 47 34.37	2 45.82
17 Pegasi	E.	53 48.96	+ 0.02	+ 0.11	+ 0.26	53 49.35	21 51 3.37	2 45.98
20 Pegasi	E.	21 57 58.20	+ 0.02	+ 0.11	+ 0.26	21 57 58.59	21 55 12.64	2 45.95
27 Pegasi	E.	22 6 38.61	+ 0.02	+ 0.04	+ 0.30	22 6 38.97	22 3 53.00	2 45.97
24 Cephei	E.	10 16.42	+ 0.06	− 0.35	+ 0.81	10 16.94	22 7 31.00	2 45.94
38 Pegasi	W.	27 16.99	0.00	+ 0.04	− 0.30	27 16.73	22 24 30.83	2 45.90
Gr. 3804	W.	29 52.85	0.00	+ 0.01	− 0.33	29 52.53	22 27 6.60	2 45.93
31 Cephei	W.	35 36.58	+ 0.01	− 0.40	− 0.87	35 35.32	22 32 49.29	2 46.03
η Pegasi	W.	40 6.98	0.00	+ 0.05	− 0.29	40 6.74	22 37 20.96	2 45.78
λ Pegasi	W.	22 43 29.28	0.00	+ 0.07	− 0.28	22 43 29.07	22 40 43.24	− 2 45.83

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = + 0^s.20 \qquad c_0 = + 0^s.23 \qquad \Delta T^0 = - 2^m\ 45^s.90 \qquad \text{for } 22^h.0$

$$0 = - 0.053 + 8.48\, d\Delta T + 0.64\, da + 0.92\, dc$$
$$0 = - 0.045 + 0.64\, d\Delta T + 8.34\, da - 0.80\, dc$$
$$0 = - 0.464 + 0.92\, d\Delta T - 0.80\, da + 19.41\, dc$$

	s.	m. s.	
$d\Delta T =$	$+ 0.002$	$\Delta T = - 2\ 45.898$	(wt. = 8.30)
$da =$	$+ 0.019\, a$	$= + 0\ 0.219$	(wt. = 3.25)
$dc =$	$+ 0.025\, c$	$= + 0\ 0.255$	(wt. = 19.08)

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B b.	A a.	C c.	T'.	A. R.	Δ T.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
χ Draconis	W.	18 25 59.95	− 0.09	− 0.37	− 0.52	18 25 58.97	18 23 14.59	− 2 44.38
α Lyræ	W.	35 35.00	− 0.04	+ 0.01	− 0.20	35 34.77	18 32 50.66	2 44.11
β Lyræ	W.	48 21.16	− 0.04	+ 0.03	− 0.19	48 20.96	18 45 36.92	2 44.04
δ² Lyræ	W.	53 0.96	− 0.04	+ 0.02	− 0.19	53 0.75	18 50 16.55	2 44.20
γ Lyræ	W.	18 57 9.63	− 0.04	+ 0.04	− 0.18	18 57 9.45	18 54 25.35	2 44.10
τ Draconis	E.	19 20 37.22	− 0.04	− 0.38	+ 0.53	19 20 37.33	19 17 53.24	2 44.09
4 Cygni	E.	24 31.94	− 0.01	+ 0.02	+ 0.19	24 32.14	19 21 48.03	2 44.11
β Cygni	E.	28 34.90	− 0.01	+ 0.06	+ 0.17	28 35.12	19 25 50.92	2 44.20
9 Cygni	E.	32 46.77	− 0.01	+ 0.05	+ 0.18	32 46.99	19 30 2.79	2 44.20
φ Cygni	E.	37 20.31	− 0.01	+ 0.05	+ 0.18	37 20.53	19 34 36.22	2 44.31
28 Heis Cygni	E.	40 49.59	− 0.01	+ 0.04	+ 0.18	40 49.80	.....	.....
ε Draconis	E.	19 51 19.58	− 0.03	− 0.29	+ 0.45	19 51 19.71	19 48 35.67	− 2 44.04

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +0^s.25 \qquad c_0 = +0^s.18 \qquad \Delta T_0 = -2^m\ 44^s.16 \qquad \text{for } 19^h.0$

$$0 = +0.024 + 8.24\, d\Delta T - 0.29\, da + 0.94\, dc$$
$$0 = +0.088 - 0.29\, d\Delta T + 2.83\, da - 1.15\, dc$$
$$0 = +0.466 + 0.94\, d\Delta T - 1.15\, da + 20.24\, dc$$

$d\Delta T = -0.002$	$\Delta T = -2\ 44.162$ (wt. = 8.18)
$da = -0.041$	$a = +0.209$ (wt. = 2.75)
$dc = -0.025$	$c = +0.155$ (wt. = 19.68)

Ogden, September 21, 1878; after signals.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B*b*.	A*a*.	C*c*.	T′.	A. R.	T.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
11 Cephei	E.	21 42 54.42	+ 0.09	− 0.38	+ 0.58	21 42 54.71	21 40 10.75	− 2 43.96
16 Pegasi	E.	50 18.15	+ 0.04	+ 0.08	+ 0.21	50 18.48	21 47 34.36	2 44.12
17 Pegasi	E.	53 47.00	+ 0.03	+ 0.13	+ 0.20	53 47.36	21 51 3.37	2 43.99
20 Pegasi	E.	21 57 56.37	+ 0.03	+ 0.12	+ 0.20	57 56.72	21 55 12.63	2 44.09
27 Pegasi	E.	22 6 36.68	+ 0.04	+ 0.05	+ 0.23	21 6 37.00	22 3 52.99	2 44.01
24 Cephei	E.	10 14.74	+ 0.10	− 0.41	+ 0.61	22 10 15.04	22 7 30.97	2 44.07
38 Pegasi	W.	27 14.97	− 0.02	+ 0.05	− 0.23	27 14.77	22 24 30.82	2 43.95
Gr. 3804	W.	29 50.94	− 0.02	+ 0.01	− 0.25	29 50.68	22 27 6.59	2 44.09
31 Cephei	W.	35 34.51	− 0.04	− 0.46	− 0.66	35 33.35	22 32 49.27	2 44.08
η Pegasi	W.	45 5.09	− 0.02	+ 0.06	− 0.22	40 4.91	22 37 20.96	2 43.95
λ Pegasi	W.	22 43 27.48	− 0.02	+ 0.09	− 0.21	22 43 27.34	22 40 43.23	− 2 44.11

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +0^s.25 \qquad c_0 = +0^s.20 \qquad \Delta T_0 = -2^m\ 44^s.00$ for $12^h.0$

$$
\begin{aligned}
0 &= +0.319 + 8.48\,d\Delta T + 0.64\,da + 0.92\,dc \\
0 &= +0.004 + 0.64\,d\Delta T + 3.35\,da - 0.80\,dc \\
0 &= +0.196 + 0.92\,d\Delta T - 0.80\,da + 19.41\,dc
\end{aligned}
$$

	s.		m. s.	
$d\Delta T =$	-0.038	$\Delta T =$	$-2\ 44.038$	(wt. = 8.30)
$da =$	$+0.004$	$a =$	$+\ 0.254$	(wt. = 3.26)
$d =$	0.008	$c =$	$+\ 0.192$	(wt. = 19.08)

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B b.	A a.	C c.	T'.	A. R.	
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
α Lyræ	W.	18 18 19.92	+ 0.14	+ 0.03	— 0.27	18 18 19.82	18 15 37.33	— 2 42.49
109 Herculis	W.	21 15.31	+ 0.10	+ 0.09	— 0.23	21 15.27	18 18 32.54	2 42.73
χ Draconis	W.	25 57.70	+ 0.26	— 0.45	— 0.72	25 56.79	18 23 14.39	2 42.40
θ Heis Lyræ	W.	30 55.16	+ 0.08	+ 0.06	— 0.25	30 55.05	18 28 12.42	2 42.63
α Lyræ	W.	35 33.30	+ 0.08	+ 0.01	— 0.28	35 33.11	18 32 50.64	2 42.47
γ Lyræ	E.	18 57 7.31	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.25	18 57 7.66	18 54 25.32	2 42.34
ζ Aquilæ	E.	19 2 33.37	+ 0.04	+ 0.12	+ 0.22	19 2 33.75	18 59 51.18	2 42.57
ε Lyræ	E.	5 41.47	+ 0.05	+ 0.03	+ 0.27	5 41.82	19 2 59.24	2 42.48
19 Lyræ	E.	9 50.10	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.25	9 50.45	19 7 7.87	2 42.58
δ Draconis	E.	15 14.15	+ 0.10	— 0.29	+ 0.56	15 14.52	19 12 32.06	2 42.46
τ Draconis	E.	19 20 35.65	+ 0.13	— 0.47	+ 0.74	19 20 36.05	19 17 53.17	— 2 42.88

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 + 0^s.30 \quad c_0 = + 0^s.20 \quad \Delta T_0 = - 2^m\,42^s.54$ for $19^h.0$

$$0 = - 0.005 + 8.38\, d\Delta T + 0.09\, da + 1.05\, dc$$
$$0 = + 0.144 + 0.09\, d\Delta T + 2.89\, da - 1.08\, dc$$
$$0 = - 0.337 + 1.05\, d\Delta T - 1.08\, da + 19.76\, dc$$

$$d\Delta T \quad \Delta - 0.001 \quad \Delta T = - 2\ 42.541 \text{ (wt.} = 8.31)$$
$$da \quad \Delta - 0.044 \quad a = + 0.256 \text{ (wt.} = 2.83)$$
$$dc \quad \Delta + 0.015 \quad c = + 0.215 \text{ (wt.} = 19.22)$$

Ogden, September 22, 1878; after signals.

Name of star.	Clamp	T.	B b.	A a.	C c.	T'.	A. R.	ΔT.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
27 Pegasi	E.	22 6 34.91	+ 0.14	+ 0.07	+ 0.22	22 6 35.34	22 3 52.98	− 2 42.36
24 Cephei	E.	10 12.92	+ 0.32	− 0.60	+ 0.50	10 13.23	22 7 30.93	2 42.30
1 Lacertæ	E.	13 24.50	+ 0.15	+ 0.03	+ 0.23	13 24.91	22 10 42.74	2 42.17
31 Pegasi	E.	18 16.65	+ 0.11	+ 0.19	+ 0.19	18 17.14	22 15 34.73	2 42.41
Gr. 3804	W.	29 49.12	+ 0.07	+ 0.02	− 0.24	29 48.97	22 27 6.59	2 42.38
Pl. XXII, 158	W.	32 43.02	+ 0.05	+ 0.14	− 0.19	32 43.02		
31 Cephei	W.	35 32.74	+ 0.16	− 0.67	− 0.64	35 31.59	22 32 49.24	2 42.35
η Pegasi	W.	40 3.16	+ 0.06	+ 0.08	− 0.21	40 3.09	22 37 20.93	2 42.16
λ Pegasi	W.	22 43 25.59	+ 0.06	+ 0.13	− 0.20	22 43 25.58	22 40 43.23	− 2 42.35

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +0^s.40 \qquad c_0 = +0^s.20 \qquad \Delta T_0 = -2^m\,42^s.31$ for $22^h.4$

$$0 = -0.007 + 6.15\,d\Delta T + 0.29\,da + 0.00\,dc$$
$$0 = +0.070 + 0.29\,d\Delta T + 2.23\,da + 0.26\,dc$$
$$0 = +0.199 + 0.00\,d\Delta T + 0.26\,da + 14.15\,dc$$

$d\Delta T = +0.003$	$\Delta T = -2\,42.307$ (wt. = 6.11)
$da = -0.030$	$a = +0.870$ (wt. = 2.21)
$dc = -0.014$	$c = +0.186$ (wt. = 14.12)

		Signals sent and received.	Time correction.	Corrected time.	Difference of longitude.	Double wave time.	Means.
		h. m. s.	m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.	s.	m. s.
September 5, 1878:							
Ogden	Ogden	20 11 50.00	— 2 51.044	20 8 58.956			
	Dalles	19 32 19.44	— 10.944	19 32 8.496	36 50.460		
Dalles	Ogden	20 16 20.22	— 2 51.056	20 13 29.164			
	Dalles	19 36 49.60	— 10.944	19 36 38.656	36 50.508	+ 0.048	36 50.484
September 17, 1878:							
Ogden	Ogden	21 26 50.00	— 2 50.569	21 23 59.431			
	Dalles	20 47 16.27	— 5.851	20 47 10.419	36 49.012		
Dalles	Ogden	21 31 29.17	— 2 50.566	21 28 38.604			
	Dalles	20 51 55.20	— 5.851	20 51 49.349	36 49.255	+ 0.243	36 49.134
September 20, 1878:							
Ogden	Ogden	21 26 35.00	— 2 45.907	21 23 49.093			
	Dalles	20 47 6.49	— 6.826	20 46 59.664	36 49.429		
Dalles	Ogden	21 30 22.95	— 2 45.902	21 27 37.048			
	Dalles	20 50 54.20	— 6.826	21 50 47.374	36 49.674	+ 0.245	36 49.552
September 21, 1878:							
Ogden	Ogden	21 24 5.00	— 2 44.031	21 21 20.969			
	Dalles	20 44 38.02	— 6.637	20 44 31.383	36 49.586		
Dalles	Ogden	21 27 47.44	— 2 44.026	21 25 3.414			
	Dalles	20 48 20.10	— 6.636	20 48 13.464	36 49.950	+ 0.364	36 49.768
September 22, 1878:							
Ogden	Ogden	21 42 30.00	— 2 42.347	21 39 47.653			
	Dalles	21 3 4.44	— 6.280	21 2 58.160	36 49.493		
Dalles	Ogden	21 46 19.21	— 2 42.343	21 43 36.867			
	Dalles	21 6 53.30	— 6.280	21 6 47.020	36 49.847	+ 0.354	36 49.670

	m.	s.	
Final difference of longitude,	36	49.722	
	°	′	″
=	9	12	25.83
Add longitude of Ogden,	111	59	54.64
longitude of Dalles,	121	12	20.47

2013

Mean place of stars for 1878.0 *used for the determination of latitude of The Dalles, Oreg.*

No. of combination.	No. B. A. C.	Class.	R. A.			Declination.			No. of combination.	No. B. A. C.	Class.	R. A.			Declination.		
			h.	m.	s.	°	′	″				h.	m.	s.	°	′	″
1	(1)	B	18	5	18	66	55	45.9	18	7029	A	20	18	59	31	47	49.3
	6223	A	18	14	10	24	23	47.6		7060	B	20	22	33	59	12	6.3
2	6246	B	18	17	5	51	17	41.5	19	7064	B	20	23	26	56	14	13.4
	6262	A		20	13	39	26	30.0		7105	C	20	28	48	56	21	57.9
										7103	A	20	29	9	34	50	2.0
3	6255	A	18	18	25	49	3	38.8									
	(2)	B	18	20	24	42	24	7.0	20	7153	C	20	33	45	52	32	51.6
										7167	C	20	36	26	38	38	54.4
4	6335	B	18	29	24	52	1	28.3		7218	B	20	42	49	52	33	4.8
	6357	B	18	34	5	39	33	42.1									
									21	7332	C	21	0	4	52	48	1.7
5	6372	A	18	37	5	52	4	54.1		7336	AA	21	1	26	38	9	1.3
	(3)	B	18	39	12	39	10	43.1		7337	AA	21	1	27	38	8	52.2
	(4)	C	18	36	4	52	14	1.1		7365	A	21	6	29	53	3	55.3
	6390	A	18	40	18	39	32	35.9									
	6391	A	18	40	20	39	29	9.0	22	7373	B	21	8	32	36	7	49.6
										7401	B	21	13	35	55	17	9.5
6	6428	B	18	45	3	48	37	44.5		7453	A	21	20	48	36	8	27.3
	(5)	A	18	49	40	42	45	3.1									
									23	7505	A	21	29	48	37	59	15.8
7	6427	A	18	45	20	32	24	41.1		7530	C	21	33	35	53	29	34.7
	6463	AA	18	49	24	59	14	22.2		7566	A	21	38	23	37	43	32.5
										(7)	B	21	38	34	37	44	50.3
8	6468	A	18	50	24	33	48	49.6									
	6477	C	18	51	39	57	19	56.0	24	7614	B	21	46	2	38	57	57.5
	6496	B	18	54	41	57	39	12.8		7646	C	21	51	13	52	39	53.8
										7676	B	21	57	22	52	17	40.2
9	6522	B	18	58	18	55	29	2.2									
	6556	A	19	2	57	35	54	35.3	25	7718	C	22	3	3	58	14	43.9
										7721	A	22	3	49	32	34	36.4
10	6599	A	19	12	8	37	55	1.9		7731	A	22	4	34	32	34	47.9
	6623	AA	19	14	17	53	8	38.0		7736	B	22	4	28	58	41	45.5
										7755	B	22	7	22	58	48	46.9
11	(6)	C	19	18	48	64	9	36.1									
	6690	A	19	25	48	27	42	16.3	26	7749	A	22	6	37	57	36	0.8
	6691	A	19	25	50	27	42	35.7		7753	B	22	7	24	34	0	12.7
12	6717	C	19	30	20	48	59	50.8	27	7770	C	22	9	37	42	20	58.3
	6718	C	19	30	43	42	8	47.1		7820	B	22	19	34	48	51	29.1
										7850	B	22	25	13	42	29	54.2
13	6730	A	19	32	40	49	57	56.5									
	6734	A	19	33	10	49	56	21.1	28	7888	B	22	32	22	50	54	56.2
	6769	C	19	39	41	41	28	52.0		7917	C	22	36	9	40	54	36.1
14	6741	C	19	34	33	49	0	9.0	29	7995	B	22	51	5	49	4	56.6
	6745	B	19	35	28	42	32	14.1		8028	B	22	56	59	42	6	5.8
										8036	A	22	58	42	49	23	20.8
15	6780	C	19	40	52	57	43	33.9									
	6784	A	19	41	48	33	26	40.7	30	8059	B	23	2	13	48	37	52.9
	6800	C	19	44	11	33	7	58.9		8076	B	23	4	49	42	53	20.9
										8082	A	23	6	58	48	44	23.7
16	6806	B	19	45	8	38	24	13.5		8114	B	23	12	5	48	20	57.8
	6813	B	19	46	15	38	24	33.6									
	6824	B	19	47	34	52	40	43.8	31	8125	A	23	13	49	47	57	22.8
	6856	A	19	52	28	52	6	56.1		8135	B	23	14	58	43	26	59.1
17	6881	C	19	56	2	51	43	19.3	32	8153	B	23	17	6	59	27	53.4
	6918	C	20	1	48	51	29	24.7		8159	A	23	18	53	31	42	53.7
	6959	B	20	9	8	51	5	50.2									
	6986	B	20	12	35	39	59	18.0									
	7022	A	20	17	51	39	52	1.3									

[1]Sd. 745. [2]Sd. 779. [3]Sd. 812. [4]Sd. 806. [5]Sd. 843. [6]Sd. 923. [7]Sd. 1364.

Observations and computations for latitude, of The Dalles, Oregon.

	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level. N.	Level. S.	Half sum of declination.	Corrections. Micr. and refr.	Corrections. Level.	Corrections. Merid.	Latitude.
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		° ′ ″
1878....	6246	5.845	19.5	12	45 22 18.5	+14 2.9	−2.0	.....	45 36 19.4
	6268	26.658	9	22					
	6335	25.520	17	15	45 47 48.9	−11 30.6	−1.1	.....	17.2
	6357	8.468	13	18					
	6372	13.370	16	15	45 38 2.6	−1 44.7	−0.5	.....	17.4
	(2)	10.785	14.5	17					
	6427	3.490	17	15	45 49 45.8	−13 26.2	−4.5	.....	15.1
	6463	23.395	9	23.5					
	6522	20.765	15.5	16	45 42 3.9	− 5 42.8	−1.8	.....	19.3
	6556	12.300	13.5	18					
	6599	21.095	16.5	15	45 32 5.9	+ 4 16.0	−2.0	.....	19.9
	6623	14.773	12.5	19.5					
1878....	(1)	19.880	16.5	18	45 39 58.0	− 3 43.6	+1.6	.....	16.0
	6223	14.360	20	14					
	6335	24.595	14.5	20	45 47 49.0	−11 34.8	−0.9	.....	13.3
	6357	7.440	19	16					
	6427	6.425	13	22	45 49 46.0	−13 32.4	+2.9	.....	16.5
	6463	26.485	26	9					
	6522	19.760	19	16.5	45 42 4.0	− 5 49.3	+2.7	.....	17.4
	6556	11.135	20	15					
	6599	21.055	16.5	19	45 32 6.0	+ 4 10.5	+1.8	.....	18.3
	6623	14.870	21.5	14					
	(3)	31.755	20.5	15	45 56 17.0	−20 2.0	+1.3	.....	16.3
	6690	2.195	.....	.....					
	6691	1.955	17	19					
	6730	21.260	.....	.....	45 43 17.8	− 7 4.4	+3.2	.....	16.6
	6734	20.070	17.5	18					
	6769	10.180	22.5	13					
	6780	12.505	16.5	19	45 30 44.1	+ 5 32.6	+1.8	.....	18.5
	6784	13.795	21.5	14					
	6800	27.640	.....	.....					
	6813	29.725	18	18	45 24 29.6	+11 47.2	+1.4	.....	18.2
	6824	24.825	.....	.....					
	6856	*− 0.700	20	16					
	6881	30.080	21	15	45 41 14.3	− 4 58.9	+2.2	.....	17.6
	6918	19.735	.....	.....					
	6959	2.255	.....	.....					
	6986	7.285	18	18					
	7022	12.670	.....	.....					
	7029	18.275	19.5	17	45 30 16.7	+ 6 2.3	+1.6	.....	20.6
	7060	9.330	19	17					
	7064	12.920	18	18	45 32 27.0	+ 3 49.0	+0.9	.....	16.9
	7103	18.575	19.5	17					
	7153	15.330	18	18	45 36 16.1	− 0 2.0	+2.3	.....	16.4
	7167	15.410	21	16					
	7218	15.590	{19 {21	18 16					
	7332	8.360	20	18.5	45 32 49.3	+ 3 24.5	+1.3	.....	15.1
	7336	19.290	.....	.....					
	7337	19.410	19	18					
	7365	20.240	.....	.....					
	7373	10.475	{18	19	45 42 59.8	− 6 47.0	+3.6	.....	45 36 16.4
	7401	20.305	{24	13					
	7453	10.085	.....	.....					

*Reading, −1 +.700.

Observations and computations for latitude of The Dalles, Oregon.

Date.	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level. N.	Level. S.	Half sum of declination.	Corrections. Micr. and refr.	Corrections. Level.	Corrections. Merid.	Latitude.
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		° ′ ″
September 6, 1878....	7505	8.155	16	21.5	45 40 50.7	− 4 38.0	+2.4	.....	45 36 15.1
	7530	20.855	25	12					
	7566	19.825	15	22					
			25	12					
	7614	8.460	18	19	45 43 43.7	− 7 31.6	+4.0	.....	16.1
	7646	27.860	25	13					
	7676	11.360	....	.....					
	7749	27.060	21	17	45 48 28.3	−12 13.9	+2.2	.....	16.6
	7753	8.940	20	18					
	7770	2.045	18	19	45 36 35.5	− 0 20.7	+3.2	.....	18.0
	7820	2.555	24	14					
	7888	28.455	20	17.5	45 55 7.9	−18 54.6	+2.7	.....	16.0
	7917	*− 0.440	21.5	16.5					
	7995	14.040	20	18	45 40 29.0	− 4 15.4	+3.2	.....	16.8
	8028	14.570	21.5	16.5					
	8036	27.710	22	16					
	8059	20.965	17	21.5	45 41 44.7	− 5.32.0	+3.2	.....	15.9
	8076	6.425	26.5	12					
	†8082	25.720	16	22.5					
	8114	8.280	.....	.....					
	8125	20.220	18.5	20	45 42 32.5	− 6 19.9	+2.3	.....	14.9
	8135	10.840	23	15					
	8153	‡20.485	19	19.5	45 35 44.9	− 0 31.2	+2.3	.....	16.0
	8159	16.255	22.5	15.5					
September 7, 1878....	(1)	20.350	19	18	45 39 58.1	− 3 46.6	+1.8	.....	13.3
	6223	14.755	20.5	16.5					
	6255	23.708	21.5	16	45 44 6.0	− 7 50.3	+3.1	.....	18.8
	(2)	12.095	20	17					
	6335	23.755	18	19	45 47 49.1	−11 35.4	+2.3	.....	16.0
	6357	6.585	22.5	15					
	6372	13.350	20	17.5	45 38 2.8	− 1 50.0	+2.5	.....	15.3
	(2)	10.635	21	16.5					
	6427	5.130	19.5	17.5	45 49 46.1	−13 33.0	+2.7	.....	15.8
	6463	25.205	21.5	16					
	6468	12.905	18	19.5	45 44 16.0	− 8 0.9	+3.4	.....	18.5
	6496	24.780	24	13					
	6522	23.065	18	19	45 42 4.2	− 5 50.3	+3.4	.....	17.3
	6556	14.415	24	13.5					
	6599	13.560	19	19	45 32 6.2	+ 4 13.5	−0.5	.....	19.2
	6623	7.300	18	19.5					
	6717	16.080	.....	.....	45 34 35.8	+ 1 42.5	−0.2	.....	18.1
	6718	18.610	.....	.....					
	6741	24.560	17	21	45 46 29.2	−10 12.6	0.0	.....	16.6
	6745	9.435	21	17					
	6780	11.865	19	19	45 30 44.3	+ 5 34.9	−0.4	.....	18.8
	6784	13.210	18.5	19.5					
	6800	27.060	.....	.....					
	6806	28.665	.....	.....	45 24 24.8	+11 54.4	0.0	.....	19.2
	6813	28.420	19	18					
	6324	23.430	.....	.....					
	6856	§−3.375	18.5	19.5					
	6881	31.350	18.5	19.5	45 41 14.2	− 4 57.0	+0.2	.....	45 36 17.4
	6918	21.040	20	18					
	6959	3.535	18	20					
	6986	8.595	20	18					
	7022	14.020	.....	.....					

Probably 0 440. 8082 in error; cannot find what the error is. ‡ 15″.485. § Should be −2″ +.375.

ions and computations for latitude of The Dalles, Oreg.—Continued.

	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level. N.	Level. S.	Half sum of declination.	Corrections. Micr. and refr.	Corrections. Level.	Corrections. Merid.	Latitude.
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		° ′ ″
----	7029	18.780	19	19	45 30 16.9	+ 6 0.0	+1.4	.....	45 36 18.3
	7060	9.890	21	17					
	7153	15.880	19.5	19	45 36 16.3	+ 0 1.8	+0.1	.....	18.2
	7167	15.970	19	20					
	7218	16.020	19	20					
			20	18					
	7332	8.095	21	18	45 32 49.5	+ 3 26.4	+1.6	.....	17.5
	7336	19.015	20.5	19					
	7337	19.115	.....	.....					
	7365	19.840	.....	.....					
	7373	11.395	19.5	19	45 43 0.1	− 6 44.9	+1.4	.....	16.6
	7401	21.155	21.5	18					
	7453	10.920	.....	.....					
	7505	6.220	21	18	45 40 51.0	− 4 35.7	+1.1	.....	16.4
	7530	18.850	20	20					
	7566	17.865	.....	.....					
	7614	8.225	19.5	20	45 43 44.0	− 7 27.1	+0.9	.....	17.8
	7646	27.495	21	18					
	7676	11.035	.....	.....					
	7718	2.415	.....	.....	45 35 12.9	+ 1 4.3	+0.8	.....	18.0
	7721	19.096	.....	.....					
	7731	18.950	.....	.....					
	7736	22.270	.....	.....					
	7755	27.620	.....	.....					
	7770	17.000	21	19	45 38 49.8	− 2 31.4	+0.4	.....	18.8
	7820	17.440	20	20					
	7850	10.405	20.5	20					
	7888	30.955	21.5	19	45 55 8.2	−18 52.2	+0.7	.....	16.7
	7917	3.000	20	20.5					
8....	(4)	28.877	19	16.5	45 47 3.0	−10 46.4	+1.6	.....	18.2
	6372	22.105	.....	.....					
	(3)	19.510	.....	.....					
	6391	5.824	.....	.....					
	6390	3.260	19	17					
	6428	21.510	20	16	45 41 39.0	− 5 20.0	−0.7	.....	18.3
	(5)	18.610	14	22					
	6522	22.300	20	16.5	45 42 4.5	− 5 47.5	−0.9	.....	16.1
	6556	13.720	15	21					
	6599	17.370	16.5	20	45 32 6.5	+ 4 12.3	−0.7	.....	18.1
	6623	11.140	19	17.5					
	(6)	33.860	22	15	45 56 17.5	−19 58.5	−2.0	.....	17.0
	6690	4.385	.....	.....					
	6691	4.148	12	24.5					
	6717	14.125	22	15	45 34 36.2	+ 1 44.1	−2.2	.....	18.1
	6718	16.705	12	25					
	*6734	18.953	21.5	15.5	45 42 54.5	− 6 34.8	−1.8	.....	17.9
	6769	14.205	13	24					
	6780	11.150	18	19	45 30 44.6	+ 5 34.3	−0.7	.....	18.2
	6784	12.465	18	19					
	†6800	21.345	.....	.....					
	6806	29.980	.....	.....	45 24 25.2	+11 56.1	−1.8	.....	19.5
	6813	29.725	20.5	16.5					
	6824	24.725	.....	.....					
	‡6856	— 60.615	14	23					
	6881	29.795	.....	.....	45 41 15.0	− 4 55.2	−1.3	.....	45 36 18.5
	6918	19.490	19	18					
	6959	2.005	.....	.....					
	6986	7.115	16.5	21					
	7022	12.500	.....	.....					

*1ʳ.5 in this pair. †6800 should read 26ʳ.345. ‡6856 should read −1ʳ+.615.

Observations and computations for latitude of The Dalles, Oreg.—Continued.

Date.	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level. N.	Level. S.	Half sum of declination.	Corrections. Micr. and refr.	Corrections. Level.	Corrections. Merid.	Latit
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		° ′
September 9, 1878....	7029	20.435	19	18.5	45 30 17.4	+ 6 3.1	0.0	.....	45 3
	7060	11.470	18.5	19					
	*[7064	13.470]	19	18.5	45 36 20.0	− 0 0.5	−0.9	.....	
	7103	19.287	16	22					
	7105	19.300	.....	.....					
	7153	15.850	21	17	45 36 16.8	+ 0 4.2	−2.2	.....	
	7167	16.050	14	24					
	7218	16.045	.....	.....					
	7332	8.590	19.5	20	45 32 50.0	+ 3 31.1	−3.2	.....	
	7336	19.669	.....	...					
	7337	19.790	15	23.5					
	7365	20.445	.....	.....					
	7373	18.880	20	18	45 43 0.6	− 6 38.6	−2.5	.....	
	7401	28.460	15	24					
	7453	18.355	.....	.....					
	7505	7.175	21.5	17	45 39 45.9	− 3 24.9	−2.9	.....	
	†7530	24.670	13	25.5					
	7556	18.810	.....	.....					
	(?)	17.850	.....	.....					
	7614	6.905	19	20	45 43 44.6	− 7 22.6	−2.9	.....	
	7646	26.085	16	23					
	7676	9.580	.....	.....					
	.....	Lost	.....	.....					
	7749	25.645	21	18	45 48 29.2	−12 12.2	−1.3	.....	
	7753	7.565	16.5	23					
	7770	17.330	20.5	18.5	45 38 50.4	− 2 31.3	−1.3	.....	
	7820	17.740	17	22.5					
	7850	10.680	.....	.....					
	a7888	29.195	22	17	45 55 8.8	−18 50.4	−1.6		
	7917	2.290	15	24.5				.....	
	7995	11.330	21.5	18.5	45 40 29.9	.....	−0.2	.....	.....
	b8028	31.145	18	22					
	8036	24.970	22	18					
	8059	21.330	19	21	45 44 15.3	− 7 54.1	−2.7	.....	
	8076	7.020	18	22					
	8082	26.150	.....	.....					
	8114	8.700	.....	.....					
	8125	21.693	19	21	45 42 33.4	− 6 12.2	−2.7	.....	
	8135	12.505	.....	.....					
	8153	16.920	.....	.....	45 35 45.8	− 34.0	(?)	.....	(?)
	8159	17.760	.....	.....					
	6335	!19.490	24.5	12	45 47 50.0	−11 34.4	+0.7	.....	
September 17, 1878...	6357	2.345	13	23.5					
	6372	22.025	.....	.....	45 44 47.0	− 8 32.5	+0.7	.....	
	(?)	19.355	.....	.....					
	6391	5.655	.....	.....					
	6390	3.100	.....	.....					
	6427	8.085	18	19	45 49 47.2	−13 34.5	+3.4	.....	
	6463	28.195	23.5	13					
	6468	13.235	18	18.5	45 39 27.9	− 3 10.2	+1.6	.....	
	6477	10.770	.....	.....					
	6496	25.095	21	16					
	6522	20.020	19	18	45 42 5.4	− 5 47.9	+1.3	.....	45 3
	6556	11.430	19.5	17					

*I have omitted 7064; its result with 7103 will be 45° 36′ 22″.4. Perhaps the error is 0ʳ.1, a reading 13ʳ.570. See September 6. †7530 should read 19ʳ.670.

a Difference increased 1ʳ. b Some great error in 8028; the reading should be about 11ʳ.92.

Discussion of latitude—Dalles.

ination.	No. of obs.	No. of stars.	Latitude.	Cor. to micr.	Combination.	No. of obs.	No. of stars.	Latitude.	Cor. to micr.
			° ′ ″	″				° ′ ″	″
1	2	2	45 36 14.65	+0.34	17	3	5	45 36 17.83	+0.44
2	1	2	19.4	—1.26	18	3	2	19.80	—0.54
3	1	2	18.8	+0.70	19	2	3	17.75	—0.17
4	4	2	15.82	+1.04	20	3	3	17.80	0.00
5	4	5	16.52	+0.51	21	3	4	17.17	—0.31
6	1	2	18.3	+0.48	22	3	3	17.50	+0.60
7	4	2	15.88	+1.22	23	3	4	16.53	+0.38
8	2	3	18.90	+0.50	24	3	3	17.67	+0.66
9	5	2	17.78	+0.52	25	1	5	18.0	—0.10
10	4	2	18.88	+0.38	26	2	2	16.15	+1.10
11	2	3	16.65	+1.80	27	3	3	18.20	+0.16
12	2	2	18.10	—0.15	28	3	2	16.50	+1.70
13	2	3	17.25	+0.60	29	1	3	16.8	+0.38
14	1	2	16.60	+0.91	30	2	4	17.20	+0.60
15	3	3	18.50	—0.50	31	2	2	16.70	+0.57
16	3	4	18.97	—1.07	32	2	2	16.00	+0.04

Final latitude, 45° 36′ 17″.78 ± 0″.09.

ASTRONOMICAL STATION AT FRESNO, CAL., 1878.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

ıtitnde 36° 43′ 31″. 22.
ɔngitude ——.
ırometric altitude of observatory above sea-level (Lieutenant Ludlow's camp), 7 feet.
iscrepancies were found in the time observations at Fresno, which could not be red up owing to lack of time. The discussion of the longitude is therefore omitted his place.

ASTRONOMICAL STATION AT FRESNO, CAL., OCTOBER, 1878.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The location of the observatory was on a swell of ground some half mile south of the wn. The pier was of cemented brick, as at the other stations. There was no lava d here as at The Dalles, nor bowlders as at Walla Walla, loaded with magnetic n, to affect the needle, the soil being composed almost entirely of sand. It is ldom possible to get such a desirable spot, in all respects, for an observatory as was re presented. The view was unobstructed in all directions, bounded eastward at a eat distance by Mounts Whipple, Goddard, and other great mountain masses of the erra Nevada, while westward lay the Coast Range.

FRESNO AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

Fresno is a town that owes its origin to the Southern Pacific Railroad. It is the pital of the county of that name, which is often designated in California as the unty of colonies. The court-house is an expensive and showy building, and stands t in marked contrast with all other improvements, both public and private. At is season of the year there seemed to be no vegetation here—nothing green—except at produced by irrigation.

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

The pier and tent were in readiness for observations by October 1, and it was contin ısly clear till the 11th, when it rained, as also on the 13th and 14th. There was le or no wind, and no dust to interfere, notwithstanding the sandy soil.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS.

Ogden was got by way of San Francisco, and there being no delay in the use of the wires, longitudinal exchanges, with complete clock error, could have been had every night from October 4 to 11 had the conditions of the former place been equally favorable.

METHOD OF OBSERVATION.

Same as at other stations.

INSTRUMENTS.

Also the same.

ADDENDA.

The elaborate stone pillars sent to Fresno for marking the meridian were placed, the one in the meridian north of the pier, just north of the railroad track and on a line with the first row of houses facing south; the other about the same distance southward, and near a road leading to one of the colonies.

Mean place of stars for 1878.0 *used for the determination of latitude of Fresno, Cal.*

No. of pair.	No. B. A. C.	Class.	A. R.			Declination.			No. of pair.	No. B. A. C.	Class.	A. R.			Declination.		
			h.	m.	s.	°	′	″				h.	m.	s.	°	′	″
	6480	A	18	52	27	32	44	44.4		7571	A	21	39	7	25	5	5.6
	6491	A	18	54	23	32	31	23.8		7598	A	21	42	17	48	44	43.8
	6493	C	18	54	47	40	30	45.8		7627	AA	21	47	31	25	21	6.3
	6674	AA	19	23	38	24	25	8.5		[3]							
	6717	C	19	30	20	48	59	50.8		7676	B	21	57	22	52	17	40.2
	6720	C	19	30	52	43	40	41.6		7699	B	22	0	13	62	31	34.7
	6728	C	19	32	39	43	26	1.6		7707	A	22	1	18	62	11	28.4
	6740	A	19	34	33	29	52	23.4		[4]							
	6784	A	19	41	48	33	26	40.7		7789	B	22	14	14	62	11	35.0
	6800	C	19	44	11	33	7	58.9		7796	A	22	15	31	11	35	27.7
	6817	B	19	46	26	40	17	24.3									
	6857	B	19	52	59	40	2	26.7		7798	A	22	15	41	27	42	50.3
										7800	B	22	15	59	45	55	20.8
	[1]	C	19	53	40	56	21	34.8									
	6868	A	19	54	33	17	11	3.6		7833	(B)	22	22	54	[7]8	29	28.2
										7837	B	22	23	10	64	30	37.3
	6928	A	20	3	1	52	48	20.1									
	6933	A	20	4	34	20	33	13.0		7902	A	22	34	19	62	57	1.6
										7908	AA	22	35	23	10	11	41.9
	6944	A	20	6	54	26	6	56.1									
	6983	A	20	11	42	47	20	24.4		7967	A	22	45	20	65	33	31.5
										7988	(B)	22	48	95	[7]8	9	56.5
	7041	B	20	21	11	42	12	23.0									
	7100	C	20	28	37	42	46	35.2		8034	AA	22	58	41	14	32	56.9
	7131	A	20	32	34	31	8	49.6		8054	B	23	1	98	58	45	38.1
	7132	A	20	32	35	31	5	51.5									
										[5]	C	23	4	39	16	56	2.5
	7164	A	20	36	6	31	52	26.8		8083	A	23	7	25	56	29	41.4
	7174	C	20	37	32	41	16	50.4									
										8138	B	23	15	15	61	33	42.4
	7204	AA	20	41	16	33	30	50.9		8182	A	23	22	59	12	5	15.4
	7260	B	20	49	49	40	14	21.4									
										8206	A	23	27	54	30	39	7.1
	7313	A	20	57	40	39	1	42.8		8229	A	23	32	9	42	35	33.8
	7399	B	21	12	54	34	23	7.5									
										[6]	C	23	36	36	[8]63	50	20.2
	7411	B	21	15	17	48	59	41.7		8250	(B)	23	37	10	[7]9	39	15.0
	7437	A	21	18	29	23	45	2.7									
										8273	A	23	42	5	67	7	44.2
	7461	A	21	22	18	27	4	41.0		8331	AA	23	53	3	[8]6	11	16.3
	7480	A	21	24	57	46	0	11.2									
										8344	A	23	55	24	60	32	36.1
	7520	A	21	32	3	18	46	13.5		8366	B	23	58	48	60	38	4.7
	7555	C	21	36	41	54	19	4.2		8370	A	23	59	26	12	43	2.2

[1]Sd. 1052.
[2]Gr. 3157.
[3]D. M. 20°. 5046.
[4]54 Heis Pegasi.
[5]Sd. 1595.
[6]Gr. 4130.
[7]Position from Ay. 64 (preliminary).
[8]Position from mean of G. and B.
[9]See Fort Bayard, 9.

For 3 and 4 no accurate positions were available.

Observations and computations for latitude, Fresno, Cal.

Date.	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level. N.	Level. S.	Half sum of declination.	Corrections. Micr. and refr.	Corrections. Level.	Corrections. Merid.	Latitude.
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		° ′ ″
r 3, 1878	6674	8.720	26	8	36 42 48.2	+ 0 43.3	+0.7	.....	36 43 32.2
	6717	7.650	9	25					
	6728	9.200	16.5	17.5	36 39 31.9	+ 3 58.3	+1.4	.....	31.6
	6740	15.085	19.5	14.5					
	*a*6784	3.110	.....	.....	36 52 22.7	− 8 55.0	+3.6	.....	31.3
	6800	16.985	19	15	36 35 33.4	+ 7 56.5	+3.6	.....	33.5
	6817	16.320	20	14					
	6857	5.220	.....	.....					
	6928	8.018	18	16.5	36 41 7.8	+ 2 17.0	+5.4	.....	30.2
	6933	11.400	24	10.5					
	6944	8.850	18.5	17	36 44 2.2	− 0 33.6	+3.8	.....	32.4
	6983	9.680	22	13					
	7164	14.848	14	21	36 35 2.6	+ 8 24.8	+4.9	.....	32.3
	7174	2.385	28	7.5					
	7204	0.680	16	19	36 53 0.7	− 9 32.7	+2.5	.....	30.5
	7260	14.820	23	13					
	7313	4.475	19	17.5	36 42 50.9	+ 0 35.0	+4.7	.....	30.6
	7399	5.340	24	12.5					
	7461	23.060	16	20.5	36 32 52.6	+10 34.8	+4.5	.....	31.9
	7480	7.385	27	10					
	7520	25.530	12	24.5	36 33 5.3	+10 21.1	+4.1	.....	30.5
	7555	10.195	.....	.....					
	7571	11.980	*b*18	18	36 59 22.3	−15 55.6	−1.8	.....	[24.9]
	7598	29.645	16	21					
	7627	10.120	.....	.....					
	.....	25.750	*c*13	24					
	7676	4.500	.....	.....					
ober 4, 1878	6480	15.340	13	18	36 34 40.9	+ 8 46.3	+5.0	.....	32.2
	6491	25.230	25	6					
	6493	7.290	.....	.....					
	6674	15.240	14	18.5	36 42 48.2	+ 0 42.5	+2.9	.....	33.6
	6717	14.190	22.5	10					
	6728	12.535	17	16	36 39 31.9	+ 3 57.9	+2.9	.....	32.7
	6740	18.410	20	13					
	6784	8.910	.....	.....	36 52 22.7	− 8 56.4	+2.9	.....	29.2
	6800	22.815	11	22	36 35 33.5	+ 7 55.3	+2.9	.....	31.7
	6817	22.155	*d*26	27					
	*e*6857	6.080	.....	.....					
	7041	5.450	.....	.....	36 48 48.4	− 5 17.0	−0.4	.....	31.0
	7100	30.840	23	11					
	*f*7131	11.430	10.5	23.5					
	*f*7132	9.205	.....	.....					
	7164	20.725	18	16	36 35 2.7	+ 8 29.7	−0.4	.....	32.0
	7174	8.140	16	19					
	7204	7.525	17	17	36 53 0.8	− 9 33.7	+0.5	.....	27.6
	7260	21.690	18	16.5					
	7313	7.535	20	15	36 42 51.0	+ 0 38.5	+1.4	.....	30.9
	7399	8.485	17	18					
	7411	*g*− 1.860	18.5	17	36 22 48.3	+20 41.9	−0.7	.....	36 43 29.5
	7437	29.525	16.5	19					

a Paired thus, 6784, 6817, 6800, 6857.
b Some error in the level readings.
c Level reading incomplete.
d Level should be 26 N., 7 S.
e (6857) should read 11.080.
f The readings for 7131 and 7132 are questioned by the observer, but are correct.
g Reading, −2r.+0r.860.

Observations and computations for latitude, Fresno, Cal.—Continued.

Date.	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level.		Half sum of declination.	Corrections.			Latitude.
			N.	S.		Micr. and refr.	Level.	Merid.	
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		° ′ ″
October 4, 1878	7461	22.920	16	19	36 32 52.7	+10 39.8	+1.4	.....	36 43 33.4
	7480	7.135	21	14					
	7520	− 2.603	11.5	24	36 33 5.4	(a)	+2.7	.....	(a)
	7555	24.290	28	8					
	7571	12.350	.....	.....	36 59 22.3	−15 54.6	+2.2	.....	29.9
	7598	30.000	17	18					
	7627	0.508	21	14					
	.....	26.535	12	24					
	7676	5.258	26	9					
	7699	27.285	.....	.....					
	7707	12.330	21.5	15					
	.....	21.995	17	18.5					
	7798	13.385	15	21.5	36 49 39.6	− 6 11.1	+2.0	.....	36.5
	7800	22.548	24	12					
	7833	22.375	13	24	36 30 58.0	+12 26.0	+4.7	.....	28.7
	7837	8.955	30	6					
	7902	7.390	24	13	36 34 49.6	+ 8 40.2	+1.8	.....	31.6
	7908	20.235	15.5	21.5					
	7967	19.750	18	19	36 52 11.9	− 8 43.1	+1.4	.....	30.2
	7988	6.835	21	16					
	8034	16.100	16.5	21	36 39 46.1	+ 3 46.4	+1.8	.....	34.3
	8054	10.510	23.5	14					
	.....	14.450	16	21	36 43 20.8	+ 0 8.5	+2.2	.....	31.5
	8083	14.240	24	13					
	8138	2.195	18	19	36 49 27.5	− 1	+2.2	.....	.....
	8182	4.090	22	15					
	8206	18.698	16	21	36 37 49.8	+ 5 41.4	+1.6	.....	32.8
	8229	10.268	23.5	14					
	.....	17.780	16	21	36 45 16.7	− 1 46.3	+0.7	.....	31.1
	8250	15.155	22	15					
	8273	10.900	24	13.5	36 39 58.2	+ 3 31.2	+2.0	.....	31.4
	8331	16.115	16.5	21.5					
	b8344	13.680	.....	.....	36 39 39.7	+ 3 50.5	+1.7	.....	31.9
	8366	16.745	.....	.....					
	8370	20.405	.....	.....					
October 10, 1878	7902	7.990	23	16	36 34 50.6	+8 45.1	+2.9	.....	38.6
	7908	20.955	20	19					
	7967	20.815	28.5	10.5	36 52 12.9	−8 46.1	+2.5	.....	29.3
	7988	7.825	14	25					
	8034	16.355	21	18.5	36 39 47.2	+3 45.0	+0.5	.....	32.7
	8054	10.800	19	20					
	.....	13.388	18	21.5	36 43 22.0	+0 8.4	+0.7	.....	31.1
	8083	13.180	22.5	17					
	c8138	11.850	24	15	36 49 28.7	−6 3.3	+1.6	.....	27.0
	.....	14.880	16.5	23					
	8149	22.760	.....	.....	36 38 14.8	+5 20.4	+1.6	.....	36.8
	8162	14.850	24	15					
	8182	2.880	18.5	21					
	8206	18.490	15.5	23.6	36 37 51.1	+5 36.8	+1.9	.....	36 43 29.8
	8228	10.175	26.5	13					

a I cannot find what error has been made here.
b 8344 should read 12ʰ.
c Paired thus, 8138, 8182; 8149, 8162. The fifth star I cannot identify with any well-known one.

Observations and computations for latitude, Fresno, Cal.—Continued.

te.	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level. N.	Level. S.	Half sum of declination.	Corrections. Micr. and refr.	Corrections. Level.	Corrections. Merid.	Latitude.
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		° ′ ″
1878	.....	18.145	.....	.....	36 45 17.8	−1 49.1	+1.2	.....	36 43 29.9
	8250	15.450	.....	.....					
	8273	12.165	31	8	36 39 59.3	+3 30.4	+1.4	.....	31.1
	8331	17.360	10	29					
	8344	12.360	22	17	36 39 40.7	+3 53.1	−0.2	.....	33.6
	8366	16.390	17	22.5					
	8370	20.130	.....	.....					
1878	6674	15.483	16	21	36 42 48.4	+0 42.2	+1.4	.....	32.0
	6717	14.440	23	14					
	6728	10.765	18	19.5	36 39 32.2	+3 58.3	+1.6	.....	32.1
	6740	16.650	22	16					
	a6784	10.242	.....	.....	36 52 23.1	−8 50.9	−0.9	.....	31.3
	6800	24.100	18	19	36 35 33.9	+7 58.9	−0.9	.....	31.9
	6817	23.350	18	19.5					
	6957	12.275	.....	.....					
	6928	12.430	24	14	36 41 8.4	+2 24.1	+1.6	.....	34.1
	6933	15.988	16.5	22					
	b6944	17.445	.....	.....	36 44 2.8	−0 32.0	+1.3	.....	32.1
	6983	17.235	.....	.....					
	(*)	23.060	.....	.....					
	7041	4.980	21	17.5	36 48 49.1	−5 19.8	+2.0	.....	31.3
	7100	30.330	20	18					
	7131	10.885	.....	.....					
	7132	8.630	.....	.....					
	7164	20.405	.....	.....	36 35 3.5	+8 27.7	+1.5	.....	32.7
	7174	7.870	.....	.....					
	7204	6.593	15	23.5	36 53 1.7	−9 32.9	+2.2	.....	31.0
	7260	20.738	26.5	12					
	7313	8.330	20	18.5	36 42 52.0	+ 39.8	+0.5	.....	32.3
	7399	9.312	19.5	19.5					
	7411	e− 1.835	.....	.....	36 22 49.3	+20 39.7	+1.7	.....	20.7
	7437	29.445	.....	.....					
	7461	22.715	15	24	36 32 53.8	+10 35.2	+2.7	.....	31.7
	7480	7.030	27.5	11					
	7520	24.945	15	24	36 33 6.5	+10 24.5	+1.8	.....	32.8
	7555	9.525	26	12					
	7571	11.200	16	23.5	36 59 23.5	−15 54.5	+1.4	.....	30.4
	7598	28.820	16.5	13					
	7627	d− 2.305	.....	.....					
	.....	25.948	17	22.5					
	7676	4.655	25	14					
	7707	11.385	23.5	15.5					
	.....	21.018	17	22					
	7789	22.313	21	19	36 54 0.1	−10 34.6	+2.7	.....	28.2
	7796	6.645	22.5	17					
	7902	7.245	24.5	15.5	36 34 50.9	+ 8 41.4	+0.5	.....	32.8
	7908	20.120	16	23.5					
	7967	19.510	23.5	16.5	36 52 13.3	− 8 44.1	+0.4	.....	29.6
	7988	6.570	17	23					
	8034	16.373	16	24.5	36 39 47.6	+ 3 42.9	+0.7	.....	36 43 31.2
	8054	10.870	25.5	15					

aired thus, 6784, 6817; 6800, 6857.
his star may be Gr. 3157, 1ʳ in error; omitted.
ad − 2ʳ + .835.

b Difference of readings should be 0ʳ.790, not 0ʳ.210.
d Should read − 1ʳ + .305.

Observations and computations for latitude, Fresno, Cal.—Continued.

Date.	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level.		Half sum of declination.	Corrections.			Latitu
			N.	S.		Micr. and refr.	Level.	Merid.	
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		° ′
October 12, 1878	.....	14.132	.....	.....	36 43 22.4	+ 0 8.4	+1.6	.....	36 43
	6083	13.925	.....	.....					
	8138	12.198	24	16	36 49 29.0	− 6 2.7	+2.1	.....	
	8149	22.955	18	22.5	36 38 15.2	+ 5 14.5	+2.1	.....	
	8162	15.190	25	15					
	8182	3.242	19	21					
	8206	18.992	17.5	23	36 37 51.5	+ 5 37.2	+1.8	.....	
	8229	10.665	25.5	15					
	.....	17.490	.....	.....	36 45 18.3	− 1 48.7	+2.6	.....	
	8250	14.805	.....	.....					
	a8273	10.970	23	18	36 39 59.8	+ 3 27.0	+3.6	.....	
	8331	17.080	23	18					
	8344	12.670	23.5	17	36 39 41.3	+ 3 48.0	+3.6	.....	
	8366	16.745	.....	.....					
	8370	20.338	.....	.....					
October 13, 1878	6720	22.535	.....	.....	36 43 12.2	+ 0 19.2	0.0	.....	
	6728	11.635	23	16					
	6740	17.560	16	23					
	b6784	10.130	.....	.....	36 52 23.1	− 8 51.6	−1.3	.....	
	6800	24.998	14	25	36 35 33.9	+ 7 59.6	−1.3	.....	
	6817	24.255	23.5	16					
	6857	13.155	.....	.....					
	.....	19.698	.....	.....	36 46 39.9	− 3 9.7	−0.3	.....	
	6868	15.015	.....	.....					
	6928	13.085	23	17	36 41 8.5	+ 2 23.5	+0.5	.....	
	6933	16.628	15.5	24					
	6944	19.190	17	23	36 44 2.9	− 0 28.8	−0.5	.....	
	6983	19.900	22	17.5					
	7041	5.548	.....	.....					
	7100	30.940	21.5	19	36 48 49.2	− 5 16.2	−0.5	.....	
	7131	9.345	18	22					
	7132	11.530	.....	.....					
	7164	21.405	.....	.....	36 35 3.6	+ 8 29.1	0.0	.....	
	7174	8.835	.....	.....					
	7204	7.730	19	21	36 53 1.8	− 9 32.9	+0.5	.....	
	7260	21.875	22	18.5					
	7313	8.823	21.5	19.5	36 42 52.1	+ 0 38.4	+0.2	.....	
	7399	9.772	19.5	21					
	7411	c− .795	23	18	36 22 49.5	+20 44.8	−2.2	.....	
	7437	30.530	15	26					
	7461	24.393	17.5	23.5	36 32 54.0	+10 36.4	+0.7	.....	
	7480	8.680	24.5	16.5					
	7520	25.435	14	27.5	36 33 6.7	+10 21.5	+2.0	.....	
	d7555	10.090	11	30					
	7571	12.165	17.5	24	36 59 23.6	−15 54.9	+2.3	.....	36 43
	7598	29.810	27	14					
	e7627	− .300	.....	.....					
	.....	27.455	14	28					
	7676	6.255	10	32					
	7699	26.468	26	16					
	7707	11.515	19.5	22.5					
	.....	21.123	.....	.....					

a Difference 1ʳ too large. b 6784 should read 11ʳ.130. c Reading − 1ʳ + 0.795.
d I assume that the level reading for 7555 = 30 N. 11 S. e 7627 should read 0ʳ.300.

Observations and computations for latitude, Fresno, Cal.—Continued.

Date.	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level. N.	Level. S.	Half sum of declination.	Corrections. Micr. and refr.	Corrections. Level.	Corrections. Merid.	Latitude.
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		° ′ ″
r 13, 1878	a7789	22.060	27	15	36 54 0.3	−10 33.8	+1.1	.....	36 43 27.6
	7796	7.410	17.5	26.5					
	7833	21.765	.....	.....	36 30 59.5	+12 30.5	+1.8	.....	31.8
	7837	3.233	.....	.....					
	7902	8.240	26.5	16.5	36 34 51.1	+ 8 37.2	+1.8	.....	30.1
	7908	21.010	19	24					
	7967	20.390	26.5	16	36 52 13.4	− 8 44.7	+2.0	.....	30.7
	7988	7.435	19	24					
	8034	16.628	22	21	36 39 47.7	+ 3 39.4	+2.5	.....	29.6
	8054	11.210	24.5	18.5					
	.....	14.549	16.5	27	36 43 22.6	+ 5.9	+1.6	.....	36 43 30.1
	b8083	14.405	13	28					

fference should be 15".65.
ave assumed that the level reading of 8083 was 28 N. 13 S.

Discussion of latitude, Fresno.

	Number observations.	Number stars.	Latitude.	Corrected to micrometer.	Dates excluded.	Combination.	Number observations.	Number stars.	Latitude.	Corrected to micrometer.
			° ′ ″	″					° ′ ″	″
.....	1	3	36 43 32.2	−0.79	.....	16	4	3	(*)	.....
.....	3	2	32.60	+0.06	.....	17	4	2	(*)	.....
.....	4	3	31.95	−0.21	.....	18	2	2	36 43 27.90	+0.95
.....	4	2	30.50	+0.80	.....	19	1	2	30.50	+0.56
.....	4	2	32.32	−0.71	.....	20	2	2	30.25	−1.13
.....	1	2	29.9	+0.28	.....	21	4	2	33.28	−0.78
.....	3	2	32.27	−0.21	.....	22	4	2	29.85	+0.78
.....	3	2	32.70	+0.05	.....	23	4	2	31.95	−0.34
.....	3	4	31.60	+0.48	.....	24	4	2	31.28	−0.01
.....	4	2	32.42	−0.76	.....	25	2	2	27.7	+0.54
.....	4	2	29.62	+0.86	.....	26	2	2	34.3	−0.48
.....	4	2	31.12	−0.05	.....	27	3	2	31.03	−0.50
.....	3	2	30.77	−1.86	.....	28	3	2	31.07	+0.16
.....	4	2	32.02	−0.96	.....	29	3	2	30.97	−0.32
.....	3	2	31.17	−0.94	.....	30	3	3	32.80	−0.35
.....	3	3	30.43	+1.43	Oct. 3					

Resulting latitude: 36° 43′ 31".22±0".15.

Two stars, of which no accurate places can be found, belong to these combinations; hence there is sult from them till the stars are observed.

ASTRONOMICAL STATION AT FORT BLISS (EL PASO), TEXAS.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF STATION.

ongitude 106° 29′ 05".37.
atitude 31° 45′ 31".14.
arometric alt. of observatory above sea-level (top of monument, which is 3 feet h) 3,630.
he monument is situated in the public square of the village of El Paso, 25 feet thwest from its center, measured on a line parallel to the streets. The square is feet on a side, and bounded on the southeast by Saint Louis street, on the north-

west by Main and southwest and northeast by Oregon and Utah streets. The streets are 70 feet wide. The square is mostly built up on the southwest and southeast sides, has one house on the northwest side, and to the northeast is open to and forms part of the plain in its original wildness, thinly covered with mesquite, cactus and the like. The monument is of brick 18 by 20 inches, 28 inches above ground, on a brick foundation 3½ feet deep and 6 feet square at the base.

The village of El Paso (of which Franklin is an obsolete name) is situated on the north or left side of the Rio Grande, 1½ miles from it at present, and opposite to the Mexican town of El Paso del Norte, and 2 miles from it. It does not contain over 300 inhabitants now. It was larger when it was an overland stage station in the early California emigration. It looks forward to a future in the Southern Pacific and the Chihuahua Railroads. The river flows closely to the Mexican town at present, but when the international boundary was located in its channel in 1851 it flowed only half a mile south of the Texan village, having shifted its bed since fully a mile southward, and in doing so destroyed valuable vineyards and the best part of the Mexican town.

The village is also, for the time being, designated Fort Bliss, because the troops assigned to that post are quartered in the village, while the post itself has no corporeal but only an official existence. Its first habitat was 2½ miles northeast of the village on the river flat, but as the river encroached and threatened its destruction, another post was built half a mile eastward on a terrace or raised plain, a few feet above the river bottom. When subsequently the post was abandoned, the ground being private property, the buildings were left unguarded and are now mostly in ruins. On the re-establishment of the post a few years ago, the government rented quarters in the village until Congress should authorize the building of a new post, which it has done since the occupation of the station, and the new post will probably be west of the village.

Colonel Graham, United States Topographical Engineers, made the barometric altitude of Frontera 3,870 feet in 1851. Frontera (a ranch now in ruins) is some 15 miles up the river, and about 250 feet higher than El Paso, as determined by our aneroid barometer readings. This would make his altitude for El Paso 3,620 feet. The locally accepted altitude of the place is between 3,800 and 3,900 feet, which is probably a misappropriation of Colonel Graham's altitude for Frontera.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY DETAILS.

The Rio Grande here changes its course from the north, and by a semicircular sweep, 15 miles in diameter, it passes around the bold south end of the Franklin Ridge of Mountains until by a reverse curve it turns eastward at the old site of Fort Bliss. It passes through a longitudinal depression between the overlapping ends of the Franklin Mountains, east of the river, and the El Paso Mountains west of it, which extend from the conical Rodadero Peak near the boundary monument southward into Mexico. This depression is occupied by much eroded and decaying granite-like rock, which crops out in the river bed producing a rapid, and forms hills 200 to 600 feet high, increasing in height for 6 miles to the flank of the main Franklin Ridge. It is at the foot of the southeasternmost of these granite hills below the rapids, and due south of the Franklin Mountains, that the village of El Paso is situated.

The mountains on either side of the river are fringed by the remains of a mesa, about 360 feet above the river and apparently on the same level, and doubtless continuous across, before the granite hills were eroded or the country elevated to its present altitude, and before the many beautiful valleys for some 200 miles up the river, where the numerous ancient Indian as well as the later Spanish ruins are now all that remain, were drained and desiccated. That the elevation of the continental backbone, and the further desiccation of the whole Rio Grande Valley, is still in progress is indicated by recent lava outflows like that of the Mal Pais, by hot springs, and the less degree of desiccation existing only three hundred years ago when the Spaniards made settlements and had irrigating ditches where there is no water now within long distances.

The river is always yellow, with much impalpably fine sediment. It changes its bed often, even in a night, so that fording is always dangerous, and at places changes its course for several miles. Thus, had it not been for the Gadsden purchase the Mexican town of Mesilla would have become American, the river changing from east to west of that town and two miles beyond. At El Paso, where it is now the international boundary, it changed since 1850 a mile to the south. It is a vexed question where the boundary is, whether it remains fixed in the channel, as it was when the survey was made, or follows the changes. The question arises every time the customs officers of either country pursue smugglers. It also puts in question the ownership of large slices of valuable land as the changing river leaves it on one side or the other. Parties seem to claim the old channel or the new to be the boundary whichever is to their advantage.

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

The rainfall is deficient, and cultivation is possible only as far away from the river as the irrigating ditches can be carried. The traditional rainy season is usually expected during June and July, but according to the experience of present residents, during the last few years the heaviest rains have occurred during July, August, and September, particularly the last two months. During my occupancy of this station, beginning August 6, 1878, there was an almost uninterrupted state of atmospheric disturbance, being cloudy all the time, often overcast, with occasional rains, and a few heavy rainfalls and high winds until September 11, when there was a sudden and remarkable change to a perfectly clear sky, light winds and serene weather, which lasted until my departure, on September 18, except a few cirro-cumuli clouds on the 17th. During the period of bad weather, hardly a day passed without a heavy storm somewhere between El Paso and Pueblo, Colorado, in the Rio Grande Valley, or along the mountains east of it, and telegraphic connection with Ogden for longitude work was prevented for a whole month.

Rain fell on August 10, 12, 16, 19, 22, 23, 28, and 29, and September 4, 6, and 10. On August 28, there was a so-called cloud-burst, and about two inches of rain fell in two hours, flooding the streets with a roaring torrent. During the period of clouds and light rains the wind blew exclusively from the eastern quarters from 2 to 12 miles an hour, with daily intervals of calm. On August 26, the wind shifted to the western quarters, blew 25 miles an hour, and again 20 on the 28th, when the cloud-burst happened. After this the wind blew mostly from the eastern quarters again until September 11, with occasional velocities from 10 to 23 miles an hour, with calms on but three or four days. From September 11 the weather was clear and settled, with light winds from east and west with frequent calms. On eight days there were thunder gusts and heat-lightning with easterly winds. The heavy rains came with westerly winds. In the case of both the thunder-storms from northeast and the heavy rains from the southwest, the clearing winds veered from those quarters towards the right.

The night minimum temperatures until September 10 ranged from 69° to 76°, the day maximum temperatures from 80° to 95°; after September 10, 58° to 64° and 76° to 86° respectively.

The hourly barometric readings from August 10 to 30 afford the following horary curve:

Hours.	Correction to barometer reading.	Hours.	Correction to barometer reading.
7 a. m	— 0.041	7 p. m	+ 0.039
8 "	— 0.046	8 "	+ 0.018
9 "	— 0.044	9 "	— 0.006
10 "	— 0.042	10 "	— 0.015
11 "	— 0.025	11 "	— 0.016
12 m	— 0.004	12 "	— 0.018
1 p. m	+ 0.013	1 a. m	— 0.015
2 "	+ 0.034	2 "	— 0.014
3 "	+ 0.048	3 "	— 0.007
4 "	+ 0.066	4 "	— 0.013
5 "	+ 0.071	5 "	— 0.021
6 "	+ 0.061	6 "	— 0.033

PERSONNEL.—OBSERVATORY.—TELEGRAPH LINES.

The astronomical observer was Miles Rock, C. E., civilian assistant engineer, and the meteorological observer and assistant, Fred. W. Floyd, E. M.; S. W. McMaster was temporarily employed to assist in the hourly meteorological readings, and proved very capable.

The observatory was a wall tent, 9 feet square, with the middle seam of the roof ripped, and fastened apart for a meridian opening.

The United States Military Telegraph and the Western Union lines were used; the former from El Paso to Santa Fé, in the circuit *via* Denver, and from El Paso to Mesilla; thence to San Diego in the circuit *via* California; the latter from Santa Fé and San Diego respectively to Ogden, Utah.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS USED.

The instruments were the same as those used at the Fort Bayard station, and for details see the accompanying report on that station. The transit was by Würdemann, No. 28; Hutton mean time chronometer, No. 288; and Negus break-circuit sidereal chronometer, No. 1344. All the observations were made by the eye and ear method. The mean-time chronometer was carried to the telegraph office for exchange of signals, a distance of 725 feet.

POINTS WITH WHICH CONNECTIONS WERE MADE, ETC.

Robert Reeder, of the United States Signal Corps, was the telegraph operator. Two circuits were used in making connection with the United States Engineer Observatory at Ogden, Utah. The first, *via* San Diego, Cal., was used on September 7, 8, and 10; El Paso to Mesilla, 50 miles; thence to Fort Bayard, 100, and beyond identically the same as in the signals from Fort Bayard. The total length of the circuit was about 2,300 miles. The other circuit *via* Santa Fé, N. Mex., was made on September 11 and 12; from El Paso to Mesilla, 50 miles, and thence the same as in the signals from Fort Bayard station. The total length of the circuit was about 1,400 miles.

On some evenings there was much trouble to effect communication, owing to length of line, bad weather, and other causes, but finally the success was complete.

The battery power used, as far as I could learn, was as follows: El Paso, 7 cells; Mesilla, 14 cells. This is not a relay station, but El Paso is connected with the San Diego or Santa Fé line as required by a switch; Santa Fé, 70 cells; Silver City, 50 cells.

The observations at Fort Bliss have been computed and arranged as follows, by Prof. T. H. Safford:

Tabulation of stars used for determination of time at Ogden, Utah, and Fort Bliss, Texas.

Name of star.	Ogden.					Fort Bliss.				
	September 7.	September 8.	September 10.	September 11.	September 12.	September 7.	September 8.	September 10.	September 11.	September 12.
ξ Herculis				×						
o Herculis				×	×					
A Herculis				×	×					
κ Lyræ	×			×						
109 Herculis	×	×								
χ Draconis	×		×	×	×					
9 Heis Lyræ	×		×		×					
11 Heis Lyræ	×	×								
Groom. 2655	×	×		×	×					
110 Herculis		×	×		×					
β Lyræ			×	×						
δ¹ Lyræ				×						
50 Draconis	×		×		×					
γ Lyræ			×	×						
ζ Aquilæ	×	×		×	×					
ι Lyræ	×	×			×					
19 Lyræ	×	×			×					
θ Lyræ	×				×					
δ Draconis		×		×						
τ Draconis	×	×	×		×					
4 Cygni		×	×							
β Cygni			×							
9 Cygni			×							
φ Cygni			×							
δ Cygni						×				
ε Draconis			×			×				
γ Sagittæ						×				
τ Aquilæ						×				
θ Aquilæ						×				
γ Cygni						×	×	×		
π Capricorni						×				
ε Delphini						×	×	×		
Groombr. 3241							×	×		×
α Delphini							×	×	×	×
α Cygni							×	×	×	×
ε Cygni							×	×	×	×
μ Aquarii							×	×	×	×
ν Cygni							×			
Br. 2749							×	×	×	×
ζ² Ursæ Majoris, S. P.							×			
61 Cygni								×	×	×
ζ Cygni							×	×		×
Br. 2777									×	
τ Cygni									×	×
11 Cephei		×								
16 Pegasi		×		×	×					
17 Pegasi		×		×	×					
20 Pegasi		×		×	×					

Tabulation of stars used for determination of time, &c.—Continued.

Name of star.	Ogden.					Fort Bliss.				
	September 7.	September 8.	September 10.	September 11.	September 12.	September 7.	September 8.	September 10.	September 11.	September 12.
α Aquarii									×	
ι Pegasi			×							
27 Pegasi		×		×	×					
π Pegasi									×	
24 Cephei		×	×	×	×				×	
θ Aquarii							×	×	×	
γ Aquarii							×	×	×	
21 Pegasi			×		×					
π Aquarii							×	×	×	
P. xxii. 113					×					
28 Pegasi		×	×		×					
9 H. Draconis, S. P							×	×	×	×
29 Pegasi	×									
7 Lacertæ								×	×	×
Groom. 3804		×								
23 Cephei B							×	×	×	×
31 Cephei	×	×		×	×					
10 Lacertæ									×	×
ξ Pegasi							×		×	
η Pegasi	×	×	×	×						
λ Pegasi	×	×		×	×		×	×		×
ι Cephei	×		×	×	×		×			×
λ Aquarii								×		
Br. 1508, S. P							×			×
o Andromedæ							×			×
β Pegasi			×							
α Pegasi							×			×
π Cephei	×		×							
130 Heis Pegasi	×									
o Cephei	×					×		×	×	
τ Pegasi						×				
υ Pegasi	×									
λ Piscium								×	×	
70 Pegasi	×									
72 Pegasi	×									
λ Andromedæ						×				
ι Piscium						×			×	
Groombr. 4163						×				
o Piscium						×			×	×
α Andromedæ						×				
7 Pegasi						×				
Cassiopeiæ										×
δ Piscium										×
32 H. Camelopard., S. P										×
ε Piscium										×

Fort Bliss, September 7, 1878; before signals.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	Bb.	Aa.	Cc.	T′.	A. R.	ΔT.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	s.
δ Cygni	E.	19 42 36.63	+ 0.13	− 0.15	+ 0.28	19 42 36.89	19 41 12.50	− 1 24.39
ε Draconis	E.	50 0.33	+ 0.22	− 0.83	+ 0.58	50 0.30	48 36.49	1 23.81
γ Sagittæ	E.	54 46.58	− 0.03	+ 0.11	+ 0.21	54 46.87	53 23.28	(1 23.59)
τ Aquilæ	E.	19 59 38.40	− 0.03	+ 0.20	+ 0.20	19 59 38.77	19 58 14.49	1 24.28
θ Aquilæ	E.	20 6 27.99	− 0.03	+ 0.25	+ 0.20	20 6 28.41	20 5 4.43	1 23.98
γ Cygni	W.	19 18.82	− 0.06	− 0.08	− 0.26	19 18.42	17 54.13	1 24.29
π Capricorni	W.	21 48.50	− 0.03	+ 0.38	− 0.21	21 48.64	20 24.63	1 24.01
ε Delphini	W.	20 28 50.92	− 0.05	+ 0.17	− 0.20	20 28 50.84	20 27 26.75	− 1 24.09

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +0^s.60 \quad c_0 = +0^s.25 \quad \Delta T_0 = -1^m\ 24^s.16$ for $20^h.0$

$$0 = +0.076 + 5.66 d\Delta T + 1.09 da + 1.51 dc$$
$$0 = +0.195 + 1.09 d\Delta T + 2.54 da - 2.42 dc$$
$$0 = +0.132 + 1.51 d\Delta T - 2.42 da + 9.74 dc$$

$d\Delta T = +0.027$	$\Delta T = -1^m\ 24.133$ (wt. = 4.33)
$da = -0.138$	$a = +0.462$ (wt. = 1.54)
$dc = -0.052$	$c = +0.198$ (wt. = 6.18)

Fort Bliss, September 7, 1878, after signals.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B b.	A a.	C c.	T′.	A. R.	Δ T.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
o Cephei	W.	23 15 7.99	− 0.16	− 0.95	− 0.55	23 15 6.33	23 13 41.76	− 1 24.57
τ Pegasi	W.	16 4.32	− 0.08	+ 0.10	− 0.23	16 4.11	14 39.98	1 24.13
λ Andromedæ	W.	33 5.05	− 0.10	− 0.22	− 0.30	33 4.43	31 39.95	1 24.48
ι Piscium	W.	35 9.11	− 0.07	+ 0.28	− 0.21	35 9.11	33 44.67	1 24.44
Groombr. 4163	E.	50 25.67	− 0.19	− 1.49	+ 0.75	50 24.74	49 0.33	1 24.41
ω Piscium	E.	23 54 31.11	− 0.06	+ 0.27	+ 0.21	23 54 31.53	23 53 6.91	1 24.62
α Andromedæ	E.	0 3 33.06	− 0.08	+ 0.04	+ 0.24	0 3 33.26	0 2 9.09	1 24.17
γ Pegasi	E.	0 8 25.58	− 0.07	+ 0.19	+ 0.22	0 8 25.92	0 7 1.34	− 1 24.58

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = + 0^s.60 \quad c_0 = + 0^s.25 \quad \Delta T_0 = - 1^m.24^s.44 \quad$ for $23^h.7$

$$0 = - 0.050 + 5.71\, d\Delta T - 0.19\, da + 0.38\, dc$$
$$0 = - 0.078 - 0.19\, d\Delta T + 2.89\, da - 0.27\, dc$$
$$0 = + 0.490 + 0.38\, d\Delta T - 0.27\, da + 12.19\, dc$$

s.	m. s	
$d\Delta T = + 0.012$	$\Delta T = - 1$	24.428 (wt. = 5.69)
$da = + 0.024$	$a = +$	0.624 (wt. = 2.88)
$dc = - 0.040$	$c = +$	0.210 (wt. = 12.14)

Fort Bliss, September 8, 1878; *before signals.*

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B b.	A a.	C c.	T′.	A. R.	Δ T.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
γ Cygni	E.	20 19 18.66	0.00	− 0.07	+ 0.22	20 19 18.81	20 17 54.12	− 1 24.69
ε Delphini	E.	28 51.21	0.00	+ 0.14	+ 0.17	28 51.52	20 27 26.74	24.78
Groombr. 3241 S. P.	E.	31 59.23	+ 0.01	− 0.81	+ 0.56	31 58.99	20 30 33.66	25.33
α Delphini	E.	35 26.24	0.00	+ 0.12	+ 0.18	35 26.54	20 34 1.90	24.64
α Cygni	E.	38 44.26	0.00	− 0.12	+ 0.24	38 44.38	20 37 19.53	24.85
ε Cygni	W.	42 45.08	+ 0.04	− 0.01	− 0.21	42 44.90	20 41 19.88	25.02
μ Aquarii	W.	47 33.42	+ 0.03	+ 0.26	− 0.17	47 33.54	20 46 8.57	24.97
ν Cygni	W.	54 5.99	+ 0.14	− 0.08	− 0.23	54 5.82	20 52 40.81	25.01
Bradl. 2749	W.	20 54 33.54	− 0.03	− 1.66	− 0.99	20 54 30.86	20 53 6.23	24.63
σ^2 Ursæ Maj. S. P.	W.	21 1 4.91	− 0.01	+ 0.99	+ 0.45	21 1 6.34	20 59 41.19	25.15
ζ Cygni	W.	21 9 13.09	+ 0.04	+ 0.02	− 0.20	21 9 12.95	21 7 48.18	− 1 24.77

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = + 0^s.50 \quad c_0 = + 0^s.15 \quad \Delta T_0 = - 1^m\ 24^s.84$ for $20^h.7$

$$0 = + 0.281 + 7.98\, d\Delta T + 0.54\, da + 1.25\, dc$$
$$0 = + 0.701 + 0.54\, d\Delta T + 6.21\, da + 2.20\, dc$$
$$0 = + 0.091 + 1.25\, d\Delta T + 2.20\, da + 18.86\, dc$$

	s.	m. s.	
$d\Delta T =$	− 0.030	$\Delta T =$ − 1	24.870 (wt. = 7.87)
$da =$	− 0.118	$a =$ +	0.382 (wt. = 5.93)
$dc =$	+ 0.021	$c =$ +	0.171 (wt. = 17.13)

Name of Star.	Clamp.	T.	Bb.	Aa.	Oc.	T'.	Δ R.	Δ T.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
θ Aquarii	W.	22 11 52.95	− 0.05	+ 0.09	− 0.15	22 11 52.84	22 10 28.05	− 1 24.79
γ Aquarii	W.	16 50.47	− 0.05	+ 0.08	− 0.15	16 50.35	22 15 25.46	1 24.89
π Aquarii	W.	20 31.90	− 0.05	+ 0.07	− 0.15	20 31.77	22 19 06.95	1 24.82
9 H. Draconis S. P	W.	26 06.12	+ 0.08	+ 0.55	+ 0.64	26 07.39	22 24 42.11	1 25.28
226 Cephei B	W.	31 38.54	− 0.18	− 0.38	− 0.61	31 37.37	22 30 11.98	1 25.39
ζ Pegasi	W.	36 51.62	− 0.06	+ 0.05	− 0.15	36 51.46	22 35 26.71	1 24.75
λ Pegasi	E.	42 08.04	− 0.10	+ 0.02	+ 0.16	42 08.12	22 40 43.29	1 24.83
ι Cephei	E.	46 49.64	− 0.19	− 0.18	+ 0.36	46 49.63	22 45 24.56	1 25.07
Bradl. 1508, S. P	E.	51 34.39	+ 0.16	+ 0.64	− 0.75	51 34.44	22 50 09.07	1 25.37
ο Andromedæ	E.	22 57 47.59	− 0.12	− 0.03	+ 0.20	22 57 47.64	22 56 22.55	1 25.09
α Pegasi	E.	23 00 09.73	− 0.09	+ 0.04	+ 0.16	23 00 09.84	22 58 45.10	− 1 24.74

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +0^s.20 \quad c_0 = +0^s.15 \quad \Delta T_0 = -1^m\ 24^s.90 \quad \text{for } 22^h.6$

$$0 = +0.067 + 7.51\, d\Delta T + 2.49\, da - 0.19\, dc$$
$$0 = +0.625 + 2.49\, d\Delta T + 10.46\, da - 0.38\, dc$$
$$0 = -0.036 - 0.19\, d\Delta T - 0.38\, da + 21.26\, dc$$

$d\Delta T$	$= +0.012$	ΔT	$= -1\ 24.888$ (wt.= 6.92)
da	$= -0.063$	a	$= +0.137$ (wt.= 9.63)
dc	$= +0.001$	c	$= +0.151$ (wt.=21.26)

Fort Bliss, September 10, 1878; *before signals.*

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B*b*.	A*a*.	C*c*.	T'.	AR.	ΔT.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
γ Cygni		20 19 21.08	− 0.27	− 0.20	− 0 07	20 19 20.54	20 17 54.08	− 1 26.46
ε Delphini		28 52.85	− 0.20	+ 0.40	− 0.05	28 53.00	20 27 26.72	1 26.28
Groombr. 3241		32 03.18	− 0.51	− 2.34	− 0.17	32 00.16	20 30 33.56	1 26.60
μ Delphini		35 28.22	− 0.21	+ 0.32	− 0.05	35 28.28	20 34 01.88	1 26.40
ε Cygni		38 46.82	− 0.28	− 0.36	− 0.07	38 46.11	20 37 19.49	1 26.62
α Cygni		42 46.84	− 0.28	− 0.04	+ 0.06	42 46.58	20 41 19.86	1 26.72
α Aquarii		47 34.36	− 0.18	+ 0.74	+ 0.05	47 34.97	20 46 08.55	1 26.42
Bradl. 2749		20 54 37.55	− 0.90	− 4.83	+ 0.31	20 54 32.13	20 53 06.07	1 26.06
61 Cygni		21 02 56.23	− 0.29	− 0.16	+ 0.07	21 02 55.85	21 01 29.30	1 26.55
ζ Cygni		21 09 14.78	− 0.27	+ 0.05	+ 0.06	21 09 14.62	21 07 48.17	− 1 26.45

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +1^s.00 \qquad a_0 = +0^s.15 \qquad \Delta T_0 = -1^m\,26^s.50 \qquad \text{for } 20^h.7$

$$
\begin{aligned}
0 &= -0.155 + 7.75\,d\Delta T - 0.32\,da - 0.25\,dc \\
0 &= -0.544 - 0.32\,d\Delta T + 4.36\,da - 0.69\,dc \\
0 &= +1.744 - 0.25\,d\Delta T - 0.69\,da + 17.06\,dc
\end{aligned}
$$

	s.		m. s.
$d\Delta T =$	+ 0.021	$\Delta T =$	− 1 26.479 (wt. = 7.72)
$da =$	+ 0.111	$a =$	+ 1.111 (wt. = 4.32)
$dc =$	− 0.097	$c =$	+ 0.053 (wt. = 16.94)

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B b.	A a.	C c.	T′.	AR.	Δ T.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
θ Aquarii	E.	22 11 54.08	− 0.21	+ 0.63	+ 0.11	22 11 54.61	22 10 28.05	− 1 26.56
γ Aquarii	E.	16 51.60	− 0.23	+ 0.54	+ 0.11	16 52.02	22 15 25.46	1 26.56
π Aquarii	E.	20 33.07	− 0.24	+ 0.51	+ 0.11	20 33.45	22 19 06.95	1 26.50
9 H. Draconis S. P	E.	26 05.45	+ 0.36	+ 3.91	− 0.47	26 09.25	22 24 42.17	1 27.08
7 Lacertæ	E.	27 47.45	− 0.40	− 0.46	+ 0.17	27 46.76	22 26 19.83	1 26.93
226 Cephei B	E.	31 41.67	− 0.80	− 2.71	+ 0.45	31 38.61	22 30 11.96	1 26.65
λ Pegasi	W.	47 09.96	− 0.33	+ 0.16	− 0.12	47 09.67	22 40 43.29	1 26.38
λ Aquarii	W.	22 47 45.63	− 0.24	+ 0.63	− 0.11	22 47 45.91	22 46 19.29	1 26.62
o Cephei	W.	23 15 10.94	− 0.65	− 1.48	− 0.29	23 15 08.52	23 13 41.78	1 26.74
κ Piscium	W.	23 22 11.21	− 0.26	+ 0.50	− 0.11	23 22 11.34	23 20 44.88	− 1 26.46

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +1^s.00 \qquad c_0 = +0^s.15 \qquad \Delta T_0 = -1^m\ 26^s.60 \quad \text{for } 22^h.7$

$$
\begin{aligned}
0 &= -0.063 + 7.28\, d\Delta T + 2.16\, da + 0.13\, dc \\
0 &= +0.023 + 2.16\, d\Delta T + 7.80\, da - 4.23\, dc \\
0 &= +0.555 + 0.13\, d\Delta T - 4.23\, da + 17.74\, dc
\end{aligned}
$$

$d\Delta T = +0.018$	$\Delta T = -1\ 26.582$ (wt. = 6.58)
$da = -0.028$	$a = +0.972$ (wt. = 6.14)
$dc = -0.038$	$c = +0.112$ (wt. = 15.20)

Fort Bliss, September 11, 1878; *before signals.*

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	Bb.	A a.	C c.	T'.	A.R.	Δ T.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
α Delphini	W.	20 35 29.17	— 0.04	+ 0.20	— 0.15	20 35 29.18	20 34 1.87	— 1 27.31
α Cygni	W.	38 47.39	— 0.06	— 0.21	— 0.21	38 46.91	20 37 19.48	1 27.43
ε Cygni	W.	42 47.94	— 0.05	— 0.02	— 0.18	42 47.69	20 41 19.85	1 27.84
μ Aquarii	W.	47 35.80	— 0.03	+ 0.45	— 0.15	47 36.07	20 46 08.54	1 27.53
Bradl. 2749	W.	20 54 37.48	— 0.17	— 2.91	— 0.85	20 54 33.55	20 53 05.98	1 27.57
61 Cygni	E.	21 02 56.92	— 0.16	— 0.10	+ 0.19	21 02 56.85	21 01 29.29	1 27.56
Br. 2777 [77 Draconis]	E.	09 26.29	— 0.42	— 2.25	+ 0.69	09 24.31	21 07 56.93	1 27.38
τ Cygni	E.	21 11 26.35	— 0.16	— 0.09	+ 0.19	21 11 26.29	21 09 58.71	— 1 27.58

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +0^s.65 \qquad c_0 = +0^s.15 \qquad \Delta T_0 = -1^m\ 27^s.55 \qquad \text{for } 20^h.9$

$$0 = -0.077 + 5.71\, d\Delta T - 0.54\, da - 2.09\, dc$$
$$0 = -0.090 - 0.54\, d\Delta T + 4.39\, da - 0.07\, dc$$
$$0 = +0.074 - 2.09\, d\Delta T - 0.07\, da + 14.78\, dc$$

$d\Delta T = +0.015$	$\Delta T = -1\ 27.535$ (wt. = 5.35)
$da = +0.022$	$a = +\ 0.672$ (wt. = 4.33)
$dc = -0.003$	$c = +\ 0.147$ (wt. = 14.00)

Name of Star.	Clamp.	T.	B b.	A a.	C c.			
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
α Aquarii	E.	22 01 02.21	− 0.07	+ 0.35	+ 0.17	22 01 02.66	21 59 35.18	− 1 27.48
ω Pegasi	E.	06 05.39	− 0.10	− 0.01	+ 0.21	06 05.49	22 04 37.95	1 27.54
24 Cephei	E.	09 00.05	− 0.21	− 1.32	+ 0.55	08 59.07	22 07 31.30	1 27.77
θ Aquarii	E.	11 55.31	− 0.06	+ 0.42	+ 0.17	11 55.84	22 10 28.05	1 27.79
γ Aquarii	E.	16 52.59	− 0.07	+ 0.36	+ 0.17	16 53.05	22 15 25.47	1 27.58
π Aquarii	W.	20 34.33	− 0.03	+ 0.33	− 0.17	20 34.46	22 19 06.95	1 27.51
9 H. Draconis S. P.	W.	26 07.09	+ 0.04	+ 2.58	+ 0.73	26 10.44	22 24 42.21	1 28.23
7 Lacertæ	W.	27 48.38	− 0.05	− 0.30	− 0.27	27 47.76	22 26 19.83	1 27.93
226 Cephei B	W.	31 42.04	− 0.09	− 1.79	− 0.70	31 39.46	22 30 11.94	1 27.52
10 Lacertæ	W.	35 19.28	− 0.04	− 0.10	− 0.22	35 18.92	22 33 51.13	1 27.79
ν Pegasi	W.	22 36 54.16	− 0.03	+ 0.24	− 0.18	22 36 54.19	22 35 26.71	1 27.48
ο Cephei	W.	23 15 11.25	− 0.15	− 0.98	− 0.45	23 15 09.67	23 13 41.78	1 27.89
κ Piscium	W.	22 12.43	− 0.08	+ 0.33	− 0.17	22 12.51	23 20 44.89	1 27.62
ι Piscium	W.	35 12.42	− 0.10	+ 0.29	− 0.17	35 12.44	23 33 44.70	1 27.74
ω Piscium	W.	23 54 34.60	− 0.12	+ 0.28	− 0.17	23 54 34.59	23 53 06.95	− 1 27.64

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +0^s.65 \quad c_0 = +0^s.15 \quad \Delta T_0 = -1^m\ 27^s.65$ for $22^h.7$

$$0 = +0.143 + 11.20\, d\Delta T + 2.11\, da - 3.64\, dc$$
$$0 = -0.045 + 2.11\, d\Delta T + 9.60\, da + 5.50\, dc$$
$$0 = -0.554 - 3.64\, d\Delta T + 5.50\, da + 25.48\, dc$$

$d\Delta T$	$= -0.004$	$\Delta T = -1$	27.654 (wt. = 9.69)
da	$= -0.008$	$a =$	0.642 (wt. = 7.63)
dc	$= +0.023$	$c =$	0.173 (wt. = 20.12)

Fort Bliss, September 12, 1878; before signals.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B *b*,	A *a*.	C *c*.	T'.	A. R.	Δ T.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
Groombr. 3241	W.	20 32 09.58	− 0.12	− 1.49	− 0.82	20 32 01.15	20 30 33.46	− 1 27.69
α Delphini*	W.	35 20.12	− 0.05	+ 0.21	− 0.26	35 29.02	20 34 01.86	1 27.16
α Cygni	W.	38 47.70	− 0.06	− 0.23	− 0.36	38 47.05	20 37 19.46	1 27.59
ε Cygni	W.	42 47.88	− 0.06	− 0.03	− 0.30	42 47.49	20 41 19.83	1 27.66
μ Aquarii	W.	47 35.91	− 0.04	+ 0.47	− 0.26	47 36.08	20 46 08.53	1 27.55
Brazil. 2749	E.	20 54 35.22	− 0.06	− 3.08	+ 1.47	20 54 32.95	20 53 05.90	1 27.05
61 Cygni	E.	21 02 57.00	− 0.22	− 0.10	+ 0.32	21 02 57.00	21 01 29.28	1 27.72
ζ Cygni	E.	09 15.80	− 0.20	+ 0.03	+ 0.29	09 15.62	21 07 48.15	1 27.47
γ Cygni	E.	21 11 26.38	− 0.21	− 0.09	+ 0.32	21 11 26.40	21 09 58.70	− 1 27.70

* NOTE.—It is quite likely (though contradicted by the original note-books) that T should read 20h 35m 29s.32. In this case we should have the *known* terms of the three normal equations equal to −0s.005 +0s.014, and −1s.711 respectively; and Δ T would become −1m 27s.571, *a* +0s.694, *c* +0s.265; the observation in question would give Δ T −1m 27s.34, agreeing more nearly with the final result. The final probable error for weight =1 from three observations, now = ± 0s.137 would be diminished to ± 0s.101.

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$\beta_0 = +0^s.65 \qquad c_0 = +0^s.15 \qquad \Delta T_0 = -1^m.27^s.60 \qquad \text{for } 20^h.9$

$$0 = -0.201 + 7.00\, d\Delta T - 0.65\, da - 1.52\, dc$$
$$0 = -0.044 - 0.65\, d\Delta T + 4.41\, da - 1.71\, dc$$
$$0 = -1.507 + 4.41\, d\Delta T - 1.71\, da + 16.58\, dc$$

	s.		s.
$d\Delta T$ =	+0.056	Δ T =	−1m 27.544 (wt. = 6.71)
da =	+0.058	a =	+0.708 (wt. = 4.14)
dc =	+0.192	c =	+0.252 (wt. = 15.41)

...ness, September 12, 1878; after equals.

	Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B b.	A a.	C c.	T'.	A. R.	Δ T.
			h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
9	H. Draconis, S. P	E.	22 26 08.24	+ 0.25	+ 2.54	− 0.75	22 26 10.28	22 24 42.25	− 1 28.03
7	Lacertæ	E.	27 47.96	− 0.28	− 0.30	+ 0.27	27 47.65	22 26 19.82	1 27.83
226	Cephei B	E.	31 41.12	− 0.55	− 1.76	+ 0.71	31 39.52	22 30 11.91	1 27.61
10	Lacertæ	E.	35 19.06	− 0.24	− 0.09	+ 0.22	35 18.95	22 33 51.13	1 27.82
λ	Pegasi	W.	42 11.12	− 0.25	+ 0.11	− 0.19	42 10.79	22 40 43.29	1 27.50
ι	Cephei	W.	46 54.08	− 0.47	− 0.85	− 0.43	46 52.33	22 45 24.55	1 27.78
	Pradl. 1508, S. P	W.	51 32.84	+ 0.40	+ 2.95	+ 0.88	51 37.07	22 50 09.17	1 27.90
o	Andromedæ	W.	23 57 50.93	− 0.29	− 0.15	− 0.24	22 57 50.25	22 56 22.56	1 27.69
α	Pegasi	W.	23 00 12.98	− 0.22	+ 0.19	− 0.18	23 00 12.77	22 58 45.11	1 27.66
ω	Piscium	W.	23 54 34.68	− 0.11	+ 0.27	− 0.18	23 54 34.66	23 53 06.96	1 27.70
21	Cassiopeiæ	W.	0 39 14.27	− 0.05	− 1.58	− 0.66	0 39 11.99	0 37 43.79	1 28.20
δ	Piscium	W.	43 53.08	− 0.01	+ 0.27	− 0.18	43 53.16	0 42 25.32	1 27.84
32	Camelp., H. S. P	W.	49 29.24	0.00	+ 5.50	+ 1.70	49 36.44	0 48 08.41	1 28.03
ε	Piscium	W.	0 58 08.56	0.00	+ 0.26	− 0.18	0 58 08.64	0 56 40.82	− 1 27.82

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 + 0^s.65 \qquad a_0 = +0^s.18 \qquad \Delta T_0 = -1^m\ 27^s.70$ for $23^s.5$

$$
\begin{aligned}
0 &= +0.620 + 8.82\, d\Delta T + 0.99\, da - 5.22\, dc \\
0 &= +0.247 + 0.99\, d\Delta T + 15.43\, da + 3.51\, dc \\
0 &= -1.055 - 5.22\, d\Delta T + 3.51\, da + 32.04\, dc
\end{aligned}
$$

	s		m. s.	
$d\Delta T =$	-0.052	$\Delta T =$	-1 27.752	(wt. = 7.81)
$da =$	-0.019	$a =$	+ 0.631	(wt. = 14.74)
$dc =$	$+0.026$	$c =$	+ 0.176	(wt. = 27.85)

Ogden, September 7, 1878; before signals.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B b.	A a.	C c.	T'.	A. R.	Δ T.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
κ Lyræ	W.	18 18 35.95	— 0.01	+ 0.04	— 0.18	18 18 35.80	18 15 37.69	— 2 58.11
109 Herculis	W.	18 21 31.13	— 0.01	+ 0.11	— 0.15	21 31.08	18 18 32.81	2 58.27
χ Draconis	W.	18 26 14.81	— 0.01	— 0.55	— 0.48	26 13.77	18 23 15.51	2 58.26
9 Heis Lyræ	W.	18 31 11.00	— 0.01	+ 0.07	— 0.17	31 10.89	18 28 12.73	2 58.16
11 Heis Lyræ	W.	18 35 09.66	— 0.01	+ 0.05	— 0.17	35 09.53	18 32 11.43	2 58.10
Gr. 2655	W.	18 38 37.12	— 0.02	— 0.85	— 0.66	38 35.59	18 35 37.37	2 58.22
50 Draconis	E.	18 53 16.69	+ 0.20	— 0.69	+ 0.57	18 53 16.77	18 50 18.33	2 58.44
ζ Aquilæ	E.	19 02 49.38	+ 0.06	+ 0.15	+ 0.15	19 02 49.74	18 59 51.42	2 58.32
ι Lyræ	E.	19 05 57.45	+ 0.08	+ 0.04	+ 0.18	05 57.75	19 02 59.66	2 58.09
19 Lyræ	E.	19 10 06.13	+ 0.07	+ 0.06	+ 0.17	10 06.43	19 07 08.16	2 58.27
θ Lyræ	E.	19 15 08.54	+ 0.08	+ 0.02	+ 0.18	15 08.82	19 12 10.75	2 58.07
τ Draconis	E.	19 20 52.13	+ 0.18	— 0.57	+ 0.50	19 20 52.24	19 17 54.27	— 2 57.97

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +0^s.33 \quad c_0 = +0^s.14 \quad \Delta T_0 = -2^m\ 58^s.18$ for $19^h\ 0^m$

$$0 = -0.010 + 8.37\, d\Delta T - 0.41\, da + 0.08\, dc$$
$$0 = +0.073 - 0.41\, d\Delta T + 4.75\, da + 0.18\, dc$$
$$0 = -0.083 + 0.08\, d\Delta T + 0.18\, da + 24.15\, dc$$

	s.		m. s.	
$d\Delta T$	0.000	$\Delta T =$	−2 58.180	(wt. = 8.33)
da	−0.016	$a =$	+ 0.314	(wt. = 4.73)
dc	+0.004	$c =$	+ 0.144	(wt. = 24.14)

Ogden, September 7, 1878; after signals.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B b.	A a.	C c.	T'.	R A.	Δ T.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
39 Pegasi	E.	22 29 44.90	+ 0.11	− 0.57	+ 0.25	22 29 44.69	22 26 45.69	− 2 59.00
31 Cephei	E.	22 35 44.89	+ 0.33	+ 2.61	+ 0.80	35 48.63	22 32 49.50	2 59.13
η Pegasi	E.	22 40 19.69	+ 0.13	− 0.34	+ 0.27	40 19.75	22 37 20.96	2 58.79
λ Pegasi	E.	22 43 42.32	+ 0.12	− 0.49	+ 0.25	43 42.20	22 40 43.23	2 58.97
ι Cephei	E.	22 48 21.17	+ 0.25	+ 1.44	+ 0.56	22 48 23.42	22 45 24.49	2 58.93
π Cephei	W.	23 07 02.37	+ 0.41	+ 3.03	− 0.88	23 07 04.93	23 04 06.13	2 58.80
130 Heis Pegasi	W.	23 13 00.72	+ 0.13	− 0.47	− 0.26	13 00.12	23 10 01.07	2 59.05
o Cephei	W.	23 16 39.41	+ 0.30	+ 1.66	− 0.61	16 40.76	23 13 41.77	2 58.99
υ Pegasi	W.	23 22 21.03	+ 0.13	− 0.50	− 0.25	22 20.41	23 19 21.48	2 58.93
70 Pegasi	W.	23 26 02.99	+ 0.11	− 0.72	− 0.24	26 02.14	23 23 03.18	2 58.96
72 Pegasi	W.	23 30 57.55	+ 0.15	− 0.31	− 0.27	23 30 57.12	23 27 58.12	− 2 59.00

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = -1^s.45 \quad c_0 = +0^s.22 \quad \Delta T_0 = -2^m.58^s.98$ for $23^h.0$

$$0 = -0.155 + 8.08\,d\Delta T + 0.06\,da - 0.90\,dc$$
$$0 = -0.009 + 0.06\,d\Delta T + 3.74\,da - 0.30\,dc$$
$$0 = -0.247 - 0.90\,d\Delta T - 0.30\,da + 20.75\,dc$$

	m. s.
$d\Delta T = +0.021$	$\Delta T = -2\ 58.959$ (wt. = 8.04)
$da = +0.003$	$a = -1.447$ (wt. = 3.74)
$dc = +0.013$	$c = +0.233$ (wt. = 20.63)

Ogden, September 8, 1878; *before signals.*

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B *b*.	A *a*.	C *c*.	T′.	A. R.	Δ T.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
109 Herculis	W.	18 21 35.25	+ 0.05	− 0.39	− 0.26	18 21 34.65	18 18 32.80	− 3 1.85
χ Draconis	W.	18 26 16.36	+ 0.13	+ 1.90	− 0.81	26 17.58	18 23 15.43	3 2.15
9 Heis Lyræ	W.	18 31 15.00	+ 0.05	− 0.24	− 0.28	31 14.53	18 28 12.71	3 1.82
11 Heis Lyræ	W.	18 35 13.76	+ 0.06	− 0.18	− 0.29	35 13.35	18 32 11.41	3 1.94
Gr. 2655	W.	18 38 36.92	+ 0.17	+ 2.96	− 1.11	38 38.94	18 35 37.27	3 1.67
110 Herculis	W.	18 43 30.33	+ 0.05	− 0.41	− 0.26	18 43 29.71	18 40 27.76	3 1.95
ζ Aquilæ	E.	19 02 53.62	+ 0.02	− 0.52	+ 0.25	19 02 53.37	18 59 51.41	3 1.96
ι Lyræ	E.	19 06 01.24	+ 0.02	− 0.12	+ 0.30	06 01.44	19 02 59.63	3 1.81
19 Lyræ	E.	19 10 10.00	+ 0.02	− 0.22	+ 0.28	10 10.08	19 07 08.14	3 1.94
δ Draconis	E.	19 15 32.90	+ 0.05	+ 1.25	+ 0.63	15 34.83	19 12 32.81	3 2.02
τ Draconis	E.	19 20 53.07	+ 0.06	+ 1.98	+ 0.83	20 55.94	19 17 54.20	3 1.74
4 Cygni	E.	19 24 50.03	+ 0.02	− 0.12	+ 0.30	19 24 50.22	19 21 48.31	− 3 1.92

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = -1^s.10 \quad c_0 = +0^s.23 \quad \Delta T_0 = -3^m\ 1^s.90$ for $19^h.0$

$$0 = +0.027 + 8.66\,d\,\Delta T - 0.08\,da + 0.36\,dc$$
$$0 = -0.061 - 0.08\,d\,\Delta T + 4.34\,da + 0.67\,dc$$
$$0 = -0.260 + 0.36\,d\,\Delta T + 0.67\,da + 23.18\,dc$$

		m. s.	
$d\,\Delta T = -0.003$	$\Delta T = -3$	1.903	(wt. = 8.65)
$da = +0.012$	$a = -$	1.088	(wt. = 4.32)
$dc = +0.011$	$c = +$	0.241	(wt. = 23.07)

		h.	m.	s.	s.	s.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	m.	s.
11 Cephei	E.	21	43	10.86	+ 0.45	+ 1.71	+ 0.62	21	43	13.64	21	40	11.15	— 3	2.49
16 Pegasi	E.	21	50	36.83	+ 0.15	− 0.34	+ 0.23		50	36.87	21	47	34.43	3	2.44
17 Pegasi	E.	21	54	06.18	+ 0.12	− 0.58	+ 0.21		54	05.93	21	51	03.44	3	2.49
20 Pegasi	E.	21	58	15.52	+ 0.11	− 0.56	+ 0.21	21	58	15.28	21	55	12.68	3	2.60
27 Pegasi	E.	22	06	55.29	+ 0.12	− 0.20	+ 0.24	22	06	55.45	22	03	53.05	3	2.40
24 Cephei	E.	22	10	30.72	+ 0.27	+ 1.85	+ 0.65		10	33.49	22	07	31.28	3	2.21
38 Pegasi	W.	22	27	33.54	+ 0.02	− 0.22	− 0.24		27	33.10	22	24	30.85	3	2.25
Gr. 3804	W.	22	30	09.30	+ 0.03	− 0.05	− 0.26		30	09.02	22	27	06.63	3	2.39
31 Cephei	W.	22	35	50.81	+ 0.06	+ 2.06	− 0.70		35	52.23	22	32	49.48	3	2.75
η Pegasi	W.	22	40	23.80	+ 0.02	− 0.26	− 0.23		40	23.33	22	37	20.97	3	2.36
λ Pegasi	W.	22	43	46.28	+ 0.02	− 0.39	− 0.22	22	43	45.69	22	40	43.23	— 3	2.46

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = -1^s.10 \qquad c_0 = +0^s.23 \qquad \Delta T_0 = -3^m\,2^s.43 \qquad \text{for } 22^h.0$

$$
\begin{aligned}
0 &= +0.028 + 8.48\, d\Delta T + 0.64\, da + 0.92\, dc \\
0 &= +0.113 + 0.64\, d\Delta T + 8.35\, da - 0.80\, dc \\
0 &= +0.468 + 0.92\, d\Delta T - 0.80\, da + 19.41\, dc
\end{aligned}
$$

	m. s.
$d\Delta T = +0.003$	$\Delta T = -3\ 2.427$ (wt. = 8.30)
$da = -0.041$	$a = -\ 1.141$ (wt. = 3.26)
$dc = -0.026$	$c = +\ 0.204$ (wt. = 19.08)

Ogden, September 10, 1878; *before signals.*

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B*b*.	A*a*.	C*c*.	T′.	A. R.	Δ T.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
χ Draconis	E.	18 26 16.24	+ 0.31	+ 0.37	+ 0.68	18 26 17.60	18 23 15.26	— 3 2.34
9 Heis Lyræ	E.	18 31 14.73	+ 0.12	— 0.04	+ 0.23	31 15.04	18 28 12.67	3 2.37
110 Herculis	E.	18 43 29.79	+ 0.11	— 0.08	+ 0.21	43 30.03	18 40 27.73	3 2.30
β Lyræ	E.	18 48 39.08	+ 0.13	— 0.03	+ 0.24	48 39.42	18 45 37.15	3 2.27
50 Draconis	E.	18 53 18.80	+ 0.36	+ 0.46	+ 0.80	53 20.42	18 50 18.10	3 2.32
γ Lyræ	E.	18 57 27.41	+ 0.13	— 0.04	+ 0.24	18 57 27.74	18 54 25.57	3 2.17
τ Draconis	W.	19 20 56.49	+ 0.25	+ 0.38	— 0.70	19 20 56.42	19 17 54.06	3 2.36
4 Cygni	W.	19 24 50.57	+ 0.11	— 0.02	— 0.25	24 50.41	19 21 48.27	3 2.14
β Cygni	W.	19 28 53.49	+ 0.09	— 0.05	— 0.23	28 53.30	19 25 51.11	3 2.19
9 Cygni	W.	19 33 05.53	+ 0.10	— 0.05	— 0.23	33 05.35	19 30 02.99	3 2.36
φ Cygni	W.	19 37 39.04	+ 0.10	— 0.05	— 0.23	37 38.86	19 34 36.43	3 2.43
ε Draconis	W.	19 51 38.64	+ 0.22	+ 0.29	— 0.59	19 51 38.56	19 48 36.30	— 3 2.26

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = -0^s.20 \qquad c_0 = +0^s.20 \qquad \Delta T_0 = -3^m\,2^s.28$ for $-19^h.0$

$$0 = +0.012 + 8.60\,d\Delta T - 0.40\,da - 0.17\,dc$$
$$0 = +0.035 - 0.40\,d\Delta T + 4.12\,da - 0.36\,dc$$
$$0 = -0.039 - 0.17\,d\Delta T - 0.36\,da + 23.37\,dc$$

s.	m. s.
$d\Delta T = -0.002$	$\Delta T = -3\ 2.282$ (wt. = 8.56)
$da = -0.009$	$a = -\ 0.209$ (wt. = 4.10)
$dc = -0.002$	$c = +\ 0.202$ (wt. = 23.34)

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	DD.	Ad.	Co.	T'.	A. R.	Δ
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
ι Pegasi	W.	22 04 25.82	+ 0.20	+ 0.01	— 0.22	22 04 25.81	22 01 23.60	— 3 2.12
24 Cephei	W.	22 10 33.59	+ 0.52	— 0.08	— 0.65	10 33.38	22 07 31.24	3 2.14
31 Pegasi	W.	22 18 37.22	+ 0.17	+ 0.02	— 0.21	18 37.20	22 15 34.75	3 2.45
38 Pegasi	W.	22 27 33.19	+ 0.22	+ 0.01	— 0.24	27 33.18	22 24 30.85	3 2.33
η Pegasi	E.	22 40 22.50	+ 0.29	+ 0.01	+ 0.23	40 23.03	22 37 20.97	3 2.06
λ Pegasi	E.	22 43 44.94	+ 0.26	+ 0.02	+ 0.22	43 45.44	22 40 43.23	3 2.21
ι Cephei	E.	22 48 25.82	+ 0.56	— 0.05	+ 0.49	22 48 26.82	22 45 24.49	3 2.33
β Pegasi	E.	23 00 57.41	+ 0.28	+ 0.01	+ 0.23	23 00 57.93	22 57 55.60	3 2.33
π Cephei	E.	23 07 07.01	+ 0.81	— 0.10	+ 0.77	23 07 08.49	23 04 06.13	— 3 2.36

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = 0.00 \qquad c_0 = +0^s.20 \qquad \Delta T_0 = -3^m, 2^s.24$ for $22^h.5$

$$0 = +0.106 + 6.72\, d\Delta T + 0.26\, da + 1.08\, dc$$
$$0 = -0.128 + 0.26\, d\Delta T + 2.97\, da - 1.56\, dc$$
$$0 = +0.031 + 1.08\, d\Delta T - 1.56\, da + 16.57\, dc$$

s.	m. s.
$d\Delta T = -0.018$	$\Delta T = -3\ 2.238$ (wt.= 6.60)
$da = +0.047$	$a = +0.047$ (wt.= 2.80)
$dc = +0.004$	$c = +0.204$ (wt.=15.54)

Ogden, September 11, 1878; *before signals.*

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B*b*.	A*a*.	C*c*.	T′.	A. R.	ΔT.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
ξ Herculis	E.	17 56 03.17	+ 0.29	+ 0.02	+ 0.19	17 56 03.67	17 53 03.85	— 2 59.82
o Herculis	E.	18 05 48.86	+ 0.29	+ 0.02	+ 0.19	18 05 49.36	18 02 49.55	2 59.81
A Herculis	E.	18 10 20.61	+ 0.30	+ 0.02	+ 0.19	10 21.12	18 07 21.26	2 59.86
κ Lyræ	E.	18 18 36.85	+ 0.32	+ 0.01	+ 0.21	18 37.39	18 15 37.60	2 59.79
χ Draconis	E.	18 26 13.58	+ 0.75	— 0.15	+ 0.55	26 14.73	18 23 15.20	2 59.53
Gr. 2655	W.	18 38 36.93	+ 0.97	— 0.23	— 0.76	38 36.91	18 35 36.96	2 59.95
β Lyræ	W.	18 48 37.03	+ 0.08	+ 0.01	— 0.20	48 36.92	18 45 37.13	2 59.79
δ¹ Lyræ	W.	18 53 16.70	+ 0.08	+ 0.01	— 0.21	53 16.58	18 50 16.77	2 59.81
γ Lyræ	W.	18 57 25.34	+ 0.08	+ 0.02	— 0.20	18 57 25.24	18 54 25.56	2 59.68
ζ Aquilæ	W.	19 02 51.42	+ 0.06	+ 0.04	— 0.17	19 02 51.35	18 59 51.37	2 59.98
δ Draconis	W.	19 15 32.51	+ 0.16	— 0.10	— 0.43	19 15 32.14	19 12 32.67	— 2 59.47

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = 0.00 \qquad c_0 = +0^s.20 \qquad \Delta T_0 = -2^m\ 59^s.80$ for $19^h\ 0^m$

$$0 = -0.097 + 8.28\, d\Delta T + 0.11\, da - 0.92\, dc$$
$$0 = -0.226 + 0.11\, d\Delta T + 3.24\, da + 1.63\, dc$$
$$0 = +0.562 - 0.92\, d\Delta T + 1.63\, da + 20.09\, dc$$

	s.		m. s.	
$d\Delta T =$	+0.007	$\Delta T =$	— 2 59.793	(wt. = 8.23)
$da =$	+0.087	$a =$	+ 0.087	(wt. = 3.11)
$dc =$	0.035	$c =$	+ 0.165	(wt. = 19.17)

Ogden, September 11, 1878; after Gould.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B b.	A a.	C c.	T'.	A. R.	Δ T.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
16 Pegasi	W.	21 50 33.82	+ 0.24	— 0.04	— 0.19	21 50 33.83	21 47 34.42	— 2 59.41
17 Pegasi	W.	21 54 03.04	+ 0.20	— 0.06	— 0.17	54 03.01	21 51 03.43	2 59.58
20 Pegasi	W.	21 58 12.46	+ 0.21	— 0.06	— 0.17	21 58 12.44	21 55 12.68	2 59.76
27 Pegasi	W.	22 06 52.44	+ 0.27	— 0.02	— 0.21	22 06 52.48	22 03 53.04	2 59.44
24 Cephei	W.	22 10 30.43	+ 0.63	+ 0.19	— 0.55	10 30.70	22 07 31.22	2 59.48
31 Cephei	E.	22 35 47.64	+ 0.87	+ 0.22	+ 0.59	35 49.32	22 32 49.45	2 59.87
η Pegasi	E.	22 40 19.85	+ 0.34	— 0.03	+ 0.20	40 20.36	22 37 20.97	2 59.39
λ Pegasi	E.	22 43 42.33	+ 0.31	— 0.04	+ 0.19	43 42.79	22 40 43.34	2 59.45
ι Cephei	E.	22 48 22.67	+ 0.63	+ 0.12	+ 0.42	22 48 23.84	22 45 24.48	— 2 59.36

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = 0 \qquad c_0 = +0^s.20 \qquad \Delta T_0 = -2^m\ 59^s.55$ for $22^h.5$

$$0 = -0.145 + 6.81\, d\Delta T + 0.48\, da - 0.93\, dc$$
$$0 = +0.293 + 0.48\, d\Delta T + 3.02\, da - 2.17\, dc$$
$$0 = +0.200 - 0.93\, d\Delta T - 2.17\, da + 16.28\, dc$$

s.	m. s.
$d\Delta T = +0.026$	$\Delta T = -2\ 59.524$ (wt. = 6.71)
$da = -0.120$	$a = -0.120$ (wt. = 2.71)
$dc = -0.027$	$c = +0.173$ (wt. = 14.68)

Ogden, September 12, 1878; before signals.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	Bb.	A a.	C c.	T'.	A. R.	Δ T.
		h. m. s.	s.		s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
o Herculis	E.	18 05 46.82	+ 0.26	− 0.03	+ 0.17	18 05 47.22	18 02 49.53	− 2 57.69
A Herculis	E.	10 18.39	+ 0.27	− 0.02	+ 0.18	10 18.82	18 07 21.24	2 57.58
χ Draconis	E.	26 11.49	+ 0.60	+ 0.20	+ 0.51	26 12.80	18 23 14.94	2 57.86
9 Heis Lyræ	E.	31 09.92	+ 0.18	− 0.02	+ 0.18	31 10.26	18 28 12.63	2 57.63
Groombr. 2655	E.	38 32.57	+ 0.48	+ 0.31	+ 0.70	38 34.06	18 35 36.85	2 57.21
110 Herculis	E.	43 24.88	+ 0.11	− 0.04	+ 0.16	43 25.11	18 40 27.69	2 57.42
50 Draconis	W.	18 53 15.75	+ 0.24	+ 0.25	− 0.60	18 53 15.64	18 50 17.89	2 57.75
ζ Aquilæ	W.	19 02 49.11	+ 0.07	− 0.05	− 0.16	19 02 48.97	18 59 51.34	2 57.63
ι Lyræ	W.	05 57.21	+ 0.09	− 0.01	− 0.19	05 57.10	19 02 59.56	2 57.54
19 Lyræ	W.	10 05.71	+ 0.09	− 0.02	− 0.18	10 05.60	19 07 08.07	2 57.53
θ Lyræ	W.	15 08.36	+ 0.09	− 0.01	− 0.19	15 08.25	19 12 10.65	2 57.60
τ Draconis	W.	19 20 51.45	+ 0.22	− 0.21	− 0.53	19 20 51.35	19 17 53.92	− 2 57.43

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = -0^s.20$ $c_0 = +0^s.20$ $\Delta T_0 = -2^m\,57^s.58$ for $19^h.0$

$$0 = -0.010 + 8.44\,d\Delta T - 0.23\,da - 0.15\,dc$$
$$0 = -0.410 - 0.23\,d\Delta T + 4.83\,da + 0.02\,dc$$
$$0 = +1.121 - 0.15\,d\Delta T + 0.02\,da + 23.96\,dc$$

	s.		m. s.
$d\Delta T =$	+0.003	$\Delta T =$	− 2 57.577 (wt. = 8.43)
$da =$	+0.085	$a =$	0.115 (wt = 4.82)
$dc =$	−0.047	$c =$	+0.153 (wt. = 23.96)

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B b.	A a.	C c.	T'.	A. R.	Δ T.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
16 Pegasi	W.	21 50 31.72	+ 0.14	— 0.09	— 0.18	21 50 31.59	21 47 34.41	— 2 57.18
17 Pegasi	W.	54 0.76	+ 0.11	— 0.15	— 0.17	54 00.55	21 51 03.42	2 57.13
20 Pegasi	W.	21 58 10.26	+ 0.11	— 0.15	— 0.17	21 58 10.05	21 55 12.67	2 57.38
π^1 Pegasi	W.	22 06 50.40	+ 0.15	— 0.05	— 0.19	22 06 50.31	22 03 53.04	2 57.27
24 Cephei	W.	10 28.51	+ 0.35	+ 0.49	— 0.52	10 28.83	22 07 31.20	2 57.63
31 Pegasi	E.	18 32.04	+ 0.12	— 0.15	+ 0.17	18 32.18	22 15 34.75	2 57.43
Piazzi XXII. 113	E.	25 11.98	+ 0.16	— 0.06	+ 0.19	25 12.27	22 22 14.75	2 57.52
38 Pegasi	E.	27 27.80	+ 0.16	— 0.06	+ 0.19	27 28.09	22 24 30.85	2 57.24
Piazzi XXII. 158	E.	32 57.59	+ 0.14	— 0.12	+ 0.17	32 57.78		
31 Cephei	E.	35 45.12	+ 0.41	+ 0.54	+ 0.56	35 46.63	22 32 49.44	2 57.19
λ Pegasi	E.	43 40.42	+ 0.14	— 0.10	+ 0.18	43 40.64	23 40 43.24	2 57.40
ϵ Cephei	E.	23 48 20.60	+ 0.31	+ 0.30	+ 0.40	22 48 21.61	22 45 24.48	— 2 57.13

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = -0^s.20 \quad c_0 = +0^s.20 \quad \Delta T_0 = -2^m\ 57^s.33$ for $22^h.5$

$$0 = +0.014 + 8.71\ d\Delta T + 1.12\ da + 1.17\ dc$$
$$0 = +0.265 + 1.12\ d\Delta T + 3.29\ da - 1.48\ dc$$
$$0 = +0.504 + 1.17\ d\Delta T - 1.48\ da + 18.61\ dc$$

s.	m. s.
$d\Delta T = +0.016$	$\Delta T = -2\ 57.314$ (wt.= 8.18)
$da = -0.102$	$a = -\ 0.302$ (wt.= 3.00)
$dc = -0.036$	$c = +\ 0.164$ (wt.=17.61)

Final results of longitude.

Signals sent from—	Recorded at—	Mean of signals sent and received.	Time corrections.	Corrected time.	Difference of longitude.	Double wave time.	
		h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.		m. s.
Sept. 7, 1878:							
Ogden	Ogden	21 54 14.00	− 2 58.71	21 51 15.29			
	Fort Bliss	13 6 58.95	+9 6 19.78	22 13 18.73	22 3.44		
Fort Bliss	Ogden	22 11 38.63	− 2 58.75	22 8 39.88			
	Fort Bliss	13 24 20.00	+9 6 22.71	22 30 42.71	22 2.83	0.61	22 3.135
Sept. 8, 1878:							
Ogden	Ogden	21 1 0.00	− 2 2.20	20 57 57.80			
	Fort Bliss	12 9 48.03	+9 10 13.30	21 20 1.33	22 3.53		
Fort Bliss	Ogden	21 19 45.58	− 3 2.24	21 16 43.34			
	Fort Bliss	12 28 30.00	+9 10 16.45	21 38 46.45	22 3.11	0.42	3.320
Sept. 10, 1878:							
Ogden	Ogden	21 8 52.00	− 3 2.27	21 5 49.73			
	Fort Bliss	12 9 36.91	+9 18 16.52	21 27 53.43	22 3.70		
Fort Bliss	Ogden	21 30 55.29	− 3 2.26	21 27 53.03			
	Fort Bliss	12 31 36.00	+9 18 20.23	21 49 56.23	22 3.20	0.50	3.450
Sept. 11, 1878:							
Ogden	Ogden	21 10 2.00	− 2 59.61	21 7 2.39			
	Fort Bliss	12 6 46.45	+9 22 19.37	21 29 5.82	22 3.43		
Fort Bliss	Ogden	21 17 29.02	− 2 59.60	21 14 29.42			
	Fort Bliss	12 14 12.00	+9 22 20.61	21 36 32.61	22 3.19	0.24	3.310
Sept. 12, 1878:							
Ogden	Ogden	21 19 38.00	− 2 57.40	21 16 40.60			
	Fort Bliss	12 12 21.23	+9 26 22.67	21 38 43.90	22 3.30		
Fort Bliss	Ogden	21 25 45.97	− 2 57.39	21 22 48.58			
	Fort Bliss	12 18 28.00	+9 26 23.70	21 44 51.70	22 3.12	0.18	22 3.210

Final difference of longitude: $22^m\ 3^s.285 \pm 0^s.036$.
or, $5^c\ 30'\ 49''.27 \pm 0''.54$.

Subtracting this from the longitude of Ogden, 111° 59′ 54″.64 as given in Vol. II, page 489, of the quarto reports of this survey, we obtain 106° 29′ 5″.37 for the longitude of Fort Bliss; that is, for the astronomical monument in the public square of the village of El Paso, El Paso County, Texas.

The personal equation between Mr. Rock and Professor Safford was thus determined by an apparatus, by five groups of observations.

Rock—Safford.

1879.	s.
First group, April 14, p. m	−0.142
Second group, April 15, a. m	−0.026
Third group, April 15, a. m	+0.051
Fourth group, April 15, p. m	+0.083
Fifth group, April 15, p. m	+0.255
Mean	+0.044

This value has been neglected as too uncertain. The numbers (with their proper signs) are to be applied to the clock corrections given by Professor Safford.

n place of stars for 1878.0 *used for the determination of latitude of Fort Bliss, Tex.*

No. B.A.C.	Class.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	No. of pair.	No. B.A.C.	Class.	Right Ascension.	Declination.
		h. m. s.	° ′ ″				h. m. s.	° ′ ″
6143	A.	18 1 34	+ 9 32 52.2		7213	AA.	20 42 39	36 2 35.2
6185	A.	8 2	54 15 1.8		7256	AA.	49 21	27 35 40.1
6203	A.	11 51	42.7 6.8		7271	A.	20 52 33	10 22 9.5
6231	A.	15 8	21 54 39.5		7332	C.	21 0 4	52 48 1.7
6251	A.	18 30	21 42 55.8		7365	A.	6 29	53 3 55.3
6268	A.	20 13	39 26 30.0		[6]	C.	20 54 10	16 21 3.0
6300	A.	24 32	23 47 10.6		7301	A.	55 41	47 2 42.6
					7345	A.	21 2 24	47 9 31.2
6348	C.	30 28	56 57 9.4					
[1]	D.	30 43	6 34 55.0		7368	AA.	7 45	29 43 38.1
					7399	B.	12 54	34 23 7.5
[2]	C.	33 1	43 7 8.9					
6387	A.	40 32	20 25 50.4		7410	A.	15 33	23 20 34.0
					7474	A.	24 25	23 6 17.4
[3]	C.	43 21	31 37 9.4		7521	A.	32 3	39 51 57.7
6427	A.	45 19	32 24 41.1					
					7555	C.	36 41	54 19 4.1
6460	A.	50 9	4 2 46.8		7561	AA.	38 12	9 18 58.6
6463	AA.	49 24	59 14 22.2					
					[7]	C.	43 26	38 4 55.6
6476	C.	51 34	48 42 27.2		7627	AA.	47 31	25 21 6.3
6487	AA.	54 5	14 54 14.0					
					7641	A.	50 59	11 29 52.1
[4]	D.	57 9	50 21 43.0		7676	B.	57 22	52 17 40.2
6528	AA.	18 59 48	13 41 0.2					
					7688	AA.	21 59 31	− 0 54 42.8
6553	A.	19 2 49	32 18 38.3		7700	A.	22 0 15	+ 64 2 0.7
6571	A.	7 5	31 4 51.5					
					7723	A.	4 3	5 35 53.6
6599	A.	12 8	37 55 1.9		7749	A.	6 37	57 36 0.8
6637	A.	17 51	26 1 46.0					
					7796	A.	15 31	11 35 27.7
6667	A.	21 45	36 4 26.7		7815	AA.	18 46	51 37 5.5
6690	A.	25 48	27 42 16.3					
					7855	A.	26 16	49 39 20.2
6709	A.	29 13	19 30 29.4		[9]	B.	34 49	13 54 28.9
6731	C.	32 51	44 25 33.0					
					[8]	C.	35 17	53 12
6734	A.	33 10	49 56 21.1		7908	AA.	35 23	10 11 41.9
[5]	C.	35 26	13 32 1.4					
					7932	A.	38 39	41 10 45.4
6748	B.	35 56	54 41 15.8		7945	A.	40 39	22 55 26.5
6802	AA.	44 50	8 32 50.3					
					7958	A.	44 7	23 57 38.0
6833	AA.	49 19	6 6 11.6		7984	B.	48 31	39 43 35.7
6847	B.	50 47	57 12 14.8					
					7995	B.	51 5	49 4 56.6
6893	A.	19 58 11	6 56 5.2		8034	AA.	22 58 41	14 32 56.9
6976	A.	20 10 33	56 11 41.3		8059	B.	23 2 13	48 37 52.9
					8082	A.	6 58	48 44 23.7
6979	A.	11 34	24 17 46.8					
7008	A.	15 50	39 1 9.7		8128	A.	14 4	41 24 37.5
					8160	A.	19 17	22 43 57.4
7062	A.	23 19	48 58 45.0					
7085	A.	26 17	48 32 31.8		8177	A.	21 47	5 42 32.2
7091	A.	27 33	48 48 32.4		8188	B.	24 24	57 52 35.3
7107	B.	29 36	14 15 16.4		8233	AA.	33 41	4 57 54.2
7121	A.	31 50	14 10 18.6		8268	A.	41 6	57 58 20.9
7160	A.	35 34	14 8 59.8					
7173	A.	37 46	14 38 16.8		8310	A.	48 18	56 49 13.9
					8331	AA.	53 3	6 11 16.3

[1] 112 Heis Ophiuchi.
[2] 14[e] Heis Lyræ.
[3] 26 Heis Lyræ.
[4] 179 Heis Draconis.
[5] 67 Heis Aquilæ (980).
[6] 30 Heis Delphini (1254).
[7] 194 Heis Cygni (1382).
[8] Piazzi XXII 186 (No. 1519).
[9] 30[e] Heis Lacertæ.

Observations and computations for latitude of Fort Bliss, Tex.

Date.	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level. N.	Level. S.	Half sum of declination.	Corrections. Micr. and refr.	Corrections. Level.	Corrections. Merid.	Latitude.
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		° ′ ″
August 29, 1878	6734	14.906	18.2	18.0	31 44 24.2	+ 1 2.9	−2.6	.....	31 45 24.5
	.....	12.882	13.4	22.0					
	6893	— 6.058	8.8	29.6	31 34 6.9	+11 32.6	−8.1	.....	31.4
	6976	28.358	16.8	22.2					
	7062	15.471	18.2	21.4	31 42 42.3	+ 2 48.1	+0.1	.....	30.5
	7085	40.798	16.0	23.6					
	7091	25.373	16.0	23.8					
	7173	21.799	23.2	16.8					
	.....	19.212	14.0	25.2	31 45 33.7	− 0 2.8	−2.3	.....	28.6
	7345	19.123	22.2	18.4					
	7368	2.828	24.0	17.0	32 3 40.2	−18 7.3	+0.4	.....	33.3
	7399	37.836	17.8	23.4					
	[7410	17.971	4.0	37.0]					
	7474	3.448	6.0	35.0	31 29 25.4	+16 10.8	−7.4	.....	28.8
	7521	34.705	23.0	18.0					
	7555	15.453	10.0	30.8	31 49 19.1	− 3 34.8	−9.4	.....	34.9
	7561	22.367	15.4	24.8					
	.....	19.843	23.0	18.2	31 43 19.3	+ 2 9.5	+0.7	.....	29.5
	7627	24.013	19.4	22.0					
	7641	7.452	20.0	21.8	31 54 4.3	− 8 29.7	−1.9	.....	32.7
	7676	23.862	19.0	23.2					
	7723	10.546	26.4	15.4	31 36 15.4	+ 9 14.3	−0.7	.....	31 45 29.0
	7749	28.393	14.4	27.8					
	7796*	28.681	25.0	17.8	31 36 35.2	+ 7 42.2	−2.4	.....	31 44 [15.0]
	7815	13.800	13.4	28.2					
	7855	23.740	23.4	19.8	31 47 13.7	− 1 48.7	+4.4	.....	31 45 29.4
	.....	20.241	26.6	16.0					
	7958	22.183	19.8	23.4	31 50 56.2	− 5 23.4	−1.9	.....	30.9
	7984	11.772	20.0	22.6					
	7995	8.096	15.0	27.4	31 41 20.0	+ 4 15.9	−2.4	.....	33.5
	8034	15.134	20.8	21.0					
	8059	34.150	17.8	24.0					
	8082	27.876	19.0	22.8					
	8128	3.554	26.0	14.4	32 4 37.0	−19 9.4	+6.6	.....	34.2
	8160	40.560	25.6	16.0					
	8177	40.624	18.8	22.8	31 49 19.3	− 3 47.0	−2.1	.....	30.2
	8188	36.113	19.0	23.0					
	8268	30.521	20.2	21.8					
	8310	33.734	.....	.....	31 30 34.6	+14 57.2	0.	.....	31.8
	8331	4.847	.....	.....					
August 25, 1878	.....	16.762	24.2	29.8	31 46 40.0	− 1 5.4	−1.3	.....	33.3
	6387	18.868	27.8	26.4					
	.....	34.494	34.4	19.8	32 1 6.3	−15 56.2	+21.7	.....	31.8
	6427	3.708	55	—0.5					
	6667	27.794	22.8	32.8	31 53 34.6	− 8 1.2	− 4.0	.....	29.4
	6690	12.302	26.2	29.0					
	6833	13.971	18.2	38.0	31 39 26.3	+ 5 51.8	+11.1	.....	29.2
	6847	25.298	55	—0.5					
	6893	32.604	17.6	39.0	31 34 7.1	+11 30.7	− 7.4	.....	30.4
	6976	10.366	27.0	29.4					
	7271	29.246	22.4	33.4	31 39 19.7	+ 6 7.5	+ 2.6	.....	31 45 29.8
	7332	9.724	37.6	18.2					
	7365	25.106	37.6	18.4					

*Some error; I cannot find what it is.

Observations and computations for latitude of Fort Bliss, Tex.—Continued.

Date.	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level.		Half sum of declination.	Corrections.			Latitude.
			N.	S.		Micr. and refr.	Level.	Merid.	
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		° ′ ″
;ust 25, 1878	7410	18.463	32.6	23.8	31 32 59.7	+12 33.1	− 8.7	.....	31 45 24.1
	7474	4.640	33.0	23.6					
	7521	35.798	10.0	47.2					
	7555	14.564	17.0	40.4	31 49 19.3	− 3 45.5	− 5.7	.....	28.1
	7561	21.823	31.0	26.0					
	.....	17.679	27.2	29.8	31 43 19.6	+ 2 12.0	− 3.7	.....	27.9
	7627	21.930	24.0	33.2					
	7641	9.893	33.0	25.2	31 54 4.5	− 8 41.4	+ 9.9	.....	33.0
	7676	26.681	41.4	17.2					
	7958	20.596	27.2	32.8	31 50 56.4	− 5 24.0	− 6.1	.....	26.3
	7984	10.165	23.0	37.2					
	7995	9.061	25.0	35.6	31 44 8.2	+ 1 20.8	+ 5.5	.....	34.5
	8034	16.271	30.2	30.2					
	8082	28.650	53.0	7.0					
;ust 27, 1878	6599	33.185	28.4	23.8	31 58 37.0	−13 7.3	− 0.9	.....	28.8
	6637	7.836	22.6	30.0					
	6667	7.830	25.8	26.8	31 53 35.0	− 8 10.1	+11.1	.....	36.0
	6690	23.610	44.0	7.2					
	6734	18.088	26.0	26.4	31 44 24.7	+ 1 0.0	+ 9.8	.....	34.5
	.....	20.020	42.2	10.2					
	6833	15.064	24.8	28.0	31 39 26.7	+ 5 59.4	+ 4.7	.....	30.8
	6847	26.634	35.4	16.8					
	6893	32.266	23.8	29.8	31 34 7.5	+11 21.7	+ 2.3	.....	31.5
	6976	10.317	33.2	19.8					
	*7062	20.822	35.0	19.0	31 36 28.5	+ 9 7.5	− 1.9	.....	34.1
	*7085	44.208	34.4	19.6					
	[*7091	30.567]	.....	.....					
	7107	4.563	4.2	50.0					
	7173	27.207	28.8	26.0					
	7213	21.463	34.8	19.8	31 49 24.9	− 3 58.4	+ 5.6	.....	32.1
	7256	13.786	29.0	26.0					
	.....	17.156	23.4	31.8	31 43 52.2	+ 1 43.4	− 6.1	.....	29.5
	7301	10.535	22.8	32.4					
	7345	17.119	21.2	34.2					
;ust 29, 1878	6203	3.140	35.4	37.0	31 58 6.7	−12 32.9	− 3.6	.....	30.2
	6235	33.055	32.2	40.0					
	6251	21.707	30.0	42.2					
	6268	10.607	29.6	43.2	31 37 0.4	+ 8 32.6	− 5.0	.....	28.0
	6300	27.111	35.0	37.6					
	6348	18.472	28.0	18.8	31 46 11.6	− 0 27.0	− 6.9	.....	[37.7]
	.....	19.341	7.0	38.4					
	.....	20.458	24.0	22.3	31 46 40.5	− 1 3.5	− 3.9	.....	33.1
	6387	18.413	15.8	30.2					
	.....	3.765	28.0	18.2	32 1 6.9	−15 41.1	− 3.1	.....	22.7
	6427	34.063	13.2	33.0					
	6463	13.083	18.6	27.8	31 38 44.8	+ 6 54.6	− 7.9	.....	31.5
	6460	26.431	15.0	31.4					
	6476	16.832	16.6	29.6	31 48 32.0	− 3 0.8	− 5.6	.....	25.6
	†6487	18.652	20.8	25.8					
	.....	34.612	19.8	26.4	32 1 33.3	−15 58.2	− 3.2	.....	31.9
	6528	3.763	16.4	30.0					
	6553	20.624	14.0	32.0	31 41 54.7	+ 3 38.2	− 3.5	.....	31 45 29.4
	6571	13.598	26.4	19.8					

'085 should read 46'. The instrument probably jumped before 7091; this star has been omitted.
Probably 22.652.

Observations and computations for latitude of Fort Bliss, Tex.—Continued.

Date.	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level.		Half sum of declination.	Corrections.			Latitud
			N.	S.		Micr. and refr.	Level.	Merid.	
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		° ′
August 29, 1878	6599	33.435	40.0	6.4	31 58 37.3	−13 11.4	− 2.0	.....	31 45
	6637	7.954	3.4	43.4					
	6667	10.314	28.4	18.2	31 53 35.3	− 7 59.7	− 2.4	.....	
	6690	25.768	14.0	31.8					
	6979	10.460	16.8	28.8	31 39 44.5	+ 5 52.5	− 5.0	.....	
	7008	21.810	21.2	25.4					
	7062	24.171	22.4	24.4	31 37 44.6	+ 7 51.8	− 5.0	.....	
	7091	34.037	21.8	25.4					
	7107	8.093	15.8	30.2					
	7121	3.275	15.6	30.2					
	7173	30.374	18.0	29.0					
	7213	21.539	18.0	29.0	31 49 25.4	− 3 54.2	− 4.6	.....	
	7256	13.999	22.0	25.8					
	(*)	*13.067	21.8	26.2	31 43 52.8	+ 1 42.1	− 3.1	.....	
	7301	11.524	21.0	26.8					
	*7345	18.035	†26.2	26.8					
	7555	22.988	32.4	16.6	31 49 20.3	− 3 45.5	− 8.1	.....	
	7561	15.728	3.8	45.6					
	7641	8.583	16.8	33.0	31 54 5.7	− 8 30.4	− 4.4	.....	
	7676	25.016	25.6	23.6					
	7723	9.362	27.2	21.6	31 36 16.6	+ 9 20.4	− 7.9	.....	
	7749	27.404	9.0	39.8					
	7796	27.435	20.6	28.4	31 36 36.5	+ 8 58.8	− 7.3	.....	
	7815	10.089	16.2	31.8					
	7958	17.051	24.2	25.0	31 50 57.5	− 5 14.2	− 6.2	.....	
	7984	27.166	14.8	34.0					
	7995	28.533	31.0	18.8	31 44 9.2	+ 1 23.2	− 2.4	.....	
	8034	21.113	23.4	26.2					
	8082	8.338	13.2	35.4					
	8128	44.745	32.6	17.6	32 4 38.3	−19 16.1	+ 8.1	.....	
	8160	7.523	30.4	19.4					
	8177	3.926	16.8	33.6	31 38 11.1	+ 7 26.1	− 6.4	.....	
	8188	8.303	23.0	27.2					
	8233	46.945	16.8	34.0					
	8268	13.845	24.0	26.8					
	8310	6.926	24.2	26.2	31 30 35.6	+15 1.9	− 5.8	.....	
	8331	35.964	17.2	34.0					
August 30, 1878	6143	10.976	27.4	12.6	31 54 5.2	− 8 36.9	+ 2.9	.....	
	6185	27.619	16.8	22.2					
	6203	42.846	7.4	32.8	31 58 6.8	−12 33.5	+ 3.9	.....	
	6231	12.851	42.0	−2.6					
	6251	24.319	35.8	4.2					
	6268	27.459	16.4	23.6	31 37 0.6	+ 8 27.6	+ 2.7	.....	
	6300	11.116	28.0	12.0					
	6348	17.623	15.6	23.0	31 46 11.7	− 0 33.1	+ 4.9	.....	
	.....	16.558	31.3	8.0					
	.....	13.117	21.4	18.6	32 1 33.5	−16 1.8	+12.0	.....	
	6528	44.084	38.0	2.0					
	6553	26.903	23.0	17.8	31 41 54.9	+ 3 28.1	+ 5.1	.....	
	6571	33.607	25.8	14.6					
	6599	15.767	20.2	20.8	31 58 37.4	−13 5.3	+ 7.3	.....	
	6637	41.051	32.8	8.6					
	6667	38.150	23.4	18.0	31 53 35.5	− 8 4.9	+ 3.7	.....	31 45
	6690	22.537	24.0	17.6					

*Read 18.067.

†21.2 26.8 seems the correct level reading.

Observations and computations for latitude of Fort Bliss, Tex.—Continued.

Date.	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level.		Half sum of declination.	Corrections.			Latitude.
			N.	S.		Micr. and refr.	Level.	Merid.	
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		° ′ ″
ust 30, 1878	6709	16.707	23.2	18.0	31 58 15.3	−12 45.0	+ 3.6	.....	31 45 33.9
	6731	41.338	24.0	17.6					
	6748	19.363	13.4	28.2	31 37 17.2	+ 8 9.6	+ 4.0	.....	30.8
	6802	35.127	35.0	7.4					
	6833	33.096	20.8	22.0	31 39 27.2	+ 6 2.4	+ 0.9	.....	30.5
	6847	21.427	23.2	19.2					
	*6893	14.673	20.0	22.4	31 34 8.1	+11 17.5	+ 5.0	.....	30.6
	6976	16.485	30.0	11.6					
	6979	34.464	9.0	33.4	31 39 44.7	+ 5 53.8	− 5.9	.....	32.6
	7008	23.072	23.8	18.4					
	7062	19.178	18.6	24.0	31 36 12.4	+ 9 14.3	+ 3.0	.....	29.7
	7091	9.280	17.8	25.0					
	7107	34.910	29.8	13.4					
	7121	39.675	29.2	13.8					
	7160	†39.992	29.0	13.6					
	7173	12.723	29.4	13.2					
	7213	26.964	21.0	22.8	31 49 25.6	− 3 55.0	+ 2.4	.....	33.0
	7256	34.530	27.0	17.6					
	.....	29.419	32.0	12.6	31 43 52.9	+ 1 35.6	+ 2.4	.....	30.9
	7301	‡30.774	16.8	27.8					
	7345	29.220	16.0	28.6					
	7368	6.371	27.6	18.0	32 3 41.7	−18 9.9	+ 9.4	.....	41.2
	7399	41.461	33.0	12.4					
	7555	15.972	15.8	29.8	31 49 20.5	− 3 49.9	− 0.6	.....	30.0
	7561	23.374	29.0	16.8					
	7688	19.093	19.0	26.6	31 33 58.1	+11 29.8	+ 3.1	.....	31.0
	7700	41.302	31.0	13.4					
	7723	38.558	18.2	27.4	31 36 16.8	+ 9 11.8	+ 2.0	.....	30.6
	7749	20.791	30.6	15.0					
	7796	18.772	21.6	24.0	31 36 36.8	+ 8 48.0	+ 5.4	.....	30.2
	7815	35.773	32.8	13.0					
	7932	6.080	25.8	20.2	32 3 26.8	−17 53.2	+ 9.8	.....	43.4
	7945	40.632	36.0	10.0					
	7958	31.159	27.6	18.4	31 50 57.8	− 5 23.6	+ 1.0	.....	35.2
	7984	20.740	20.0	26.0					
	7995	19.168	19.0	27.2	31 41 21.6	+ 4 6.9	+ 4.3	.....	32.8
	8034	26.526	40.4	6.4					
	8039	§44.247	11.2	35.2					
	8082	39.013	9.2	37.8					
	8128	5.160	19.2	27.6	32 4 38.6	−19 5.7	− 0.5	.....	32.4
	8160	42.048	26.8	20.0					
	8177	‖46.160	16.0	30.0	31 49 20.8	− 3 47.1	+ 0.4	.....	? 34.1
	8188	40.081	31.0	15.0					
	8268	34.527	30.2	15.8					
	8310	43.543	27.0	20.0	31 30 36.0	+14 51.4	+ 3.5	.....	30.9
	8331	14.843	25.8	21.4					
ember 1, 1878 ..	6203	39.107	32.0	25.8	31 58 7.0	−12 33.1	− 0.2	.....	33.7
	6231	9.188	26.4	31.4					
	6251	20.534	24.4	33.2					
	6268	28.208	18.0	40.2	31 37 0.8	+ 8 39.2	− 6.3	.....	33.7
	6300	11.491	29.8	28.0					
	6463	20.643	21.2	8.0	31 38 45.1	+ 6 40.1	+ 6.4	.....	31 45 31.6
	6460	33.525	18.6	11.2					

*Micr. diff. 20′. in error. †40′.992. ‡35′.774. §45′.247. ‖44′.616. ?

Observations and computations for latitude of Fort Bliss, Tex.—Continued.

Date.	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level. N.	Level. S.	Half sum of declination.	Corrections. Micr. and refr.	Corrections. Level.	Corrections. Merid.	Latitude.
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		° ′ ″
September 1, 1878 ..	6476	25.253	19.4	10.4	31 48 32.5	− 3 3.3	+ 4.7	.....	31 45 33.9[illegible]
	6487	31.154	18.0	11.8					
	.....	40.637	12.0	17.8	32 1 33.8	−15 53.4	− 5.1	.....	35.[illegible]
	6528	9.943	9.8	20.6					
	6553	26.901	*10.0	11.0	31 41 55.2	+ 3 29.8	+ 4.5	.....	28.5
	6571	20.145	18.0	12.4					
	6599	40.473	25.4	5.8	31 58 37.7	−13 19.3	+14.0	.....	32.4
	6637	14.739	28.4	3.0					
	6667	17.772	21.4	10.0	31 53 35.8	− 8 8.5	+ 5.5	.....	32.6
	6690	33.500	19.0	12.6					
	6709	†18.087	28.0	3.6	31 58 15.6	−12 55.2	+ 7.0	.....	27.4
	6731	13.128	15.0	16.8					
September 2, 1878 ..	.....	‡25.092	25.4	17.0	31 43 53.6	+ 1 27.6	+10.5	.....	31.7
	7301	32.16[illegible]	35.0	6.8					
	7345	25.658	32.0	9.2					
	7474	11.832	29.0	13.0	31 29 27.6	+15 50.8	+ 9.4	.....	27.8
	7521	42.444	28.4	14.2					
	7555	21.892	16.2	26.6	31 49 21.2	− 3 39.7	− 8.4	.....	33.1
	7561	28.964	13.0	29.8					
	.....	24.355	25.6	17.8	31 43 21.6	+ 2 7.4	+ 0.4	.....	29.4
	7627	28.456	16.0	22.4					
	7641	16.064	23.8	19.8	31 54 6.5	− 8 35.2	+ 2.0	.....	33.3
	7676	32.651	23.0	20.6					
	§7688	26.112	23.6	18.8	31 33 58.8	+11 34.6	− 1.7	.....	31.7
	7700	38.474	16.8	27.0					
	7723	34.603	18.2	25.2	31 36 17.4	+ 9 15.2	− 3.1	.....	29.5
	7749	16.729	20.4	23.4					
	‖7796	26.702	23.4	20.6	31 36 37.5	+ 8 54.2	− 2.9	.....	28.8
	7815	33.901	16.0	28.0					
	7855	20.295	12.0	32.0	31 47 16.0	− 1 43.7	− 0.8	.....	31.5
	7912	23.633	30.8	13.4					
	7932	40.050	18.2	26.4	32 3 27.6	−17 54.2	− 6.7	.....	26.7
	7945	5.465	15.6	29.0					
	7958	22.471	24.4	20.4	31 50 58.6	− 5 21.3	+ 0.5	.....	37.8
	7984	32.815	21.4	23.8					
	7995	35.549	28.4	16.6	31 41 22.4	+ 4 10.6	− 2.6	.....	30.4
	8034	28.300	8.0	37.6					
	8059	9.430	35.0	10.0					
	8082	15.718	36.2	9.4					
	8128	44.621	26.0	19.8	32 4 39.3	−19 3.1	+ 6.4	.....	42.6
	8160	7.818	30.2	15.8					
	8177	4.008	16.6	29.2	31 38 12.1	+ 7 19.6	− 2.3	.....	29.4
	8188	8.590	26.6	19.4					
	8233	47.043	16.2	29.6					
	8268	14.156	25.0	20.8					
	¶8310	9.909	35.0	11.8	31 30 36.7	+13 51.8	.....	.....	.....
	8331	36.688	39.6	36.4					
September 4, 1878 ..	6348	26.153	20.4	16.0	31 46 12.2	− 0 26.5	− 8.4	.....	[37.3]
	.....	25.301	2.6	34.0					
	(**)	22.712	18.8	18.0	31 46 41.2	− 1 4.8	− 2.5	.....	33.9
	6387	25.797	13.6	22.4					
	.....	41.415	24.4	12.2	32 1 7.7	−15 38.8	− 0.3	.....	31 45 28.6
	6427	11.189	11.6	24.8					

* Should read 20.0 11.0. † 38ʳ.087. ‡ 26ʳ.092. § Diff. 22ʳ.362, not 12ʳ.362. ‖ Diff. 17ʳ.199, not 7ʳ.199.
¶ Level unintelligible. ** Diff. 2ʳ.085 instead of 3ʳ.085.

Observations and computations for latitude of Fort Bliss, Tex.—Continued.

Date.	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level.		Half sum of declination.	Corrections.			Latitude.
			N.	S.		Micr. and refr.	Level.	Merid.	
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		° ′ ″
ember 4, 1878 ..	6463	30.863	18.8	18.4	31 38 45.5	+ 6 50.6	− 2.3	.....	31 45 33.8
	6460	17.642	14.0	21.8					
	6476	27.337	4.4	32.6	31 48 32.8	− 3 6.0	− 2.2	.....	24.6
	6487	21.347	29.0	8.0					
	.....	9.135	15.8	21.6	32 1 34.2	−15 57.7	+ 2.7	.....	39.2
	6528	39.969	25.8	11.4					
	6553	23.695	20.4	16.6	31 41 55.6	+ 3 36.1	− 5.5	.....	26.2
	6571	30.653	7.8	29.4					
	6589	11.453	15.8	21.8	31 58 38.1	−13 7.2	+ 1.7	.....	32.6
	6637	36.800	24.4	13.0					
	*6667	30.961	30.0	7.2	31 53 36.3	− 8 4.5	− 4.9	.....	26.9
	6690	19.362	−0.6	38.0					
	†6709	13.266	24.0	13.6	31 58 16.1	−12 43.6	− 2.2	.....	30.3
	6731	27.852	10.0	27.4					
	‡6833	22.381	27.8	9.8	31 39 28.0	+ 6 5.7	+22.4	.....	[†56.1]
	6847	24.155	48.2	—6.					
	7091	41.082	18.0	21.0	31 33 40.3	+11 53.8	− 2.8	.....	31.3
	7107	15.260	16.0	22.4					
	7121	10.460	16.0	22.0					
	7160	9.229	16.0	22.0					
	7173	37.460	16.2	21.6					
	7213	27.919	14.8	23.4	31 49 26.7	− 3 53.6	− 2.9	.....	30.2
	7256	20.398	19.2	20.0					
	.....	24.831	12.4	27.0	31 43 54.0	+ 1 38.3	+ 1.6	.....	33.9
	7301	18.375	29.6	10.0					
	7345	24.956	29.4	9.8					
	7410	25.488	14.0	24.8	31 33 2.1	+12 29.8	− 3.0	.....	28.9
	7474	39.246	11.4	27.6					
	7521	8.225	21.4	17.6					
	7555	29.016	15.4	22.6	31 49 21.6	− 3 46.1	− 4.7	.....	30.8
	7561	21.736	15.6	23.4					
	.....	24.953	25.6	13.4	31 43 22.2	+ 2 10.4	+ 4.7	.....	37.3
	7627	20.754	20.8	18.0					
	7641	33.872	14.4	24.8	31 54 7.0	− 8 38.6	− 3.3	.....	30.1
	7676	17.336	19.4	19.6					
	7688	35.717	9.2	29.8	31 33 59.2	+11 38.3	− 5.8	.....	31.7
	7700	13.236	20.6	18.8					
	7723	16.235	18.0	21.0	31 36 17.8	+ 9 15.9	− 5.3	.....	28.4
	7749	34.132	12.6	26.8					
	7796	35.115	12.0	27.4	31 36 38.0	+ 8 51.5	+ 2.0	.....	31.5
	7815	18.003	30.8	9.0					
	7855	29.502	34.0	5.6	31 47 16.5	− 1 53.9	+10.6	.....	33.2
	.....	25.834	22.6	16.8					
	7932	10.532	16.8	23.2	32 3 28.1	−17 56.8	+ 1.0	.....	32.3
	7945	45.202	24.6	15.0					
	7958	29.465	18.6	21.0	31 50 59.1	− 5 22.2	− 1.2	.....	35.7
	7984	19.093	19.2	20.6					
	7995	15.634	31.0	8.8	31 41 22.9	+ 4 13.9	− 6.4	.....	30.4
	§8034	22.933	54.0	34.4					
	8059	41.967	21.4	18.6					
	8082	35.723	21.6	18.6					
	8128	6.377	14.0	26.2	32 4 39.8	−19 7.7	+ 2.7	.....	31 45 34.8
	8160	43.329	30.4	9.6					

Diff. 15ʳ.599. †Diff. 24ʳ.586. ‡Diff. 11ʳ.774.† §Level should read, 5.4 34.4.

Observations and computations for latitude of Fort Bliss, Tex.—Continued.

Date.	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level. N.	Level. S.	Half sum of declination.	Corrections. Micr. and refr.	Corrections. Level.	Corrections. Merid.	Latitude.
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		° ′ ″
September 4, 1878 ..	8177	46.881	23.2	17.0	31 38 12.5	+ 7 19.2	− 1.1	.....	31 45 30.6
	8188	42.248	48.0	22.2					
	8233	3.812	21.4	19.2					
	8268	36.727	15.0	26.0					
	*8310	20.415	17.4	23.8	31 30 37.1	+14 53.8	− 2.4	.....	31 45 28.5
	8331	11.638	19.6	21.0					

*Diff. 28ʳ.777.

Discussion of latitude—Fort Bliss.

No. of combinations.	No. of observations.	No. of stars.	Latitude.	Correction to micrometer.	Date rejected.	No. of combinations.	No. of observations.	No. of stars.	Latitude.	Correction to micrometer.	Date rejected.
			° ′ ″	″					° ′ ″	″	
1....	1	2	31 45 31.2	−0.60		20...	5	7	31 45 31.40	+0.57	
2....	3	3	33.70	−0.88		21...	4	2	30.48	−0.28	
3....	3	2	30.87	+0.60		22 ..	1	3	29.8	+0.43	
4....	3	2	[39.50]	−0.04		23...	6	3	31.07	+0.09	
5....	3	2	33.43	−0.08		24...	1	2	33.3	−1.27	Aug. 30.
6....	2	2	30.20	−1.11	Aug. 29	25...	4	3	27.40	+1.00	
7....	3	2	32.30	+0.48		26...	6	2	30.72	−0.26	
8....	3	2	28.37	−0.21		27...	4	2	31.37	+0.15	
9....	3	2	35.47	−1.12	Aug. 30	28...	5	2	32.00	−0.60	
10....	4	2	28.30	+0.24		29...	3	2	31.47	+0.81	
11....	5	2	31.42	−0.92		30...	5	2	29.32	+0.65	
12....	6	2	32.52	−0.57		31...	4	2	29.62	+0.62	Aug. 24.
13....	3	2	30.53	−0.90		32...	3	2	31.37	−0.13	
14....	2	2	29.50	+0.07		33 ..	2	2	29.50	−1.25	Aug. 30.
15....	1	2	30.8	+0.57		34 ..	6	2	33.83	−0.38	
16....	(*)	(*)	.....	.....		35...	6	4	31.93	+0.22	
17....	3	2	30.17	+0.41	Sept. 4	36...	4	2	32.80	−1.34	Sept. 2.
18....	4	2	30.98	+0.80		37...	5	4	31.06	+0.20	
19....	2	2	32.30	+0.34		38...	5	2	30.78	+1.04	

Pair 4; place of star [1] uncertain. * Not observed.

Final latitude, 31° 45′ 31″.14 ± 0″.17.

NOTE.—The bell-tower of the cathedral in El Paso, Mexico, and the boundary monument on the righ bank of the Rio Grande, five miles above El Paso on the parallel of 31° 47′, were connected with the Fort Bliss astronomical monument by triangulation.

The same points were located by the Mexican Boundary Commission in 1852 and 1855.

Their longitudes were derived from that of the observatory at Frontera, determined by Maj. W. H. Emory from observations of moon culminations on 38 nights during 4 lunations; and from that of the observatory at San Elceario, determined by Lieut. W. F. Smith from similar observations on 32 nights during 5 lunations; each corrected by half the difference (0ˢ.645) between the astronomical difference (1ᵐ 8ˢ.59) and the assumed absolute difference of longitude (1ᵐ 7ˢ.30), as determined by 56 signal flashes of gunpowder simultaneously observed at the two places during 4 nights, thus:

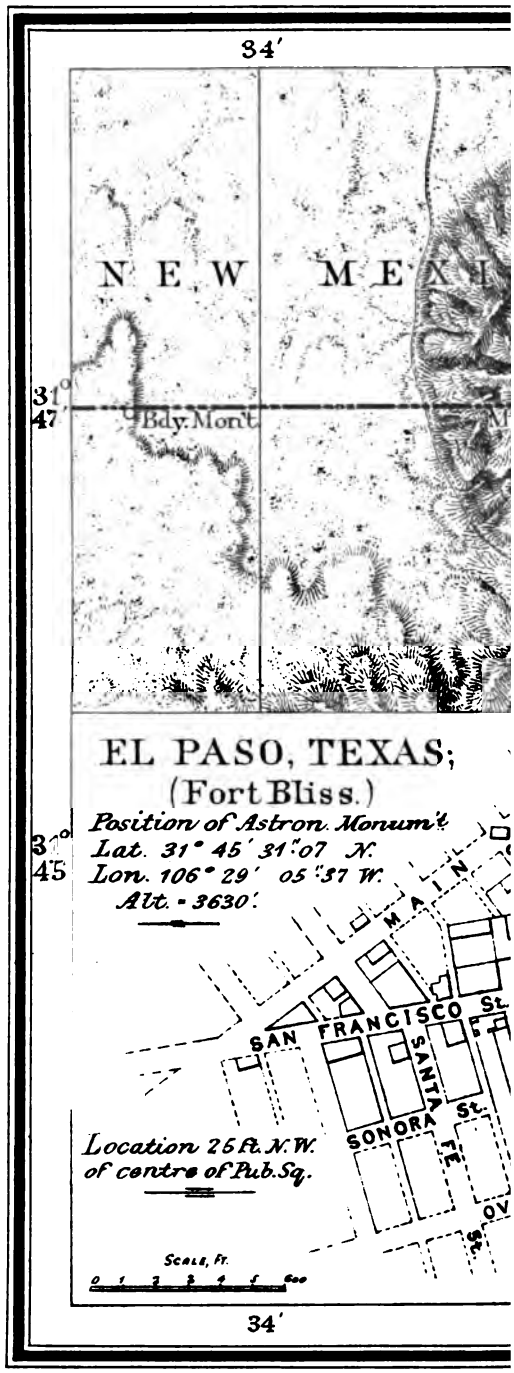
Station.	Astronomical determination. h.	m.	s.	Correction due to flashes. s.	Final value. h.	m.	s.	In arc. °	′	″
Frontera (observatory)	7	06	13.02	− 00.65	= 7	06	12.37	= 106	33	05.55
San Elceario (observatory).....	7	05	04.43	+ 00.64	= 7	05	05.07	= 106	16	16.05

Frontera is about 8 miles above and San Elceario 22 miles below El Paso.

The longitude of Sr. Salazar's observatory in El Paso, Mexico, was determined by Major Emory by 53 signal flashes during 4 nights to be 15ˢ.94 east of Frontera. Hence its longitude is 7ʰ 5ᵐ 56ˢ.43, or 106° 29′ 6″.45. Its latitude was determined by Señor Salazar, the principal Mexican engineer, to be 31° 44′ 15″.7 north.

The bell-tower of the cathedral is 500 feet (5″.79) east and 200 feet (1″.98) north of Salazar's observatory (Mexican boundary report, page 141). Hence its longitude is 106° 29′ 0″.66, and latitude 31° 44′ 17″.68.

The longitude of the initial point of the boundary on the parallel of 31° 47′, in the Rio Grande, was derived from Frontera by a trigonometric survey by J. H. Clark, American assistant surveyor, given 106° 31′ 26″.50 (page 190, vol. 1 of report). The monument on the right bank of the river is 2″.7 west of the initial point as derived from the values of the longitudes of these two points given in table E, page 244, of Mexican boundary report. The resulting longitude is 106° 31′ 29″.20. Its latitude, 31° 47′ 0″, depends on that of the astronomical station on the left bank of the river, determined by J. H. Clark by 108 observations on 22 pairs of stars, with the zenith telescope, to be 31° 46′ 51″.29.



SKETCH of EL PASO, TE

Comparison of the two determinations.

termination.	El Paso cathedral (bell-tower).						Boundary monument on right bank of river.					
	Latitude.			Longitude.			Latitude.			Longitude.		
	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
ry Commission.....	31	44	17.68	106	29	0.66	31	47	0.00	106	31	29.20
eographical survey eridian.....	31	44	14.85	106	28	59.24	31	46	58.28	106	31	33.49

sition of points see sketch herewith.

anying plate shows the positions of the astronomical station of 1878, s, Tex., of the initial astronomical station of the Mexican Boundary and also one of its derived positions at Frontera, as well as that of the ument on the west bank of the Rio Grande.

ICAL STATION AT FORT BAYARD, IN GRANT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

Geographical position.

108° 09′ 08″.77 west from Greenwich.
° 47′ 40″.35 north.
altitude of the observatory above sea-level (top of monument, which is ,097 feet.
ent is situated on the summit of a rounded hill of syenite rock just out- angle of the post at its western corner. It bears from the flag-staff in ound south 69° 24′ 0″, and is 636 feet distant from it, and the top of its 32 feet above the surface at the flag-staff and 6,094 feet above the level

ent is built of brick, 18 by 22 inches, on a solid rock foundation, a foot face and 29 inches high above the surface (exclusive of the thickness of

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY DETAILS.

l lies at the axis of an anticlinal valley at the backbone of the continent, fracture of the arch of an elevated fold and denudation by weathering ms 20 miles apart, on the east the Santa Rita Mountains, and on the o and Pinos Altos Mountains. At Bayard syenitic rock forms the hills, th eastward and westward newer and newer rocks come successively to Thus, towards the east, schists and gold-bearing slates (at Central City); l copper-bearing sandstones; limestone; quartzite and sandstone; gold- magnetite and hematite iron ores in massive beds; copper-bearing schists, nestone, and white marble at Santa Rita and Hanover copper mines; limestones (Georgetown); dikes, and superincumbent beds of volcanic rds the west there is a similar succession of rocks up to the gold-bearing Altos and the silver-bearing limestones at Silver City.
in-trough is diversified by a succession of rounded hills and rolling ridges ie of which have flowing water, except the large vale in which Fort ated, and a still larger one at the east, Hanover Valley. At some places iden into tables, and at others there are narrow rocky ridges and ravines. es at the foot of low, round syenite hills, at the head of a vale that opens id is drained by a rivulet that flows by Central City and in a few miles Brook.
d slopes are thinly covered by juniper, pine, and oak trees 20 to 40 feet and gnarled. There is good pasturage, especially in the long, winding e water drains. The landscape is sweet and restful; with the quiet, green rith wild flowers, and vistas of the mountains through the picturesquely ouped trees near and deep blue to the north, east, and west, and distant, d vanishing to the south beyond the hazy plain; the Burro Mountains the Pinos Altos to the northwest; the Black range to the north; Santa kneeling and supplicating at the foot of an inaccessible precipice, to the idas, grandly high and melting blue, to the southeast; and the Boca acheta Mountains, over the border in Mexico, far and faint and dreamy.

Fort Bayard, September 26, 1878; after signals.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B*b*.	A*a*.	C*c*.	T′.	A. R.	ΔT.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
o Cephei	E.	23 22 02.95	− 0.14	− 2.55	+ 0.49	23 22 00.75	23 13 41.74	− 8 19.01
τ Pegasi	E.	22 58.34	− 0.07	+ 0.32	+ 0.20	22 58.79	23 14 40.05	8 18.74
λ Draconis S. P	E.	32 24.06	+ 0.04	+ 4.91	− 0.54	32 28.47	23 24 09.86	8 18.61
λ Andromedæ	E.	39 58.97	− 0.09	− 0.56	+ 0.27	39 58.59	23 31 40.05	8 18.54
ι Piscium	E.	42 02.28	− 0.06	+ 0.81	+ 0.19	42 3 22	23 33 44.77	8 18.45
Groombr. 4163	W.	23 57 24.14	+ 0.05	− 4.03	− 0.66	23 57 19.50	23 49 00.51	8 18.99
α Andromedæ	W.	0 10 27.93	+ 0.02	+ 0.15	− 0.21	0 10 27.89	0 02 99.26	8 18.63
γ Pegasi	W.	15 19.70	+ 0.02	+ 0.56	− 0.19	15 20.09	0 07 01.51	8 18.58
δ B. Ursæ Minoris S. P	W.	21 18.04	− 0.33	+51.81	+ 6.54	22 16.06	0 13 50.71	8 25.35
12 Ceti	W.	32 11.08	+ 0.01	+ 1.05	− 0.19	32 11.95	0 23 53.07	8 18.88
π Andromedæ	W.	0 38 45.55	+ 0.02	− 0.01	− 0.22	0 38 45.34	0 30 26.44	− 8 18.90

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +1^s.8 \qquad c_0 = +0^s.25 \qquad \Delta T_0 = -8^m.18^s.70 \text{ for } 0^h.0.$

$$0 = -0.009 + 6.96\, d\Delta T + 1.27\, da - 2.09\, dc.$$
$$0 = +0.559 + 1.27\, d\Delta T + 7.43\, da - 0.44\, dc.$$
$$0 = +1.132 - 2.09\, d\Delta T - 0.44\, da + 18.42\, dc.$$

$d\Delta T = -0.004$	$\Delta T = -8\ 18.704$ (wt. = 6.52.)
$da = -0.078$	$a = +\ 1.722$ (wt. = 7.20.)
$d\ \ = -0.064$	$c = +\ 0.186$ (wt. = 17.79.)

Fort Bayard, September 27, 1878; before signals.

Name of stars.	Clamp.	T.	B*b*.	A*a*.	C*c*.	T′.	A. R.	Δ T.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
τ Cygni	W.	21 18 19.45	− 0.11	+ 0.01	− 0.37	21 18 18.98	21 09 58.50	− 8 20.48
1 Pegasi	W.	24 51.00	− 0.09	− 0.02	− 0.31	24 50.58	21 16 30.20	8 20.38
1 H. Draconis S. P.	W.	27 57.02	+ 0.27	− 0.56	+ 2.05	27 58.78	21 19 38.21	8 20.57
β Cephei	W.	35 28.49	− 0.21	+ 0.15	− 0.85	35 27.58	21 27 07.36	8 20.22
74 Cygni	W.	40 27.70	− 0.12	+ 0.01	− 0.38	40 27.21	21 32 06.90	8 20.31
ε Pegasi	E.	46 35.45	− 0.13	− 0.04	+ 0.29	46 35.57	21 38 15.48	8 20.09
π² Cygni	E.	50 40.59	− 0.21	+ 0.04	+ 0.44	50 40.86	21 42 20.49	8 20.37
16 Pegasi	E.	55 54.54	− 0.15	− 0.01	+ 0.32	55 54.70	21 47 34.33	8 20.37
79 Draconis	E.	21 59 43.43	− 0.37	+ 0.19	+ 1.00	21 59 44.25	21 51 23.75	8 20.50
α Aquarii	E.	22 07 55.31	− 0.12	− 0.05	+ 0.29	22 07 55.43	21 59 35.12	8 20.31

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = -0^s.20 \qquad c_0 = +0^s.25 \qquad \Delta T_0 = -8^m.20^s.35$ for $21^h.7$

$$0 = -0.202 + 7.06\, d\Delta T + 0.21\, da + 1.38\, dc.$$
$$0 = -0.883 + 0.21\, d\Delta T + 6.23\, da + 4.31\, dc.$$
$$0 = -1.258 + 1.38\, d\Delta T + 4.31\, da + 18.48\, dc.$$

s.	m. s.
$d\Delta T = +0.017$	$\Delta T = -8\ 20.333$ (wt. = 6.96.)
$da = +0.113$	$a = -\ 0.087$ (wt. = 5.22.)
$dc = +0.040$	$c = +\ 0.290$ (wt. = 15.29.)

Fort Bayard, September 27, 1878; after signals.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B b.	A a.	C c.	T'.	A. R.	Δ T.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
o Cephei	E.	23 22 2.02	— 0.27	+ 0.48	+ 0.71	23 22 2.94	23 13 41.73	— 8 21.21
τ Pegasi	E.	23 0.46	— 0.13	— 0.06	+ 0.30	23 0.57	23 14 40.05	8 20.52
λ Draconis, S. P	E.	32 32.33	+ 0.08	— 0.92	— 0.80	32 30.69	23 24 09.88	8 20.81
λ Andromedæ	E.	40 0.20	— 0.17	+ 0.13	+ 0.39	40 00.55	23 31 40.05	8 20.50
ι Piscium	E.	42 5.34	— 0.11	— 0.15	+ 0.28	42 05.36	23 33 44.78	8 20.58
Grombr. 4163	W.	23 57 21.97	— 0.32	+ 0.75	— 0.98	23 57 21.42	23 49 00.50	8 20.92
ω Piscium	W.	0 1 28.11	— 0.11	— 0.14	— 0.28	0 01 27.58	23 53 07.06	8 20.52
α Andromedæ	W.	10 30.17	— 0.13	— 0.03	— 0.31	10 29.70	0 02 09.26	8 20.44
γ Pegasi	W.	15 22.47	— 0.12	— 0.10	— 0.28	15 21.97	0 07 01.52	8 20.45
δ B. Ursæ Minoris, S. P	W.	22 11.09	+ 2.16	— 9.69	+ 9.64	22 13.20	0 13 50.70	8 22.50
δ B. Ursæ Minoris, S. P	E.	0 22 33.12	+ 2.83	— 9.69	— 9.64	0 22 16.62	0 13 50.70	— 8 25.92

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = -0^s.2$ $c_0 = +0^s.25$ $\Delta T_0 = -8^m\ 20^s.50$ for $0^h.0$

s.

$0 = +0.706 + 6.87\ d\Delta T + 1.14\ da - 1.21\ dc$

$0 = +1.372 + 1.14\ d\Delta T + 9.99\ da - 2.89\ dc$

$0 = -0.971 - 1.21\ d\Delta T - 2.89\ da + 22.15\ dc$

s.	m. s.
$d\Delta T = -0.079$	$\Delta T = -8\ 20.579$ (wt. = 6.70)
$da = -0.122$	$a = -\ 0.322$ (wt. = 9.47)
$dc = +0.024$	$c = +\ 0.274$ (wt. = 21.20)

Fort Hayard, September 26, 1878; before signals.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B*b*.	A*a*.	C*c*.	T′.	A. R.	Δ T.
		h. *m.* *s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*h.* *m.* *s.*	*h.* *m.* *s.*	*m.* *s.*
Gr. 3241	W.	20 38 55.37	— 0.09	— 4.13	— 0.72	20 38 50.43	20 30 32.65	— 8 17.78
α Delphini	W.	43 19.11	— 0.04	+ 0.62	— 0.23	43 19.46	20 34 01.69	8 17.77
α Cygni	W.	45 38.26	— 0.05	— 0.59	— 0.31	45 37.31	20 37 19.18	8 18.13
τ Cygni	W.	49 38.33	— 0.04	— 0.03	— 0.27	49 37.99	20 41 19.62	8 18.37
μ Aquarii	W.	20 54 25.53	— 0.03	+ 1.36	— 0.23	20 54 26.63	20 46 08.40	8 18.23
Brdl. 2749	W.	21 01 33.94	— 0.14	— 8.54	— 1.29	21 01 23.97	20 53 04.53	8 19.44
61 Cygni	E.	09 47.53	— 0.04	— 0.24	+ 0.28	09 47.53	21 01 29.08	8 18.45
ζ Cygni	E.	16 06.08	— 0.04	+ 0.12	+ 0.26	16 06.42	21 07 47.98	8 18.44
τ Cygni	E.	18 16.80	— 0.04	— 0.21	+ 0.28	18 16.83	21 09 58.51	8 18.32
α Cephei	E.	24 02.75	— 0.06	— 2.09	+ 0.47	24 01.07	21 15 42.69	8 18.38
1 H. Draconis	E.	21 27 46.25	+ 0.10	+ 12.81	— 1.57	21 27 57.59	21 19 38.08	— 8 19.51

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +1^s.8 \quad c_0 = +0^s.25 \quad \Delta T_0 = -8^m\ 18^s.25$ for $21^h.0$

$$
\begin{aligned}
0 &= +0.389 + 7.13\, d\Delta T - 0.40\, da - 1.40\, dc. \\
0 &= -1.469 - 0.40\, d\Delta T + 7.14\, da - 1.22\, dc. \\
0 &= +0.757 - 1.40\, d\Delta T - 1.22\, da + 20.87\, dc.
\end{aligned}
$$

		m. *s.*	
$d\Delta T = -0.048$	$\Delta T = -8$	18.298	(wt. = 7.02)
$da = +0.198$	$a = +$	1.998	(wt. = 7.04
$dc = -0.028$	$c = +$	0.222	(wt. = 20.36)

Fort Bayard, September 30, 1878; after signals.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B b.	A a.	C c.	T′.	A. R.	Δ T.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
α Andromedæ	W.	0 10 33.47	+ 0.03	0.00	− 0.13	0 10 33.37	0 02 09.28	− 8 24.09
4 H. Draconis, s. p.	W.	14 50.51	− 0.04	+ 0.17	+ 0.57	14 51.21	0 06 26.62	8 24.59
ι Ceti	W.	21 41.60	+ 0.02	+ 0.03	− 0.12	21 41.53	0 13 17.08	8 24.45
12 Ceti	W.	32 17.55	+ 0.02	+ 0.02	− 0.12	32 17.47	0 23 53.10	8 24.37
π Andromedæ	W.	38 51.08	+ 0.03	0.00	− 0.14	38 50.97	0 30 26.47	8 24.50
21 Cassiopeiæ	W.	46 09.44	+ 0.06	− 0.09	− 0.43	46 8.98	0 37 44.25	8 24.73
δ Piscium	E.	50 49.81	+ 0.02	+ 0.02	+ 0.12	50 49.97	0 42 25.52	8 24.45
μ Andromedæ	E.	0 58 28.02	+ 0.03	0.00	+ 0.15	0 58 28.20	0 50 03.76	8 24.44
ϵ Piscium	E.	1 05 05.32	+ 0.02	+ 0.02	+ 0.12	1 05 5.48	0 56 41.05	8 24.43
β Andromedæ	E.	11 23.07	+ 0.03	0.00	+ 0.14	11 23.24	1 02 58.87	8 24.37
Polaris	E.	1 23 19.56	+ 0.50	− 1.35	+ 4.95	1 23 23.66	1 14 59.94	− 8 23.72

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = 0$ $c_0 = +0^s.25$ $\Delta T_0 = -8^m.24^s.40$ for $0^h.7$

$$0 = -0.015 + 7.93\, d\Delta T + 2.11\, da + 0.08\, dc$$
$$0 = -0.112 + 2.11\, d\Delta T + 9.04\, da + 1.63\, dc$$
$$0 = +2.734 + 0.08\, d\Delta T + 1.63\, da + 20.82\, dc$$

	s.	m. s.	
$d\Delta T =$	− 0.007	$\Delta T =$	− 8 24.407 (wt. = 7.44)
$da =$	+ 0.038	$a =$	+ 0.038 (wt. = 8.35)
$dc =$	− 0.134	$c =$	+ 0.116 (wt. = 20.51)

Fort Bayard, October 1, 1878; before signals.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B*b*.	A*a*.	C*c*.	T'.	A. R.	Δ T.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
τ Cygni	E.	21 18 24.67	− 0.25	0.00	+ 0.34	21 18 24.76	21 00 58.43	− 8 26.33
7 Pegasi	E.	24 55.89	− 0 20	0.00	+ 0.29	24 55.98	21 16 30.15	8 25.83
1 H. Draconis, a. p	E.	28 06.82	+ 0.59	− 0.09	− 1.93	28 05.39	21 19 38.75	8 26.64
β Cephei	E.	35 32.71	− 0.46	+ 0.03	+ 0.80	35 33.08	21 27 07.18	8 25.90
74 Cygni	E.	40 32.73	− 0.25	0.00	+ 0.36	40 32.84	21 32 06.83	8 26.01
ε Pegasi	W.	46 41.58	− 0.15	− 0.01	− 0.28	46 41.14	21 38 15.44	8 25.70
π² Cygni	W.	50 47.20	− 0.24	+ 0.01	− 0.41	50 46.56	21 42 20.42	8 26.14
16 Pegasi	W.	56 00.57	+ 0.18	0.00	− 0.30	56 00.09	21 47 34.29	8 25.80
79 Draconis	W.	21 59 50.97	− 0.43	+ 0.03	− 0.94	21 59 49.63	21 51 23.57	8 26.06
α Aquarii	W.	22 08 01.38	− 0.14	− 0.01	− 0.27	22 08 00.96	21 59 35.09	8 25.87
π Pegasi	W.	22 13 04.37	− 0.19	0.00	− 0.32	22 13 03.86	22 04 37.80	− 8 26.06

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = -0^s.20 \quad c_0 = +0^s.25 \quad \Delta T_0 = -8^m\ 26^s.00$ for $21^h.8$

$$0 = -0.232 + 7.95\, d\Delta T - 0.03\, da - 2.44\, dc$$
$$0 = -1.095 - 0.03\, d\Delta T + 6.60\, da - 4.00\, dc$$
$$0 = +0.342 - 2.44\, d\Delta T - 4.00\, da + 20.65\, dc$$

	s.		m. s.
$d\Delta T =$	+0.037	$\Delta T =$ −	8 25.963 (wt. = 7.62)
$da =$	+0.180	$a =$ −	0.020 (wt. = 5.80)
$dc =$	+0.023	$c =$ +	0.273 (wt. = 17.47)

Fort Bayard, October 1, 1878; *after signals.*

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B *b*.	A *a*.	C *c*.	T′.	A. R.	ΔT.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
ω Piscium	W.	0 01 33.43	— 0.11	— 0.10	— 0.32	0 01 32.90	23 53 07.07	— 8 25.83
α Andromedæ	W.	10 35.90	— 0.14	— 0.02	— 0.36	10 35.38	0 02 09.28	8 26.10
22 Andromedæ	W.	12 30.20	— 0.17	+ 0.07	— 0.45	12 29.65	0 04 03.50	8 26.15
γ Pegasi	W.	15 27.96	— 0.12	— 0.07	— 0.33	15 27.44	0 07 01.53	8 25.91
6 B. Ursæ Minoris, s. p	W.	22 09.81	+ 2.26	— 6.35	+ 11.11	22 16.83	0 13 50.66	8 26.17
12 Ceti	E.	32 19.04	— 0.11	— 0.18	+ 0.32	32 19.12	0 23 53.11	8 26.01
π Andromedæ	E.	38 52.25	— 0.16	0.00	+ 0.38	38 52.47	0 30 26.48	8 25.99
21 Cassiopeiæ	E.	46 08.94	— 0.37	+ 0.52	+ 1.17	46 10.26	0 37 44.26	8 26.00
δ Piscium	E.	50 51.52	— 0.12	— 0.09	+ 0.32	50 51.63	0 42 25.53	8 26.10
32 H. Camelop., s. p	E.	0 56 37.98	+ 0.59	— 1.82	— 3.06	0 56 33.69	0 48 07.45	— 8 26.24

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = -0^s.20 \qquad c_0 = +0^s.25 \qquad \Delta T_0 = -8^m\ 26^s.00$ for $0^h.5$

$$
\begin{aligned}
0 &= +0.120 + 6.94\, d\Delta T + 1.47\, da - 0.50\, dc \\
0 &= +0.248 + 1.47\, d\Delta T + 8.01\, da - 2.18\, dc \\
0 &= -1.285 - 0.50\, d\Delta T - 2.18\, da + 18.94\, dc
\end{aligned}
$$

s.		m. s.	
$d\Delta T = -0.010$	$\Delta T = -8$	26.010	(wt. = 6.67)
$da = -0.011$	$a =$	0.211	(wt. = 7.46)
$dc = +0.066$	$c = +$	0.316	(wt. = 18.34)

Fort Bayard, October 1, 1878; *before signals.*

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B b.	A a.	C c.	T'.	A. R.	Δ T.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
τ Cygni	E.	21 18 24.67	− 0.25	0.00	+ 0.34	21 18 24.76	21 09 58.43	− 8 26.33
7 Pegasi	E.	24 55.89	− 0 20	0.00	+ 0.29	24 55.98	21 16 30.15	8 25.83
1 H. Draconis, s. p	E.	28 06.82	+ 0.59	− 0.09	− 1.93	28 05.39	21 19 38.75	8 26.64
β Cephei	E.	35 32.71	− 0.46	+ 0.03	+ 0.80	35 33.08	21 27 07.18	8 25.90
74 Cygni	E.	40 32.73	− 0.25	0.00	+ 0.36	40 32.84	21 32 06.83	8 26.01
ε Pegasi	W.	46 41.58	− 0.15	− 0.01	− 0.28	46 41.14	21 38 15.44	8 25.70
π^3 Cygni	W.	50 47.20	− 0.24	+ 0.01	− 0.41	50 46.56	21 42 20.42	8 26.14
16 Pegasi	W.	56 00.57	− 0.18	0.00	− 0.30	56 00.09	21 47 34.29	8 25.80
79 Draconis	W.	21 59 50.97	− 0.43	+ 0.03	− 0.94	21 59 49.63	21 51 23.57	8 26.06
α Aquarii	W.	22 08 01.38	− 0.14	− 0.01	− 0.27	22 08 00.96	21 59 35.09	8 25.87
π Pegasi	W.	22 13 04.37	− 0.19	0.00	− 0.32	22 13 03.86	22 04 37.80	− 8 26.06

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = -0^s.20 \quad c_0 = +0^s.25 \quad \Delta T_0 = -8^m\ 26^s.00$ for $21^h.6$

$$0 = -0.232 + 7.95\, d\Delta T - 0.03\, da - 2.44\, dc$$
$$0 = -1.095 - 0.03\, d\Delta T + 6.60\, da - 4.00\, dc$$
$$0 = +0.342 - 2.44\, d\Delta T - 4.00\, da + 20.65\, dc$$

	s.	m. s.	
$d\Delta T =$	+ 0.037	$\Delta T =$ − 8	25.963 (wt. = 7.62)
$da =$	+ 0.180	$a =$ −	0.020 (wt. = 5.80)
$dc =$	+ 0.023	$c =$ +	0.273 (wt. = 17.47)

Fort Bayard, October 3, 1878; after signals.

Name of star,	Clamp,	T.	B*b*.	A*a*.	C*c*.	T′.	A. R.	ΔT.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
λ Draconis, s. p	W.	23 32 38.65	−0.02	−0.49	+ 1.15	23 32 39.29	23 24 10.03	− 8 29.26
λ Andromedæ	W.	40 09.72	+0.04	+0.06	− 0.57	40 09.25	23 31 40.04	8 29.21
ι Piscium	W.	42 14.38	+0.03	−0.08	− 0.40	42 13.93	23 33 44.78	8 29.15
γ Cephei	W.	42 57.43	+0.10	+0.53	− 1.75	42 56.31	23 34 27.08	8 29.23
Groom, 4163	W.	23 57 30.75	+0.09	+0.40	− 1.41	23 57 29.83	23 49 00.47	8 29.36
ω Piscium	W.	0 01 36.68	+0.03	−0.08	− 0.40	0 01 36.23	23 53 07.08	8 29.15
α Andromedæ	E.	10 38.21	−0.15	−0.01	+ 0.45	10 38.50	0 02 09.29	8 29.21
22 Andromedæ	E.	12 32.41	−0.19	+0.05	+ 0.56	12 32.83	0 04 03.51	8 29.32
γ Pegasi	E.	15 30.52	−0.13	−0.06	+ 0.41	15 30.74	0 07 01.54	8 29.20
6 B. Ursæ Minoris, s. p	E.	22 37.99	+2.44	−5.14	−13.86	22 21.43	0 13 50.86	8 30.57
12 Ceti	E.	32 22.24	−0.11	−0.10	+ 0.40	32 22.43	0 23 53.12	8 29.31
π Andromedæ	E.	0 38 55.35	−0.16	0.00	+ 0.47	0 38 55.66	0 30 26.49	− 8 29.17

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = -0^s.20 \quad c_0 = +0^s.25 \quad \Delta T_0 = -8^m\ 29^s.20$ for $0^h.0$

$$0 = -0.044 + 8.35\, d\Delta T + 1.42\, da + 1.32\, dc$$
$$0 = -0.917 + 1.42\, d\Delta T + 9.63\, da + 4.68\, dc$$
$$0 = -3.457 + 1.32\, d\Delta T + 4.68\, da + 23.30\, dc$$

$d\Delta T = -0.022$	$\Delta T = -8\ 29.222$ (wt. = 8.12)
$da = +0.029$	$a = -0.171$ (wt. = 8.54)
$dc = +0.144$	$c = +0.394$ (wt. = 20.98)

Name of Star.	Clamp.	T.	BD.	Ac.	Co.	T'.			
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. l.	m. l.
50 Draconis	E.	18 52 50.79	+0.16	−0.30	+0.94	18 52 51.59	18 50 16.61	−2 34.98
γ Lyræ	E.	18 56 59.80	+0.06	+0.02	+0.28	18 57 00.16	18 54 25.23	2 34.93
ζ Aquilæ	E.	19 02 25.83	+0.03	+0.06	+0.25	19 02 26.17	18 59 51.11	2 35.06
ε Lyræ	E.	05 33.89	+0.02	+0.02	+0.30	05 34.23	19 02 59.26	2 34.97
19 Lyræ	E.	09 42.43	+0.01	+0.03	+0.28	09 42.75	19 07 07.78	2 34.97
δ Draconis	E.	15 06.30	−0.02	−0.16	+0.63	15 06.75	19 12 31.83	2 34.92
φ Cygni	W.	37 11.45	−0.09	+0.03	−0.28	37 11.11	19 34 36.12	2 34.99
28 Heis Cygni	W.	40 40.79	−0.09	+0.03	−0.28	40 40.45	19 38 05.53	2 34.92
δ Sagittæ	W.	44 35.21	−0.07	+0.06	−0.25	44 34.95	19 42 00.04	2 34.91
12 Vulpeculæ	W.	48 27.12	−0.08	+0.05	−0.26	48 26.83	19 45 51.80	2 35.03
ε Draconis	W.	51 11.49	−0.19	−0.19	−0.70	51 10.41	19 48 35.37	2 35.04
γ Sagittæ	W.	19 55 58.21	−0.07	+0.05	−0.25	19 55 57.94	19 53 22.99	−2 34.95

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +0^s.15 \quad c_0 = +0^s.25 \quad \Delta T_0 = -2^m\,34^s.98$ for $19^h.5$

$$0 = -0.078 + 9.50\,d\Delta T + 0.92\,da - 0.02\,dc$$
$$0 = +0.014 + 0.92\,d\Delta T + 3.22\,da - 2.39\,dc$$
$$0 = +0.177 - 0.02\,d\Delta T - 2.39\,da + 20.36\,dc$$

ΔT	$= +0.010$	ΔT	$= -2\ 34.97$ (wt. = 9.21)
da	$= -0.015$	a	$= +0.135$ (wt. = 2.85)
dc	$= -0.010$	c	$= +0.240$ (wt. = 18.54)

Ogden, September 26, 1878; after signals.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B*b*.	A*a*.	C*c*.	T′.	A. R.	ΔT.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
η Pegasi	W.	22 39 55.65	−0.02	+0.09	−0.25	22 39 55.47	22 37 20.94	−2 34.53
λ Pegasi	W.	43 18.06	−0.02	+0.14	−0.25	43 17.93	22 40 43.22	2 34.71
ι Cephei	W.	22 47 59.98	−0.04	−0.40	−0.53	22 47 59.01	22 45 24.33	2 34.68
β Pegasi	W.	23 00 30.41	−0.02	+0.11	−0.25	23 00 30.25	22 57 55.62	2 34.63
56 Pegasi	W.	03 49.19	−0.02	+0.12	−0.24	03 49.05	23 01 14.30	2 34.75
π Cephei	W.	23 06 42.34	−0.05	−0.84	−0.84	23 06 40.61	23 04 05.95	−2 34.66

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +0^s.40 \qquad c = +0^s.22 \qquad \Delta T_0 = -2^m\ 34^s.65$ for $22^h.8$

$$0 = +0.038 + 4.49\, d\Delta T + 0.12\, da$$
$$0 = \ \ 0.000 + 0.12\, d\Delta T + 1.86\, da$$

$d\Delta T = -0.008 \qquad \Delta T = -2\ 34.658$ (wt. = 4.48)
$da = +0.001 \qquad a = +\ \ 0.401$ (wt. = 1.86)

The value of *c* was obtained from other nights' work and the previous observations of this night; it clouded up after reversal.

Ogden, September 27, 1878; before signals.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	Bb.	Aa.	Cc.	T.′	A. R.	Δ T.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
ϕ Cygni	E.	19 37 09.49	+ 0.02	+ 0.06	+ 0.25	19 37 9.82	19 34 36.11	−2 33.71
28 Heis Cygni	E.	40 38.87	+ 0.02	+ 0.05	+ 0.25	40 39.19	19 38 05.51	2 33.68
δ Sagittæ	E.	44 33.28	+ 0.02	+ 0.11	+ 0.23	44 33.64	19 42 00.02	2 33.62
12 Vulpeculæ	E.	48 25.13	+ 0.02	+ 0.09	+ 0 23	48 25.47	19 45 51.78	2 33.69
ε Draconis	E.	51 08.51	+ 0.05	− 0.37	+ 0.63	51 08.82	19 48 35.31	2 33.51
γ Sagittæ	E.	19 55 56.34	+ 0.02	+ 0.10	+ 0.23	19 55 56.69	19 53 22.98	2 33.71
κ Cephei	W.	20 15 33.08	− 0.01	− 0.71	− 0.98	20 15 31.38	20 12 57.68	2 33.70
γ Cygni	W.	20 27.60	− 0.01	+ 0.01	− 0.28	20 27.32	20 17 53.73	2 33.59
40 Cygni	W.	25 39.61	− 0.01	+ 0.02	− 0.27	25 39.35	20 23 05.89	2 33.46
ε Delphini	W.	30 00.27	. 0.00	+ 0.13	− 0.22	30 00.18	20 27 26.47	2 33.71
73 Draconis	W.	35 41.94	− 0.01	− 0.54	− 0.81	35 40.58	20 33 06.70	2 33.88
Pl. XX. 283	W.	20 40 12.48	0.00	+ 0.03	− 0.26	20 40 12.25	20 37 38.54	−2 33.71

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_o = +0^s.25$ $c_o + 0^s.20$ $\Delta T_o = -2^m 33^s.65$ for $20^h.0$

$$0 = +0.168 + 9.19\, d\Delta T + 0.73\, da + 0.23\, dc$$
$$0 = -0.074 + 0.73\, d\Delta T + 8.87\, da + 3.48\, dc$$
$$0 = -0.354 + 0.23\, d\Delta T + 3.48\, da + 21.40\, dc$$

s.	m. s.
$d\Delta T = -0.019$	$\Delta T = -2\ 33.669$ (wt. = 9.05)
$da = +0.009$	$a = +\ 0.259$ (wt. = 3.49)
$dc = +0.015$	$c = +\ 0.215$ (wt. = 19.57)

Ogden, September 27, 1878; after signals.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B *b*.	A *a*.	C *c*.	T′.	A. R.	ΔT.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
226 Cephei B	W.	22 32 45.94	+ 0.18	− 0.57	− 0.70	22 32 44.85	22 30 11.48	− 2 33.37
μ Pegasi	W.	46 44.37	+ 0.06	+ 0.08	− 0.19	46 44.32	22 44 10.81	2 33.51
B. A. C. 7984	W.	51 08.83	+ 0.07	+ 0.01	− 0.23	51 08.68	22 48 34.95	2 33.73
Pi. XXII. 261	W.	22 54 40.21	+ 0.07	− 0.17	+ 0.01	22 54 40.12	22	
β Pegasi	W.	23 00 29.23	+ 0.06	+ 0.07	− 0.20	23 00 29.16	22 57 55.62	2 33.54
56 Pegasi	W.	03 47.74	+ 0.06	+ 0.08	− 0.19	03 47.69	23 01 14.30	2 33.39
π Cephei	E.	06 39.22	+ 0.14	− 0.53	+ 0.66	06 39.49	23 04 05.93	2 33.56
τ Pegasi	E.	17 13.24	+ 0.04	+ 0.09	+ 0.19	17 13.56	23 14 40.00	2 33.56
υ Pegasi	E.	21 54.76	+ 0.04	+ 0.09	+ 0.19	21 55.08	23 19 21.56	2 33.52
70 Pegasi	E.	25 36.54	+ 0.04	+ 0.13	+ 0.18	25 36.89	23 23 03.21	2 33.68
72 Pegasi	E.	23 30 31.31	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.20	23 30 31.61	23 27 58.22	− 2 33.39

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +0^s.25 \quad c_0 = +0^s.20 \quad \Delta T_0 = -2^m\,33^s.54$ for $23^h.0$

$$
\begin{aligned}
0 &= -0.037 + 8.01\, d\Delta T + 1.23\, da - 0.07\, dc \\
0 &= -0.001 + 1.23\, d\Delta T + 2.99\, da + 0.54\, dc \\
0 &= +0.436 - 0.07\, d\Delta T + 0.54\, da + 16.61\, dc
\end{aligned}
$$

	s.		m. s.
$d\Delta T =$	+ 0.004	$\Delta T =$	− 2 33.536 (wt. = 7.50)
$da =$	+ 0.003	$a =$	+ 0.253 (wt. = 2.78)
$dc =$	− 0.026	$c =$	+ 0.174 (wt. = 16.50)

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B b.	A a.	C c.	T′.	A′	′
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
28 Heis Cygni	W.	19 40 34.07	+ 0.02	+ 0.07	− 0.29	19 40 33.87	19 38 05.45	− 2 28.42
δ Sagittæ	W.	44 28.39	+ 0.02	+ 0.15	− 0.26	44 28.30	19 41 59.96	2 28.34
12 Vulpeculæ	W.	48 20.15	+ 0.02	+ 0.13	− 0.26	48 20.04	19 45 51.73	2 28.31
15 Vulpeculæ	W.	19 58 35.81	+ 0.02	+ 0.10	− 0.28	19 58 35.65	19 56 07.36	2 28.29
η Sagittæ	W.	20 02 16.38	+ 0.02	+ 0.15	− 0.26	20 02 16.29	19 59 47.89	2 28.40
κ Cephei	W.	15 28.15	+ 0.08	− 1.01	− 1.11	15 26.11	20 12 57.39	2 28.72
ε Delphini	E.	29 54.54	− 0.04	+ 0.19	+ 0.25	29 54.94	20 27 26.43	2 28.51
73 Draconis	E.	35 35.06	− 0.15	− 0.78	+ 0.91	35 35.04	20 33 06.52	2 28.52
ε Cygni	E.	43 47.62	− 0.06	+ 0.06	+ 0.29	43 47.91	20 41 19.54	2 28.37
Pl. XX., 358	E.	48 48.55	− 0.05	+ 0.10	+ 0.27	48 48.87		
32 Vulpeculæ	E.	51 53.07	− 0.05	+ 0.10	+ 0.27	51 53.39	20 49 24.85	2 28.54
Br. 2749	E.	20 55 32.09	− 0.22	− 1.37	+ 1.41	20 55 31.91	20 53 04.00	− 2 27.91

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +0^s.40 \quad c_0 = +0^s.25 \quad \Delta T_0 = -2^m\,28^s.42$ for $20^h.0$

$$
\begin{aligned}
0 &= -0.120 + 8.16\,d\Delta T + 1.03\,da - 1.29\,dc \\
0 &= +0.079 + 1.03\,d\Delta T + 4.79\,da - 2.90\,dc \\
0 &= +0.099 - 1.29\,d\Delta T - 2.90\,da + 20.49\,dc
\end{aligned}
$$

	s.		m. s.	
$d\Delta T$	$= +0.019$	ΔT	$= -2$	28.401 (wt. = 7.92)
da	$= -0.024$	a	$= +$	0.376 (wt. = 4.29)
dc	$= -0.007$	c	$= +$	0.243 (wt. = 18.66)

Ogden, September 30, 1878; after signals.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B*b*.	A*a*.	C*c*.	T'.	A. R.	Δ T.
		h. m. s.	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*h. m. s.*	*h. m. s.*	*m. s.*
72 Pegasi	E.	23 30 25.89	+ 0.03	+ 0.09	+ 0.26	23 30 26.27	23 27 58.22	− 2 28.05
γ Cephei	E.	23 36 55.19	+ 0.08	− 1.11	+ 0.97	23 36 55.13	23 34 26.99	2 28.14
α Andromedæ	E.	0 04 36.87	+ 0.02	+ 0.11	+ 0.25	0 04 37.25	00 02 09.24	2 28.01
γ Pegasi	E.	0 09 29.31	+ 0.02	+ 0.20	+ 0.23	0 09 29.76	00 07 01.52	− 2 28.24

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +0^s.37 \quad c = +0^s.22 \quad \Delta T_0 = -2^m\ 28^s.10$ for $0^h.0$

$$0 = -0.033 + 3.04\, d\Delta T + 0.41\, da \quad (s.)$$
$$0 = -0.095 + 0.41\, d\Delta T + 1.58\, da \quad (s.)$$

$d\Delta T = +0.003$ (*s.*) $\quad \Delta T = -2\ 28.097$ (*m. s.*)
$da = +0.059 \quad a = +\ 0.429$

The value of *c* was obtained by combining the value obtained before signals with the general mean for previous and following nights.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	Bb.	Aa.	Cc.	T'.	A. R.	
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
9 Cygni	E.	19 32 28.85	+ 0.06	+ 0.10	+ 0.25	19 32 29.26	19 30 02.59	— 2 26.67
ϕ Cygni	E.	37 02.30	+ 0.05	+ 0.09	+ 0.25	37 02.69	19 34 36.03	2 26.66
28 Heis Cygni	E.	40 31.76	+ 0.05	+ 0.08	+ 0.26	40 32.15	19 38 05.43	2 26.72
δ Sagittæ	E.	44 26.18	+ 0.03	+ 0.17	+ 0.23	44 26.61	19 41 59.95	2 26.66
ϵ Draconis	E.	19 51 01.52	+ 0.03	− 0.59	+ 0.64	19 51 01.60	19 48 35.06	2 26.54
ρ Aquilæ	W.	20 11 07.84	− 0.04	+ 0.19	− 0.23	20 11 07.76	20 08 41.09	2 26.67
κ Cephei	W.	15 26.33	− 0.17	− 1.13	− 1.00	15 24.03	20 12 57.29	2 26.74
39 Cygni	W.	21 28.99	− 0.05	+ 0.08	− 0.26	21 28.76	20 19 02.17	2 26.59
41 Cygni	W.	26 54.27	− 0.05	+ 0.09	− 0.25	26 54.06	20 24 27.60	2 26.46
ϵ Delphini	W.	29 53.19	− 0.04	+ 0.22	− 0.22	29 53.15	20 27 26.41	2 26.74
73 Draconis	W.	20 35 34.95	− 0.14	− 0.86	− 0.82	20 35 33.18	20 33 06.40	— 2 26.73

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +0^s.50 \qquad c_0 = +0^s.20 \qquad \Delta T_0 = -2^m\ 26^s.65$ for $20^h.0$

$$0 = +0.065 + 8.38\, d\Delta T + 0.85\, da - 0.61\, dc$$
$$0 = +0.277 + 0.85\, d\Delta T + 3.92\, da + 2.30\, dc$$
$$0 = -0.171 - 0.61\, d\Delta T + 2.30\, da + 19.76\, dc$$

	m.	
$d\Delta T = +0.002$	$\Delta T = -2$	26.648 (wt. = 8.13)
$da = -0.081$	$a = +$	0.419 (wt. = 3.55)
$dc = +0.018$	$c = +$	0.218 (wt. = 18.26)

Ogden, October 1, 1878; after signals.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B*b*.	A*a*.	C*c*.	T'.	A. R.	ΔT.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
τ Pegasi	W.	23 17 06.24	0.00	+ 0.19	— 0.14	23 17 06.29	23 14 40.03	— 2 26.26
ν Pegasi	W.	21 47.88	0.00	+ 0.20	— 0.14	21 47.94	23 19 21.56	2 26.38
72 Pegasi	W.	30 24.60	0.00	+ 0.12	— 0.15	30 24.57	23 27 58.22	2 26.35
153 Heis Pegasi	W.	32 58.12	0.00					
γ Cephei	W.	36 55.46	0.00	— 1.48	— 0.55	36 53.43	23 34 26.98	2 26.45
41 H. Cephei	E.	44 36.71	— 0.02	— 0.64	+ 0.32	44 36.37	23 42 10.96	2 26.31
ψ Pegasi	E.	54 02.82	— 0.01	+ 0.18	+ 0.14	54 03.13	23 51 36.85	2 26.28
85 Pegasi	E.	23 58 18.32	— 0.01	+ 0.16	+ 0.14	23 58 18.61	23 55 52.29	2 26.32
α Andromedæ	E.	0 04 35.36	— 0.01	+ 0.14	+ 0.14	0 04 35.63	0 02 09.25	2 26.38
γ Pegasi	E.	0 09 27.63	— 0.01	+ 0.27	+ 0.13	0 09 28.02	0 07 01.52	— 2 26.50

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +0^s.50 \quad c_0 = +0^s.20 \quad \Delta T_0 = -2^m.26^s.35$ for $23^h.7$

$$0 = +0.057 + 7.29\, d\Delta T + 1.15\, da + 1.31\, dc$$
$$0 = -0.078 + 1.15\, d\Delta T + 2.52\, da + 1.33\, dc$$
$$0 = +1.011 + 1.31\, d\Delta T + 1.33\, da + 14.68\, dc$$

	s.	m. s.	
$d\Delta T =$	−0.006	$\Delta T = -2$	26.356 (wt. = 6.73)
$da =$	+0.073	$a =$ +	0.573 (wt. = 2.25)
$c =$	−0.075	$c =$ +	0.125 (wt. = 13.91)

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B*b*.	A*a*.	C*c*.	T'.	A. R.	ΔT.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
9 Cygni	W.	19 32 25.20	− 0.02	+ 0.07	− 0.19	19 32 25.06	19 30 02.55	− 2 22.51
φ Cygni	W.	36 58.60	0.05	+ 0.07	− 0.19	36 58.43	19 34 35.99	2 22.44
28 Heis Cygni	W.	40 28.09	0.06	+ 0.06	− 0.20	40 27.89	19 38 05.38	2 22.51
δ Sagittæ	W.	44 22.40	0.05	+ 0.13	− 0.18	44 22.30	19 41 50.01	2 22.39
ε Draconis	W.	19 50 58.50	0.18	0.44	− 0.49	19 50 57.39	19 48 34.93	2 22.46
ρ Aquilæ	E.	20 11 03.27	0.06	+ 0.14	+ 0.17	20 11 03.52	20 08 41.05	2 22.47
κ Cephei	E.	15 19.79	0.22	0.84	+ 0.77	15 19.50	20 12 57.09	2 22.41
39 Cygni	E.	21 24.34	0.07	+ 0.06	+ 0.20	21 24.53	20 19 02.13	2 22.40
41 Cygni	E.	26 49.81	0.08	+ 0.07	+ 0.19	26 49.99	20 24 27.57	2 22.42
ε Delphini	E.	29 48.65	0.06	+ 0.16	+ 0.17	29 48.92	20 27 26.38	2 22.54
73 Draconis	E.	20 35 29.02	− 0.25	− 0.65	+ 0.63	20 35 28.75	20 33 06.25	− 2 22.50

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +0^s.40$ $c_0 = +0^s.20$ $\Delta T_0 = -2^m.22^s.46$ for $20^h.0$

$$0 = +0.099 + 8.38\, d\Delta T + 0.85\, da + 0.61\, dc$$
$$0 = +0.273 + 0.85\, d\Delta T + 3.94\, da - 2.20\, dc$$
$$0 = +0.430 + 0.61\, d\Delta T - 2.20\, da + 19.75\, dc$$

	s.		m. s.	
$d\Delta T =$	− 0.001	$\Delta T =$	− 2	22.461 (wt. = 8.13)
$da =$	− 0.087	$a =$	+	0.313 (wt. = 3.59)
$dc =$	− 0.032	$c =$	+	0.168 (wt. = 18.38)

Ogden, October 3, 1878; after signals.

Name of star.	Clamp.	T.	B b.	A a.	C c.	T′.	A. R.	ΔT.
		h. m. s.	s.	s.	s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.
ε Cephei	E.	22 47 46.62	+ 0.15	− 0.45	+ 0.45	22 47 46.77	22 45 24.21	− 2 22.56
β Pegasi	E.	23 00 17.42	+ 0.03	+ 0.12	+ 0.21	23 00 17.78	22 57 55.60	2 22.18
56 Pegasi	E.	03 36.14	+ 0.02	+ 0.14	+ 0.20	03 36.50	23 01 14.28	2 22.22
Pi. XXIII. 4	E.	07 05.10	0.00	+ 0.19	+ 0.19	07 05.48	23 04 43.08	2 22.40
o Cephei	E.	16 03.82	− 0.06	− 0.52	+ 0.48	16 03.72	23 13 41.66	2 22.06
72 Pegasi	W.	30 20.60	− 0.06	+ 0.10	− 0.22	30 20.42	23 27 58.21	2 22.21
γ Cephei	W.	36 51.38	− 0.14	− 1.17	− 0.82	36 49.25	23 34 26.94	2 22.31
78 Pegasi	W.	40 18.10	− 0.04	+ 0.11	− 0.21	40 17.96	23 37 55.57	2 22.39
79 Pegasi	W.	45 55.61	− 0.04	+ 0.12	− 0.21	45 55.48	23 43 33.26	2 22.22
φ Pegasi	W.	23 48 43.53	− 0.03	+ 0.18	− 0.20	23 48 43.48	23 46 21.15	2 22.33

NORMAL EQUATIONS.

$a_0 = +0^s.40 \qquad c_0 = +0^s.20 \qquad \Delta T_0 = -2^m\ 22^s.27$ for $23^h.5$

$$
\begin{aligned}
0 &= +0.104 + 7.74\ d\Delta T + 0.50\ da + 0.31\ dc \\
0 &= -0.154 + 0.59\ d\Delta T + 2.96\ da - 0.38\ dc \\
0 &= +0.265 + 0.31\ d\Delta T - 0.38\ da + 17.55\ dc
\end{aligned}
$$

	s.	m.	s.
$d\Delta T =$	−0.017	$\Delta T =$ −	2 22.287 (wt. = 7.61)
$da =$	+0.053	$a =$ +	0.453 (wt. = 2.91)
$dc =$	−0.014	$c =$ +	0.186 (wt. = 17.50)

FORM No. 12.

Signals sent from—	Recorded at—	Mean of signals sent and received.	Time corrections.	Corrected time.	Difference of longitude.	Double wave time.	Means.
		h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	m. s.		m. s.
September 26:							
Ogden	Fort Bayard	22 14 30.00	— 2 34.75	22 11 55.25			
		12 11 3.36	+10 16 15.29	22 27 18.65	15 23.40	0.70	15 23.050
Fort Bayard	Ogden	22 22 18.63	— 2 34.74	22 19 43.89			
		12 18 50.00	+10 16 16.59	22 35 06.59	15 22.70		
September 27:							
Ogden	Fort Bayard	22 7 30.00	— 2 33.56	22 4 56.44			
		12 0 4.32	+10 20 15.25	22 20 19.57	15 23.13	0.40	15 22.930
Fort Bayard	Ogden	22 14 7.04	— 2 33.56	22 11 33.48			
		12 6 40.00	+10 20 16.21	22 26 56.21	15 22.73		
September 30:							
Ogden	Fort Bayard	22 31 30.00	— 2 28.21	22 29 1.79			
		12 12 2.17	+10 32 23.04	22 44 25.21	15 23.42	0.51	15 23.165
Fort Bayard	Ogden	22 54 22.15	— 2 28.18	22 51 53.97			
		12 34 50.00	+10 32 26.88	23 7 16.88	15 22 91		
October 1:							
Ogden	Fort Bayard	22 56 35.00	— 2 26.42	22 54 8.58			
		12 33 3.39	+10 36 28.50	23 9 31.89	15 23.31	0.52	15 23.050
Fort Bayard	Ogden	23 2 43.16	— 2 26.42	23 0 16.74			
		12 39 10.00	+10 36 29.53	23 15 39.53	15 22.79		
October 3:							
Ogden	Fort Bayard	22 21 30.00	— 2 22.32	22 19 7.68			
		11 50 6.18	+10 44 24.95	22 34 31.13	15 23.45	0.71	15 23.095
Fort Bayard	Ogden	22 31 26.16	— 2 22.30	22 29 3.86			
		12 0 0.00	+10 44 26.60	22 44 26.60	15 22.74		

Final difference of longitude: $15^m.\ 23^s.058 \pm 0^s.025$, or $3°\ 50'\ 45''.87 \pm 0''.38$.

Subtracting this value from the longitude of Ogden as given in the quarto report, we find $108°\ 9'\ 8''.77$ for the longitude of Fort Bayard.

For the personal equation, see report on geographical position of Fort Bliss.

Mean place of stars for 1878.0 *used for the determination of latitude of Fort Bayard, N. Mex.*

	No. B. A. C.	Class.	R. A.	Declination.		No. B. A. C.	Class.	R. A.	Declination.
			h. m. s.	° ′ ″				h. m. s.	° ′ ″
.....	6626	A	19 15 22	49 20 37.6	.....	7681	C	21 58 1	44 3 45.0
.....	6642	B	19 18 53	16 42 5.2	.....	7705	B	22 1 6	44 25 17.8
.....	6647	B	19 19 16	16 43 10.7	.....	7712	A	22 2 7	21 6 34.9
.....	1)	C	19 21 57	14 2 14.1	.....	7723	A	22 4 3	5 35 53.6
.....	2)	C	19 23 45	14 20 47.2	.....	7759	B	22 8 0	60 9 22.0
.....	6697	A	19 26 38	51 28 13.4					
.....	6723	A	19 31 10	50 58 31.4	.....	7777	A	22 10 39	37 8 30.1
					.....	7798	A	22 15 41	27 42 59.3
.....	6748	B	19 35 57	54 41 15.8					
.....	6772	AA	19 40 28	10 19 1.9	.....	7814	A	22 19 3	14) 0 45 32.0
					.....	7837	B	22 23 10	64 30 37.3
.....	6783	B	19 41 57	12) 18 14 4.0					
.....	6799	C	19 43 53	47 36 24.6	.....	8)	B	22 34 03	18) 36 57 28.6
					.....	7914	A	22 36 2	28 40 16.2
.....	6833	AA	19 49 19	13) 6 6 11.6					
.....	6852	B	19 51 24	59 23 10.4	.....	7932	A	22 38 39	41 10 45.4
					.....	7958	A	22 44 7	23 57 28.0
.....	6867	C	19 53 36	58 31 14.8	.....	8023	A	22 56 19	41 40 14.0
.....	6893	A	19 58 11	14) 6 56 5.2					
					.....	8071	A	23 3 53	9 9 39.6
.....	6926	A	20 2 16	67 31 32.5	.....	8083	A	23 7 25	56 29 41.4
.....	6934	A	20 5 1	15) — 1 10 55.9					
					.....	8131	A	23 14 36	23 4 21.8
.....	6966	A	20 10 6	25 13 13.8	.....	8160	A	23 19 17	22 43 57.4
.....	6986	B	20 12 35	39 59 18.0	.....	8229	A	23 32 9	42 35 33.8
.....	6996	B	20 13 48	40 21 8.5					
.....	7022	A	20 17 51	39 52 1.3	.....	8243	A	23 35 49	19) 1 6 31.5
.....	3)	C	20 26 45	25 23 39.2	.....	9)	C	23 36 36	17) 63 50 20.2
.....	7146	A	20 33 25	15 24 38.8	.....	8300	A	23 46 24	10 16 7.4
.....	7149	AA	20 33 58	15 28 57.9	.....	8322	C	23 51 0	55 1 38.0
.....	7182	A	20 38 27	49 54 8.6	.....	8330	B	23 52 50	55 4 32.8
.....	7200	A	20 41 0	15 41 8.6					
					.....	8	B	0 2 45	17 32 1.5
.....	7220	A	20 42 48	61 21 54.8	.....	10)	C	0 5 36	47 28 22.2
.....	7255	A	20 49 34	16) 4 4 4.1					
					.....	58	A	0 11 57	36 6 31.4
.....	7275	A	20 52 49	21 51 18.1	.....	109	A	0 23 41	29 4 43.2
.....	7290	A	20 53 57	43 59 48.0					
.....	7333	A	21 0 30	43 26 30.3	.....	142	B	0 28 36	12 42 1.9
.....	7356	A	21 5 2	21 57 30.8	.....	153	A	0 30 11	53 13 30.6
.....	4)	C	21 11 47	17) 43 43 44.3					
.....	7402	A	21 13 54	43 25 59.1	.....	173	A	0 34 31	38 47 19.5
					.....	229	A	0 43 20	27 2 44.3
.....	7418	AA	21 16 27	19 17 0.0					
.....	5)	C	21 16 55	17) 46 12 37.9	.....	201	B	0 38 21	54 33 11.1
.....	7455	A	21 20 51	46 11 10.6	.....	11)	C	0 39 7	20) 54 38 16.0
.....	6)	C	21 23 26	46 1 49.8	.....	213	B	0 40 40	11 18 29.5
.....	7480	A	21 24 57	16 0 11.2					
.....	7)	C	21 25 7	45 53 31.2	.....	222	A	0 42 21	15) 6 55 14.2
					.....	244	C	0 47 46	58 18 41.3
.....	7544	A	21 35 24	42 43 13.6	.....	254	B	0 49 25	58 31 17.3
.....	7585	A	21 40 28	22 23 13.7	.....	288	A	0 56 37	13) 7 13 58.4
.....	7598	A	21 42 17	48 44 43.8	.....	334	AA	1 2 54	34 58 24.2
.....	7606	A	21 44 20	16 43 8.6	.....	345	B	1 4 23	30 46 31.0

1) Sd. 939.
2) Sd 946.
3) 43* Heis Vulpeculæ.
4) Groom. 3420.
5) Groom. 3438.
6) Sd. 1318.
7) Sd. 1323.
8) 28 Heis Lacertæ.
9) Groom. 4130 = Dm. 63° 2038 C. S.
10) Groom. 9 = Sd. 1735.
11) Groom. 137 = Pi. 0.168.
12) This star's declination has been corrected by — 0.″8 by the German Society's new catalogue depending upon newer observations; it will now be classed A.
13) Declination from mean of G. and B.
14) Declination from B.
15) Declination from G.
16) Declination only approximate.
17) Declination only approximate from R. C.
18) Declination from Main 71 — 2 — 3; three observations which do not agree well.
19) From American Ephemeris for 1881, p. 336.
20) Position from a preliminary discussion.

Observations and computations for latitude, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.

Date.	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level. N.	Level. S.	Half sum of declination.	Corrections. Micr. and refr.	Corrections. Level.	Corrections. Merid.	Latitude.
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		° ′ ″
r 4, 1878.....	.....	23.989	15.0	35.0	32 47 22.1	+ 0 19.4	− 0.4	.....	32 47 41.1
	6687	37.702	37.0	13.2					
	6723	9.025	32.0	18.4					
	*a*6748	9.581	28.6	22.0	32 30 26.8	+17 12.5	− 2.9	.....	36.4
	*a*6772	43.823	17.0	33.0					
	6783	16.803	28.6	22.0	32 55 33.4	− 7 49.4	− 2.9	.....	41.1
	6799	31.917	17.0	32.8					
	6833	21.475	25.6	25.4	32 44 59.2	+ 2 42.8	+ 0.4	.....	42.4
	6852	26.715	26.0	25.0					
	6867	28.025	30.0	21.0	32 43 59.0	+ 3 45.3	− 2.9	.....	41.4
	6893	20.772	15.8	34.2					
	6966	39.055	27.8	22.8	32 34 48.4	+12 53.6	+ 1.7	.....	43.7
	6986	17.653	26.0	24.8					
	7022	10.642	25.2	25.4					
	7149	29.725	15.2	35.4	32 44 58.8	+ 2 44.6	− 0.5	.....	42.9
	7182	18.446	32.4	18.6					
	*b*7200	17.762	30.8	20.6					
	7220	28.880	16.6	35.0	32 43 22.1	+ 4 19.9	− 0.6	.....	41.4
	7255	20.513	34.0	17.6					
	7275	24.556	31.2	20.6	32 46 19.9	+ 1 20.9	− 2.5	.....	38.3
	7290	8.558	17.0	35.0					
	7333	40.687	15.6	37.0					
	*c*7356	30.510	31.8	20.6					
	7402	41.172	17.2	35.0					
	7418	33.453	15.6	36.6	32 41 46.2	+ 5 54.7	+ 0.7	.....	41.6
	7455	27.352	38.0	14.4					
	7480	16.717	37.6	14.8					
	7544	11.517	13.2	38.0	32 33 40.4	+13 58.7	− 0.1	.....	39.0
	7585	38.519	38.6	14.0					
	7598	27.046	35.8	16.0	32 44 22.9	+ 3 16.7	+ 4.1	.....	43.7
	7606	20.714	23.0	29.6					
	7723	29.457	23.2	30.0	32 53 4.4	− 5 25.2	+ 4.9	.....	44.1
	7759	18.984	37.8	15.2					
	7814	34.945	22.6	31.4	32 38 31.2	+ 9 8.0	+ 1.3	.....	40.5
	7837	17.302	33.4	20.4					
	.....	26.762	38.6	15.4	32 49 21.2	− 1 41.3	+ 4.0	.....	43.9
	7914	23.501	21.8	32.2					
	7958	19.923	34.2	18.8	32 49 19.9	− 1 37.7	− 1.8	.....	40.4
	8023	16.777	16.0	37.2					
	8071	23.637	24.4	28.6	32 50 9.0	− 2 26.4	− 0.7	.....	41.9
	8083	28.349	27.4	25.6					
	8131	34.054	37.8	15.6	32 45 20.9	+ 2 19.7	− 0.3	.....	40.3
	8160	14.364	38.4	15.8					
	8229	28.708	15.6	39.0					
	*d*8243	43.024	15.6	38.4	39 28 53.7	+18 44.9	0.0	.....	38.6
	.....	6.808	16.)	38.0					
	8300	18.948	34.0	21.0	32 40 4.9	+ 7 35.7	+ 4.7	.....	45.3
	8322	35.000	29.6	25.4					
	8330	32.238	27.4	27.4					
	8	42.892	31.8	24.2	32 30 40.6	+16 58.3	− 1.4	.....	32 47 37.5
	.....	10.108	22.0	34.0					

a Difference should be 33′.242.
b I have assumed the level reading for 7200 = 20.6 N. 30.8 S.
c Possibly the middle point between 7354 and 7356 is taken; in this case add .3 to result.
d I suppose one level was misread; I don't know which.

Observations and computations for latitude, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.—Continued.

Date.	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level.		Half sum of declination.	Corrections.			Latitu
			N.	S.		Micr. and refr.	Level.	Merid.	
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		° ′
October 4, 1878	58	14.129	33.2	23.6	32 36 6.1	+11 33.7	— 1.6	.....	32 47
	109	36.464	20.8	35.6					
	142	16.822	16.0	40.2	32 58 14.2	−10 30.2	— 0.1	.....	
	153	37.112	40.0	16.2					
October 6, 1878	6748	9.965	27.0	24.0	32 30 26.9	+17 10.6	— 1.1	.....	
	6772	43.146	22.6	29.0					
	6833	28.762	20.0	31.6	32 44 59.3	+ 2 41.2	— 0.7	.....	
	6852	23.571	30.6	21.2					
	6867	20.945	23.2	28.8	32 43 59.2	+ 3 41.8	— 1.4	.....	
	6893	28.086	26.4	25.4					
	6966	11.648	24.6	36.8	32 41 40.1	+ 6 1.4	— 0.9	.....	
	6986	33.055	31.2	21.0					
	6996	11.929	31.2	20.8					
	7022	40.018	33.0	19.0					
	.....	21.749	18.8	34.8					
	7146	15.690	.....	.....	32 43 14.9	+ 4 26.0	— 1.5	.....	
	7149	19.847	25.0	29.0					
	7182	30.930	26.8	27.6					
	7200	31.560	25.0	29.0					
	7220	20.440	41.2	13.6	32 43 22.3	+ 4 21.1	+ 2.8	.....	
	7255	28.847	17.8	36.4					
	7275	25.605	17.6	37.4	32 46 20.1	+ 1 22.1	+ 0.4	.....	
	7290	41.551	38.4	16.6					
	7333	9.429	44.0	11.0					
	7356	19.624	11.4	44.2					
	7402	8.931	39.6	11.6					
	7418	17.538	42.2	14.0	32 41 7.9	+ 6 33.0	— 4.7	.....	
	7455	23.624	9.4	46.4					
	.....	32.659							
	7480	34.288	3.0	52+					
	7544	38.439	32.2	24.6	32 33 40.7	+13 59.9	— 0.4	.....	
	7585	11.398	24.0	32.8					
	7598	22.904	33.0	24.0	32 44 23.1	+ 3 17.2	— 6.9	.....	
	7606	29.252	12.6	44.4					
	7681	37.541	33.6	24.0	32 41 1.1	+ 6 40.8	+ 0.7	.....	
	7705	16.734	33.2	24.4					
	7712	14.234	25.4	32.4					
	7723	30.133	37.6	20.4	32 53 4.7	— 5 21.8	— 0.1	.....	
	7759	19.772	20.0	37.6					
	7777	46.605	22.2	35.6	32 26 13.3	+21 25.6	+ 2.2	.....	
	779	5.214	39.2	18.6					
	.....	27.653	39.4	18.6	32 49 21.6	— 1 40.0	— 5.4	.....	
	7914	24.434	9.8	48.0					
	7932	41.362	19.2	39.4	32 41 58.1	+ 5 40.9	— 0.4	.....	
	7958	16.193	42.4	16.6					
	8023	12.978	12.6	46.4					
	8071	23.579	27.4	32.0	32 50 9.3	— 2 27.8	— 0.7	.....	
	8083	28.337	31.0	28.6					
	8131	33.769	39.0	20.4	32 45 21.3	+ 2 19.6	— 4.4	.....	
	8160	13.967	34.0	25.4					
	8229	28.364	16.0	43.8					
	8	43.477	18.4	41.4	32 30 41.0	+16 58.6	— 3.8	.....	
	.....	10.684	35.6	25.0					
	58	14.255	38.6	21.4	32 36 6.5	+11 33.4	— 6.4	.....	32 4
	109	36.580	11.0	49.0					

a Level of 6966 in error; I have used a mean level for this group.

servations and computations for latitude, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.—Continued.

Date.	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level. N.	Level. S.	Half sum of declination.	Corrections. Micr. and refr.	Corrections. Level.	Corrections. Merid.	Latitude.
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		° ′ ″
6, 1878.....	142	17.186	25.6	34.0	32 58 14.6	−10 30.9	+ 1.5	.....	32 47 45.2
	153	37.500	37.0	23.6					
	173	33.765	29.2	30.4	32 55 30.5	− 7 49.6	+ 1.1	.....	42.0
	229	18.646	32.2	27.6					
r 7, 1878.....									
	6966	39.872	27.2	27.4	32 41 40.1	+ 6 2.0	− 1.8	.....	40.3
	6986	18.553	26.8	28.0					
	6996	39.634	25.8	29.0					
	7022	11.544	24.4	30.0					
	.....	29.923	25.0	29.8					
	7146	34.517	19.6	35.4	32 43 15.0	+ 4 27.2	− 2.9	.....	39.3
	7149	30.346	19.2	35.8					
	7182	19.234	32.0	23.0					
	7200	18.648	16.0	39.0					
	7220	28.401	21.2	34.2	32 43 22.4	+ 4 8.6	− 2.5	.....	28.5
	7255	20.403	30.8	26.0					
	7275	24.975	33.2	22.4	32 47 7.6	+ 0 33.3	− 1.8	.....	39.1
	7290	8.938	22.4	33.6					
	7333	41.111	17.0	38.8					
	7356	30.955	35.0	20.8					
	.....	24.480	19.8	36.6					
	7402	41.621	16.4	39.8					
	7418	33.029	28.6	27.8	32 40 52.1	+ 6 49.4	− 1.4	.....	40.1
	.....	28.316	26.0	30.4					
	7455	26.907	26.2	30.4					
	.....	17.881	24.0	32.4					
	7480	16.258	26.0	30.4					
	.....	9.875							
	7544	11.666	38.2	18.8	32 33 40.8	+14 1.9	− 5.7	.....	37.0
	7585	38.772	9.4	47.2					
	7598	27.430	26.0	30.8	32 44 23.3	+ 3 16.2	+ 1.2	.....	40.7
	7606	21.112	32.6	24.0					
	7681	12.750	37.4	19.4	32 41 1.2	+ 6 41.7	− 3.4	.....	39.5
	7705	33.601	36.0	21.0					
	7712	36.142	14.6	42.0					
	7723	19.899	26.0	30.4	32 53 4.8	− 5 24.0	+ 0.4	.....	41.2
	7759	30.330	31.2	25.4					
	7777	3.949	31.0	26.0	32 26 13.4	+21 29.9	− 4.8	.....	38.5
	7798	45.477	17.8	38.4					
	7814	35.212	24.8	32.0	32 38 31.6	+ 9 11.3	+ 0.4	.....	43.3
	7837	17.465	32.6	24.0					
	.....	26.316	30.0	27.0	32 49 21.7	− 1 38.0	− 6.6	.....	37.1
	7914	23.160	16.6	41.0					
	7932	40.449	29.0	26.2	32 41 58.3	+ 5 45.9	− 1.9	.....	42.3
	7958	15.118	23.6	33.8					
	8023	12.058	31.8	26.2					
	8131	33.315	32.8	26.4	32 45 21.4	+ 2 20.8	− 6.9	.....	35.3
	8160	13.493	26.8	32.4					
	8229	27.938	18.4	41.2					
	8243	43.883	15.0	43.8	32 28 54.2	+18 45.9	− 4.1	.....	36.0
	.....	7.635	37.4	21.8					
	8300	18.661	30.8	28.4	32 40 5.5	+ 7 36.5	− 2.5	.....	39.5
	8322	34.753	26.0	33.2					
	8330	31.966	22.8	36.6					
	8	42.603	28.4	31.6	32 30 41.2	+16 58.4	− 1.5	.....	38.1
	.....	9.816	29.0	30.6					
	58	13.772	24.6	35.4	32 36 6.7	+11 35.4	+ 0.1	.....	32 47 42.2
	109	36.162	35.6	24.4					

Observations and computations for latitude, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.—Continued.

Date.	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level. N.	Level. S.	Half sum of declination.	Corrections. Micr. and refr.	Corrections. Level.	Corrections. Merid.	Latitud
					° ′ ″	′ ″.	″		° ′
October 7, 1878.....	142	15.314	22.4	37.2	32 58 14.8	—10 31.2	— 1.7	.....	32 47 4
	153	35.637	34.6	25.4					
	173	33.690	34.2	25.2	32 55 30.7	— 7 48.0	— 4.7	.....	3
	229	18.621	17.4	41.6					
October 8, 1878	6626	10.562	22.0	32.6	33 1 38.3	—13 57.4	+ 2.5	.....	4
	6642	37.524	36.8	18.2					
	.....	a9.232	30.4	25.0	32 42 43.9	+ 4 55.2	— 3.8	.....	3
	.....	27.116	27.6	27.8					
	6687	13.337	21.8	34.0					
	6723	42.020	19.2	36.6					
	6748	41.006	32.0	24.4	32 30 26.9	+17 12.4	— 3.6	.....	3
	6772	7.767	18.8	38.0					
	6833	27.852	20.0	37.0	32 44 59.5	+ 2 41.8	— 1.3	.....	4
	6852	22.643	35.0	22.2					
	6867	22 270	31.0	26.0	32 43 59.3	+ 3 43.8	— 3.5	.....	3
	6893	29.477	20.6	36.8					
	6926	2.932	24.2	33.2	33 10 37.0	—22 55.2	— 1.8	.....	4
	6934	47.207	(b)	(b)					
	6966	10.532	30.0	27.4	32 41 40.2	+ 6 0.9	+ 1.0	.....	4
	6986	31.924	29.4	28.2					
	6996	10,715	34.0	22.6					
	7022	38.933	29.8	27.4					
	.....	20.611	26.0	31.8					
	7146	15.384	31.2	26.8	32 43 15.1	+ 4 25.3	— 1.8	.....	3
	7149	19.547	30.6	27.2					
	7182	30.636	22.6	35.2					
	7200	31.349	35.0	22.8					
	7220	21.462	37.0	20.6	32 43 22.5	+ 4 20.1	— 3.5	.....	3
	7255	29.837	15.4	43.0					
	7275	25.993	32.8	26.0	32 46 20.4	+ 1 21.1	— 1.9	.....	
	7290	41.986	26.0	33.0					
	7333	9.776	23.0	36.2					
	7356	19.929	32.4	27.2					
	7402	9.283	21.8	38.0					
	7418	17.396	27.2	32.6	32 40 52.3	+ 6 53.0	— 5.3	.....	
	.....	22.130	26.8	32.8					
	7455	23.564	23.4	36.2					
	.....	32.538	25.4	34.2					
	7480	c33.125	.....	.....					
	.....	40.505	20.2	39.0					
	7544	38.903	24.4	35.0	32 33 41.0	+14 1.1	— 1.5	.....	
	7585	11.822	32.6	27.0					
	7598	22.991	45.0	14.8	32 44 23.4	+ 3 17.5	— 0.8	.....	
	7606	29.350	13.6	46.4					
	7681	37.792	27.8	32.6	32 41 1.4	+ 6 40.0	+ 0.2	.....	
	7705	16.967	28.0	32.4					
	7712	14.500	33.0	27.6					
	7723	29.759	32.6	27.8	32 53 5.0	— 5 23.7	— 1.9	.....	
	7759	19.338	24.8	35.8					
	7777	45.682	25.0	35.8	32 26 13.6	+21 25.3	+ 0.8	.....	
	7798	4.300	37.2	23.8					
	7814	d15.364	39.0	22.4	32 38 31.8	+ 9 8.9	+ 0.1	.....	47
	7837	32.036	22.8	39.0					
	.....	24.514	20.0	41.2	32 49 21.9	— 1 18.8	— 0.1	.....	32 48
	e7914	27.050	41.2	20.4					

a 9ʳ.232 used. b Missed. c Read 34ʳ.125. d Micr. diff. 17ʳ.672, not 16ʳ. e Some mist
1 cannot tell what.

Observations and computations for latitude, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.—Continued.

Date.	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level. N.	Level. S.	Half sum of declination.	Corrections. Micr. and refr.	Corrections. Level.	Corrections. Merid.	Latitude.
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		° ′ ″
r 8, 1878	7932	9.112	42.0	19.2	32 41 58.4	+ 5 43.7	+ 1.2	.....	32 47 43.3
	7958	34.380	24.8	36.6					
	8023	37.514	35.0	26.6					
	a8071	27.789	40.4	21.6	32 50 9.6	− 2 28.0	− 1.4	.....	40.2
	8083	22.025	19.2	42.4					
	8131	16.916	22.8	38.8	32 45 21.6	+ 2 20.6	− 3.0	.....	39.2
	8160	36.554	24.4	37.2					
	8229	22.207	33.0	28.2					
	8243	6.594	23.0	38.0	32 28 54.4	+18 47.8	− 4.3	.....	37.9
	.....	42.903	26.0	25.0					
	8300	31.228	24.0	37.0	32 40 5.6	+ 7 36.0	− 1.4	.....	40.2
	8322	15.129	34.0	27.0					
	8330	17.966	35.6	25.6					
	8	6.900	37.0	24.6	32 30 41.4	+16 58.9	− 3.7	.....	36.6
	.....	39.703	18.6	42.8					
	b58	36.993	26.2	35.0	32 36 6.9	+11 34.5	− 0.6	.....	40.8
	109	13.634	34.0	27.2					
	c142	38.854	35.2	26.4	32 58 15.0	−10 35.0	+ 3.2	.....	43.2
	153	13.409	31.4	30.0					
	201	16.142	31.0	30.2	32 57 35.0	− 9 52.4	+ 1.6	.....	44.2
	.....	11.227	31.0	30.4					
	213	32.758	33.0	28.4					
	222	15.483	27.0	34.4	32 45 15.7	+ 2 25.9	− 4.2	.....	37.4
	244	35.285	22.0	39.2					
	254	23.183	22.6	38.6					
	288	d13.588	37.8	24.4					
	334	26.041	31.0	31.4	32 52 56.0	− 5 14.2	− 0.7	.....	41.1
	345	15.924	30.2	32.0					
r 9, 1878	6226	10.835	31.0	20.8	33 1 54.7	−14 10.6	− 1.8	.....	42.3
	6642	37.679	18.2	34.0					
	6647	38.743	18.0	34.0					
	.....	8.988	37.0	16.0	32 42 43.9	+ 4 53.0	− 0.6	.....	36.3
	.....	26.919	35.6	17.0					
	6697	13.222	5.2	48.0					
	6723	41.553	26.4	27.2					
	6748	41.273	19.4	34.2	32 30 27.0	+17 14.0	− 2.4	.....	38.6
	6772	7.983	30.6	23.4					
	6783	32.823	30.2	23.8	32 55 33.6	− 7 48.7	+ 2.2	.....	47.1
	6799	17.734	22.0	21.4					
	6833	28.312	17.8	36.4	32 44 50.5	+ 2 42.2	− 2.2	.....	39.5
	6852	23.089	33.0	21.4					
	6867	21.554	37.0	17.8	32 43 59.4	+ 3 42.7	− 3.2	.....	38.9
	6893	28.725	12.6	42.0					
	6926	2.918	28.6	26.4	33 10 37.1	−22 52.9	− 2.2	.....	42.0
	6934	47.118	22.8	32.0					
	6966	11.077	29.2	25.6	32 41 40.3	+ 6 0.1	− 2.0	.....	38.4
	6986	32.533	20.0	35.0					
	6996	11.369	25.0	30.0					
	7022	39.444	24.0	31.4					
	.....	21.300	29.0	27.0					
	7146	15.310	39.4	17.0	32 43 15.2	+ 4 27.2	− 6.8	.....	35.6
	7149	19.475	39.0	18.0					
	7182	30.613	3.0	53+					
	7200	31.248	49.6	7.0					
	7220	21.556	33.0	39.4	32 43 22.6	+ 4 20.5	− 4.0	.....	32 47 39.1
	7255	29.944	17.0	23.4					

a Micr. diff. 4r.764, not 5r. b Micr. diff. 22r.359, not 23r. c Micr. diff. .20r.445, not 25r. d Read not 13r.

Observations and computations for latitude, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.—Continued.

Date.	Number of star.	Micrometer readings.	Level.		Half sum of declination.	Corrections.			Latit
			N.	S.		Micr. and refr.	Level.	Merid.	
					° ′ ″	′ ″	″		°
October 9, 1878	7275	25.202	21.8	35.4	32 46 20.5	+ 1 22.9	— 2.3	.....	32 4
	7290	41.187	33.0	24.0					
	7333	9.044	32.0	25.0					
	7356	19.244	19.2	38.0					
	7402	8.522	34.0	23.4					
	7418	16.860	32.4	25.4	32 42 10.0	+ 5 31.3	— 5.7	.....	
	.....	21.529	18.4	39.0					
	7455	a27.973	18.0	39.8					
	.....	32.033	14.8	43.6					
	7480	33.595	13.4	44.4					
	7544	38.716	20.4	37.8	32 33 41.1	+13 59.8	+ 0.6	.....	
	7585	11.677	39.0	19.6					
	7598	23.255	34.0	24.0	32 44 23.6	+ 3 19.0	— 8.0	.....	
	7606	29.664	11.0	46.8					
	7681	37.350	30.0	27.8	32 41 1.5	+ 6 41.4	— 0.8	.....	
	7705	16.514	31.4	26.8					
	7712	14.006	25.6	32.6					
	7723	30.705	42.8	15.6	32 53 5.1	— 5 22.1	— 2.7	.....	
	7759	20.334	11.0	47.0					
	7814	14.164	29.0	29.4	32 38 31.0	+ 9 8.8	— 1.1	.....	
	7837	31.832	27.8	31.0					
	.....	23.471	29.4	29.6	32 49 22.1	— 1 37.6	— 5.9	.....	
	7914	26.612	20.0	38.8					
	7932	10.415	43.4	15.6	32 41 58.6	+ 5 42.8	— 0.2	.....	
	7958	35.671	15.0	43.6					
	8023	38.854	44.0	15.6					
	8071	27.114	28.2	31.6	32 50 9.8	— 2 29.6	— 0.4	.....	
	8083	22.298	31.0	28.8					
	8131	16.597	33.8	27.0	32 45 21.8	+ 2 19.8	— 0.7	.....	
	8160	36.248	33.4	27.0					
	8229	21.922	26.0	35.0					
	8243	6.813	36.0	24.8	32 28 54.6	+18 43.5	+ 1.3	.....	
	.....	42.986	27.0	34.0					
	8300	31.425	15.8	45.0	32 40 5.8	+ 7 34.8	— 0.1	.....	
	8322	15.339	45.0	16.0					
	8330	18.225							
	8	7.090	40.2	21.0	32 30 41.6	+16 57.9	— 5.3	.....	
	.....	39.863	12.4	48.6					
	58	36.500	27.0	34.0	32 36 7.1	+11 35.1	— 1.1	.....	
	109	14.120	32.4	28.8					
	142	33.768	36.8	24.8	32 58 15.2	—10 32.7	+ 2.4	.....	
	153	13.398	28.4	33.0					
	201	15.430	22.0	39.2	32 56 19.0	— 8 35.6	— 2.0	.....	
	213	32.030	36.0	25.4					
	244	34.764	27.8	33.6	32 49 56.9	— 2 14.0	— 1.3	.....	
	254	22.653	28.0	33.0					
	288	33.023	31.0	29.8					
	334	29.640	32.4	28.8	32 52 56.2	— 5 12.9	+ 0.1	.....	32
	345	19.507	29.0	32.2					

a Read 22r.973.

Discussion of latitude, Fort Bayard.

Combination.	Number of observations.	Number of stars.	Latitude.	Correction to microm.	Combination.	Number of observations.	Number of stars.	Latitude.	Correction to microm.
			° ′ ″	″				° ′ ″	″
1	2	3	32 47 41.0	− 1.0	17	3	2	32 47 38.6	+ 1.5
2	3	4	38.2	+ 0.2	18	4	2	39.5	+ 0.6
3	4	2	38.2	+ 1.2	19	5	2	41.0	− 0.1
4	2	2	43.7	0.0	20	5	3	39.6	+ 0.3
5	4	2	40.3	+ 0.2	21	4	2	40.0	− 0.2
6	4	2	41.6	+ 0.3	22	5	3	40.0	+ 0.2
7	2	2	41.5	− 1.6	23	4	2	38.4	+ 1.3
8	5	5	40.0	+ 0.5	24	4	3	39.8	+ 0.5
9	5	*4	40.5	+ 0.3	25	5	2	38.0	+ 1.2
10	4	2	41.7	+ 0.3	26	5	2	39.7	+ 0.8
11	5	*6	40.2	+ 0.1	27	5	2	41.4	− 0.7
12	5	2	40.6	+ 0.4	28	2	2	39.8	− 0.5
13	5	2	39.7	+ 1.0	29	2	3	41.4	− 0.6
14	5	3	39.2	+ 0.2	30	2	4	40.8	0.0
15	5	2	40.5	+ 0.5	31	2	2	41.1	− 0.4
16	3	2	40.1	− 0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Final latitude: 32° 47′ 40″.35 ±.0″.18.

In this station's work it was found that the levels were uncertain. Hence a correction was applied to each result as given in the table of details to reduce to the constant level values for the several nights:

October 4, + 0″.1.
October 6, — 1″.4.
October 7, — 2″.6.
October 8, — 1″.4.
October 9, — 1″.6.

That is, the two observations of combination 1, October 8 and 9, where level corrections in the tables of details are + 2″.5 and — 1″.8, respectively, receive the corrections — 3″.9 and + 0″.2, reducing to — 1″.4 and — 1″.6. In this way the agreement of the pairs (see above) is much improved; but the probable error of final latitude is calculated allowing for the probable error ± 0″.12, derived from the table just preceding, and ± 0″.14 uncertainty of the mean of levels for five nights.

The following table comprises the latitudes of a number of points at which sextant observations were made during 1878, and the subsequent computations by officers of the survey, during the office season, viz:

Geographical positions from sextant observations, variations of needle, altitudes, &c., for the year 1878.

Year.	Station.	State or Territory.	Atlas sheet.	Objects observed.	Latitude.	Altitude above sea-level.	Variation of the needle east.	Observer.	Computer.	Remarks.
					° ′ ″	*Feet.*	° ′			
1878	Rabbit Creek	Oreg.	29*d*	α Cygni α Bootis Polaris	42 29 00.3	5327.4	.....	Lieut. Symons	J. C. Spiller	
1878	Abert Lake	Oreg.	29*d*	α Bootis Polaris	42 44 49.4	4208.7	23 55	Lieut. Symons	J. C. Spiller	North end.
1878	Foster's Ranch, west shore of Summer Lake.	Oreg.	29*c*	β Pegasi α Bootis Polaris Altair	42 47 21.7	4174.3	18 07	Lieut. Symons	J. C. Spiller	Pass over Rim Rocks.
1878	Sykan Marsh	Oreg.	29*c*	β Pegasi α Coronæ Borealis Polaris Altair	42 42 43.2	4959.9	.....	Lieut. Symons	J. C. Spiller	Southern end.
1878	Camp 12, spring on Oregon Central Military Road.	Oreg.	29*c*	β Pegasi α Coronæ Borealis Polaris Altair	42 39 18.5	5503.7	23 13	Lieut. Symons	J. C. Spiller	
1878	Four-mile Lake	Oreg.	29*c*	α Andromedæ α Coronæ Borealis Polaris Altair	42 26 43.35	5610.2	18 19	Lieut. Symons	J. C. Spiller	
1878	Fort Klamath	Oreg.	29*c*	α Andromedæ α Coronæ Borealis Polaris Altair	42 41 03.0	4108.4	19 41	Lieut. Symons	J. C. Spiller	
1878	Camp 21, on Williamson's River.	Oreg.	29*c*	α Andromedæ α Coronæ Borealis Polaris Altair	42 44 49.2	4298.6	.....	Lieut. Symons	J. C. Spiller	
1878	Camp 24	Oreg.	29*a*	α Coronæ Borealis Polaris Altair	43 21 37.8	4568.7	18 56	Lieut. Symons	J. C. Spiller	On headwater stream of Deschutes River, southeast of Diamond Peak.
1878	Summit Lake	Oreg.	28*b*	α Coronæ Borealis Polaris Altair	43 27 30.4	5610.1	19 22	Lieut. Symons	J. C. Spiller	Camp west of.

				Coronæ Borealis							ns .		
				Polaris									
				Altair									
1878	Davis Lake	Oreg	29a	α Andromedæ	43	38	25.4	4466.0	.....		Lieut. Symons ..	J. C. Spiller	Camp north end of.
				ε Coronæ Borealis									
				Polaris									
				Altair									
1878	Farewell Bend, ford of Deschutes River.	Oreg	20c	α Pegasi	44	03	47.6	3620.9	19	34	Lieut. Symons ..	J. C. Spiller	
				ε Coronæ Borealis									
				Polaris									
				Altair									
1878	Tygh Valley	Oreg	20a	α Pegasi	45	14	38.4	1088.8	17	05	Lieut. Symons ..	J. C. Spiller	
				α Coronæ Borealis									
				Polaris									
				Altair									
1878	Fifteen-mile Creek	Oreg	20a	α Pegasi	45	26	58.5	1266.7	19	29	Lieut. Symons ..	J. C. Spiller	Dufur's Ranch.
				ζ Hercules									
				Polaris									
				Altair									
1878	Langton's Ranch	Oreg	29a	γ Pegasi	43	35	09.8	5162.7	18	45	Lieut. Symons ..	J. C. Spiller	Water holes; Great Oregon Desert.
				α Lyræ									
				Polaris									
				ε Pegasi									
1878	Silver Lake	Oreg	29c	α Lyræ	43	06	54.8	... .	.....		Lieut. Symons ..	J. C. Spiller	Durand's Ranch.
				Polaris									
1878	Chewaucan Valley, south and upper valley.	Oreg	29d	γ Pegasi	42	32	05.0	4336.0	18	27	Lieut. Symons ..	J. C. Spiller	Moss' Ranch.
				Altair									
				Polaris									
				ε Pegasi									
1878	Cress' Ranch, near	Cal	47a	Arcturus	39	52	00.1	5157.0	17	38	Lieut. Tillman ..	Lieut. Griffin	Camp 9.
				η Cygni									
				α Ophiuchi									
				Polaris									
				Sun									
1878	Quincy, near	Cal	47a	Arcturus	39	56	04.2	3381.0	17	20	Lieut. Tillman ..	Lieut. Griffin	Camp 10.
				α Cygni									
				Polaris									
				Sun									
1878	Taylorsville, near	Cal	47a	Arcturus	40	04	59.4	3479.0	17	19	Lieut. Tillman ..	Lieut. Griffin	Camp 12.
				α Cygni									
				Polaris									
				Sun									
1878	Camp 13	Cal	47a	α Cygni	39	56	43.8	5607.3	17	03	Lieut. Tillman ..	Lieut. Griffin	Head of Grizzly Valley.
				Arcturus									
				Polaris									
1878	Camp 27	Cal	47a	α Coronæ Borealis	40	07	36.7	4989.7	18	40	Lieut. Tillman ..	Lieut. Griffin	Colby's Ranch.
				α Aquilæ									
				Polaris									

Geographical positions from sextant observations, variations of needle, altitudes, &c.—Continued.

Year.	Station.	State or Territory.	Atlas sheet.	Objects observed.	Latitude.	Altitude above sea-level.	Variation of the needle east.	Observer.	Computer.	Remarks.
					° ′ ″	*Feet.*	° ′			
1878	Deer Creek Meadow	Cal	47*a*	Sun α Coronæ Borealis Polaris	40 16 14.9	4518.1	16 40	Lieut. Tillman	Lieut. Griffin	On Lost Creek, one mile above junction with Deer Creek.
1878	Johnson's Ranch, near Susanville.	Cal	47*a*	α Aquilæ Polaris ε Pegasi α Andromedæ α Lyræ	40 21 44.6	4378.8	18 50	Lieut. Tillman	Lieut. Griffin	Variation given for Susanville.
1878	Camp 32	Cal	47*a*	α Coronæ Borealis Polaris α Aquilæ	40 26 14.5	5816.0	18 41	Lieut. Tillman	Lieut. Griffin	Upper ranch on Warner Creek.
1878	Pine Creek	Cal	47*a*	α Andromedæ α Lyræ Polaris ε Pegasi	40 35 00.2	5409.1	18 45	Lieut. Tillman	Lieut. Griffin	At ranch at upper end of flat.
1878	Camp 51	Cal	47*a*	ε Pegasi Polaris α Lyræ	40 37 49.9	5303.2	16 26	Lieut. Tillman	Lieut. Griffin	Six miles north of Cinder Cone.
1878	Ogburn's Ranch	Cal	47*a*	ε Pegasi Polaris α Lyræ	40 30 15.4	2269.5	16 45	Lieut. Tillman	Lieut. Griffin	
1878	West Point	Cal	56*b*	α Ophiuchi Altair Polaris η Ursæ majoris	38 23 56.9	2773.7	16 47	Lieut. Macomb	Lieut. Griffin	
1878	Antelope	Cal	56*b*	α Ophiuchi Altair α Coronæ Borealis Polaris	38 30 31.0	4272.5	16 49	Lieut. Macomb	Lieut. Griffin	
1878	Half-way House	Cal	56*b*	α Coronæ Borealis Polaris Markab Altair	38 11 57.8	3358.5	16 33	Lieut. Macomb	Lieut. Griffin	
1878	Gold Spring Ranch	Cal	56*b*	α Coronæ Borealis Altair Markab Polaris	38 02 45.3	1938.5	16 47	Lieut. Macomb	Lieut. Griffin	

1878	Strawberry, Sonora Road	Cal	56b	Markab α Ophiuchi Polaris	38	11	36.3	5237.8	.....	Lieut. Macomb	Lieut. Griffin	
1878	Hetch-Hetchy Valley	Cal	56b	ε Pegasi Polaris α Persei	37	57	17	3437.3	.....	Lieut. Macomb	Lieut. Griffin	
1878	Ojo San Nicholas	N. Mex.	84d	Sun Polaris Altair	32	35	25.5	4218.0	11	29	Lieut. Griffin	Lieut. Griffin
1878	Silver Spring, Sacramento Mountains.	N. Mex.	84d	Polaris	33	01	48.9	7638.2	13	11	Lieut. Griffin	Lieut. Griffin
1878	Peñasco Creek	N. Mex.	84d	Sun Polaris	32	49	14.5	6486.6	12	55	Lieut. Griffin	Lieut. Griffin
1878	Fort Klamath	Oreg.	29c	Altair α Coronæ Borealis Polaris	42	41	07.7	4108.4	19	41	Lieut. Symons	M. Rock
1873	Fort Grant	Ariz.	83c	α Arietis Altair α Coronæ Borealis γ Pegasi Polaris	32	36	56.7	4833.1	13	49	Lieut. Russell	M. Rock	Mean of two nights

The executive report of Professor Safford, who occupied the observatory at Ogden, Utah, appears as Appendix H.

Assistant John H. Clark presents a brief account of his occupancy of three of the five main stations. (See Appendix I.)

While *en route* to his field of duty in Southern New Mexico, Assistant Miles Rock found himself at Santa Fé, N. Mex., within the line of shadow of the total solar eclipse of July 27, 1878; his observations are noted in his brief report. (See Appendix J.)

It had been intended to make brief mention of the use of the observatory by the French commission of astronomers sent to observe the transit of Mercury of May 6, 1878, in the report of that year. The party consisted of Prof. Charles André, director of the Observatory of Lyons; Alfred Angôt, professor of physics in the Lycée Fontanes, Paris, and Monsieur Hatt, hydrographic engineer of the French navy. The observatory and its appurtenances were placed at the disposal of these gentlemen, and such assistance as was practicable was rendered by Assistant Francis Klett and Sergeant Hoffmann, Fourteenth Infantry. The commission were present in Ogden from April 2 to May 11, and while the observations were not wholly successful, a considerable number of photographs of the different phases of the transit were secured. The official report showing the results of these observations is awaited with much interest.

GEODETIC AND TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Five bases have been measured in the vicinity of the following points: 1, Austin, Nev.; 2, Fresno, Cal.; 3, Dalles, Oreg.; 4, Fort Bliss, Texas; 5, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., and the development made therefrom in each instance.

AUSTIN AUXILIARY BASE.

This line was located about 1 mile northeast by east from Austin, and was measured for the purpose of connecting the astronomical monument at Austin with Mount Prometheus. The line was measured but once, by Lieutenant Ludlow and Mr. Klett. The measurement was made on stakes driven into the ground and aligned for the purpose; the difference of level for each fifty feet was obtained by using the same stakes as stations. The measured length of the line was 500 feet.

FRESNO BASE.

This line was located about 5 miles east of Fresno. It was twice measured with a compensated steel-tape line (Stackpole make); the tape was daily twice compared with standard rods. The measurement was made on stools 3 feet above the ground. These stools were centered by plumb-lines over a wire 600 feet long, which was tightly stretched in the direction of the base line. The two measurements were made by Lieutenant Ludlow, Mr. Klett, and Mr. Bailey, and differed by 0.3 inch, the mean length being 22,227.04 feet. The line was leveled by Mr. Klett, the distance between the level stations depending upon the nature of the ground.

DALLES BASE.

The base line at the Dalles was selected by Lieutenant Symons, and was located northwest of the town. It was twice measured with a Stackpole compensated steel tape, the two measures differing by 0.3 feet. The first measurement was made by Lieutenant Symons and Mr. Kahler; the second was made by Mr. Kahler. The line was leveled by Mr.

Kahler, the triangulation instrument being used for the purpose. Stakes were driven every 50 feet and measures made upon these as were also the levels. The measurement reduced for level and elevation above the sea gives for the adopted length of the base, at sea-level, 8,639.974 feet. The ends of the base were marked by iron pins driven into the ground. For the purpose of development large wooden frames were erected over the ends of the line, but were not intended to be permanent.

FORT BLISS BASE.

This line was laid out on a nearly level plain about 5 miles east of Franklin, Tex. The ends were marked by cross-lines on copper tacks driven into large wooden pegs which were firmly set in the ground. The line between the ends was carefully grubbed of the small bushes, and was made as smooth as possible. It was also leveled and a correction determined to the measured distance. The measurements, two in number, were made with a compensated 50-feet steel tape by Stackpole, which was set at 90°, the difference between the actual and set temperatures at each 1,000 feet being noted and the corresponding corrections computed. The ends of each 50 feet were marked by pins stuck in board boxes which were firmly fixed by means of long iron nails which were pressed into the earth. The results were as follows:

	Feet.	Temp. cor. feet.	Level cor. feet.	Feet.
First measurement by Maxson & Walbridge ..	8,049.689	+ 0.632	− 0.020	= 8,050.291
Second measurement by Griffin & Maxson....	8,049.789	+ 0.512	− 0.020	= 8,050.271
Mean				8,050.281
Reduction to sea-level				1.321
Length of base at sea-level				8,048.960

BAYARD BASE.

Was measured on the plain west of the Santa Rita Mountains, near the warm springs of Apache Tejo. The line was twice measured by Mr. Nell and his assistant Mr. Gillette, and leveled by the latter. The measurement was made with a Stackpole compensated steel-tape line of 50 feet length.

The first measurement gave 27,265.968 feet.
The second measurement gave 27,265.906 feet.

The separate lengths of the line were marked by pins on boards placed at the proper distances for the purpose. The temperature of the tape was recorded every 1,000 feet and adjusted at the same intervals. The ends of the line were marked by wooden poles 6 inches in diameter. These marks were not intended to be permanent.

A triangulation has been extended over the area occupied by each party connecting with that of previous years, except the larger area traversed by the two divisions of party 1, California section, about 18,000 square miles, that in one season could only be fairly reconnoitered for the best selection of points. More than ordinary care has been observed in selecting the best points and in multiplying observations.

The area covered topographically has been approximately 26,550 square miles, and is distributed in the following basins of drainage:

The northwestern arm of the "Great Interior Basin." The basin of the Upper Klamath River, and the basin of the Columbia contiguous to and east of the Cascade Range. In the mountain basins at the head waters of the Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Merced, and Feather Rivers, all of

which are tributary to the inland valleys of California. A portion of the area also fell in the basin of the Rio Grande.

The elevations above sea at which the work has been carried on vary from 171 feet as the lowest to 14,000 feet, being White Mountain Peak, Nevada, as the highest. Land classification data have been secured incidentally to the progress of the work. Magnetic observations have been secured at all prominent points. As usual, connection has been made with boundary monuments and stakes of the United States land survey where the latter were found. The special survey of the Great Salt Lake and vicinity has been completed so far as relates to its meander and that of the islands, and their contour with numerous soundings and observations for surface evaporation have been made. In order to complete the triangulation and topography of certain atlas sheets already entered upon, viz, 20 A, 20 C, 29 A, 29 C, 38 B, 56 D, 73, 52 D, 80 B, 84 D, 90 A, and 90 C, it will be necessary that a number of small parties shall take the field during a subsequent season to fill gaps. (See statement at end of office estimate.)

The route followed by myself during the season of 1878 was from Reno, on the Central Pacific Railroad, to Camp Bidwell, Cal.; thence to Fort Klamath, Oreg.; thence northward to the Dalles, on the Columbia River, and eastward to Walla Walla, in Washington Territory.

This gave me an opportunity to see the northwestern arm of the great interior basin and its approach to the Cascade Range, the relation between the northern Sierras and the former range, and to scan large interior areas east of the Cascades, to note the extremely desert-like appearance of Northwestern Nevada, and to encompass as well within one season's observations a transit of the luxurious valley of the Willamette; and thus desert, valley, mountain, and plain were cursorily examined, and an opportunity afforded to contrast this section with that of like altitudes visited in other field seasons at lower latitudes, and to select elevated geodetic stations to the eastward of the Cascades, to be occupied in the development of a network of triangles, extending from the Central Pacific Railroad to the Columbia River, and covering large parts of California, Nevada, and Oregon.

Other than this brief mention will be left to volume 1, soon forthcoming, that treats somewhat systematically the area visited by myself during the several expeditions.

The lines of the earlier explorers—Frémont, Williamson, and Abbott—along the east base of the Cascades were followed in part, and scenes made familiar by their writings recognized. This section is still an almost untrodden wilderness, unbroken save now and then by the presence of an adventurous ranchman and stock-raiser, changing, however, as one nears the Columbia River, where, at intervals of never less than 5 miles, a few small farming settlements appear.

No.	Name of post.	Latitude.			Longitude.			Altitude above sea level.	Magnetic declination, with date of determination.				Remarks.
		°	′	″	°	′	″	*Feet.*	°	′	″		
1	Apache, Fort, Arizona	33	47	18.70	109	57	(†)	5,000.9	14	10	42	1871	Latitude by sextant.
2	Bayard, Fort, New Mexico (astronomical monument).	32	47	41.	108	09	08.	6,098.0	12	56	00	1878	Not final. Longitude by telegraph and transit. Latitude by zenith telescope.
3	Bidwell, Fort, California (flagstaff)	41	51	30.94	120	09	15.56	4,647.0	17	53	00	1877	Trigonometrical connection with triangulation.
4	Bliss, Fort, Texas (astronomical monument)	31	45	31.	106	29	05.	3,623.	12	25	15	1878	Not final. Longitude by telegraph and transit. Latitude by zenith telescope.
5	Bowie, Fort, Arizona	32	10	16.2	(not reduced.)			4,871.6	13	47	53	1873	Latitude by sextant.
6	Cameron, Fort, Utah (the first building erected, 1872)	38	16	53.34	111	44	00.31	6,057.7	16	24	00	1873	Trigonometrical connection with triangulation.
7	Cheyenne Depot, Wyoming	41	07	57.77	104	49	11.65	6,041.0	.....			.....	Trigonometrical connection with Cheyenne astronomical monument. Altitude of astronomical monument.
8	Craig, Fort, New Mexico (flagstaff)	33	38	00.99	107	01	7.96	4,447.5	12	59	09	1873	Trigonometrical connection with triangulation.
9	Douglass, Fort, Utah (astronomical monument)	40	45	47.58	111	50	14.07	4,905.	17	01	00	1872	By traverse line to Coast Survey station at Salt Lake City.
10	Ellis, Fort, Montana (flagstaff)	45	40	13.45	110	58	30.97	....	19	13	00	1877	Trigonometric connection with astronomical monument at Bozeman. Magnetic declination for Bozeman.
11	Fred Steele, Fort, Wyoming (flagstaff)	41	46	50.63	106	56	54.27	6,850.0*	16	27	10	1873	Trigonometric connection with astronomical monument.
12	Garland, Fort, Colorado (flagstaff)	37	25	27.33	105	25	33.73	7,937.0*	14	07	08	1873	Trigonometric connection with triangulation.
13	Grant, Fort, Arizona	32	36	56.7	.....			4,833.1	13	49	00	1873	Latitude by sextant.
14	Hall, Fort, Idaho (flagstaff)	43	08	54.8	.....	..		4,752.1	18	13	00	1877	Latitude by sextant.
15	Halleck, Fort, Nevada	40	48	34.35	115	19	34.05	5,789.7	16	21	24	1869	Longitude by telegraph and sextant. Latitude by sextant.
16	Klamath, Fort, Oregon	42	41	07.7	.....		.....	4,108.4	19	41	00	1878	Latitude by sextant.
17	Marcy, Fort, Santa Fé, N. Mex. (astronomical monument).	35	41	19.29	105	56	45.22	6,965.2	13	09	32	1874	Longitude by telegraph and transit. Latitude by zenith telescope.
18	Mohave, Fort, Arizona	35	02	09.	114	35	54.	755.8	14	45	00	1875	By connection with iron monument of the California boundary.
19	North Platte Station, Nebraska (astronomical monument).	41	08	18.33	100	45	53.14	2,789.0	.....			.....	Longitude by telegraph and transit. Latitude by zenith telescope.
20	Russell, Fort D. A., Wyoming (flagstaff)	41	08	38.83	104	50	24.47	6,041.0	.....			.....	Trigonometrical connection with Cheyenne astronomical monument. Altitude of the astronomical monument.
21	Sanders, Fort, Wyoming (flagstaff)	41	17	26.89	105	34	59.56	7,168.0*	15	30	00	1873	Connection by traverse line with the astronomical monument at Laramie City.
22	Sidney, Fort, Nebraska (astronomical monument)	41	08	36.75	102	58	13.32	4,106.3	.....			.....	Longitude by telegraph and transit. Latitude by zenith telescope.
23	Stanton, Fort, New Mexico (flagstaff)	33	29	35.72	105	31	59.72	6,151.5	12	24	00	1878	Trigonometrical connection with triangulation.
24	Union, Fort, New Mexico (astronomical monument)	35	54	24.86	105	00	51.15	6,744.1	14	40	00	1874	Longitude by telegraph and transit. Latitude by zenith telescope.

* The altitudes marked with an asterisk are from railroad levels, all others from barometric determinations. † Approximate.

Geographical positions of military posts—Continued.

No.	Name of posts.	Latitude.			Longitude.			Altitude above sea level.	Magnetic declination, with date of determination.				Remarks
		°	′	″	°	′	″	*Feet.*	°	′	″		
25	Verde, Fort, Arizona	34	34	20.19	111	53	(*)	3,159.7	.....			.....	Latitude by sextant.
26	Whipple Barracks, Arizona	34	33	06.12	112	27	10.20	5,318.0	.....			.....	Longitude by lunar culminations. Latitude by zenith telescope.
27	Wingate, Fort, New Mexico (flagstaff)	35	28	49.47	108	32	20.(*)	6,982.1	14	51	27	1873	Latitude by sextant.

* Approximate.

List of Triangulation Stations.

Name of peak.	State or Territory.	Atlas sheet.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Altitude.	Remarks.
			° ′ ″	° ′ ″		
Primary triangulation stations:	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	Triangulation sheet No. 8.
Pyramid	California	56b	38 50 34	120 9 19	10,127.1	
Freel's	....do	56b	38 51 19	119 53 50	10,848.9	
Silver Lake	Nevada	56b	38 51 45	119 28 34	.....	
Elephant	California	56b	38 39 40	119 59 54	10,418.9	
Mokelumne	....do	56b	38 32 9	120 5 30	9,467.2	
Highland	....do	56b	38 32 28	119 45 10	10,955.6	
Sweetwater	....do	56b	38 26 3	119 18 7	11,778.1	
Sonora	... do	56b	38 21 4	119 37 57	11,478.7	
Conness	... do	56d	37 57 51	119 19 6	12,518.4	
Hoffmann	... do	56d	37 50 39	119 30 28	10,871.7	
Moccasin	....do	56d	37 48 8	120 19 34	2,971.3	
Clark	... do	56d	37 41 36	119 25 33	11,266.0	
Devil's	... do	56d	37 31 34	119 44 17	6,909.9	
Schultz	....do	56d	37 26 33	120 8 33	2,275.2	
Chiquito	....do	56d	37 20 47	119 25 32	8,136.2	
Lyell	....do	56d	37 44 11	119 16 7	13,190.7	
Secondary triangulation stations:	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Stevens'	California	56b	38 43 53	119 58 44	10,011.3	
Cary's	....do	56b	38 44 10	119 52 11	9,970.2	
Dunderberg	... do	56d	38 3 43	119 16 17	12,289.2	
Wade's	....do	56d	37 51 9	119 47 17	7,153.5	
Engineer	....do	56d	37 49 55	119 23 35	11,231.4	
Cloud Rest	... do	56d	37 45 53	119 29 12	9,772.5	
Merced	....do	56d	37 37 55	119 23 31	11,413.3	
Pilot	....do	56d	37 45 36	119 56 1	.....	
Primary triangulation stations:	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Basalt	Nevada	57a	38 59 10	118 25 59	6,599.2	
Paradise	... do	57b	38 48 16	117 49 23	8,662.4	
Poston	....do	57b	38 49 49	117 20 56	11,977.7	
Cory	....do	57a	38 33 57	118 47 16	11,326.0	
Dana	California	57c	37 53 49	119 13 5	.....	
McBride	....do	57c	37 50 8	118 21 13	13,442.7	
White Mountain	... do	57c	37 37 51	118 15 8	.....	
Morgan	....do	57c	37 24 7	118 43 47	.....	
Primary triangulation stations:	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Green Mountain	California	64b	37 15 44	119 59 20	1,351.7	
Deadwood	....do	64b	37 18 37	119 41 00	4,451.3	
Primary triangulation stations:	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Waucoba	California	65a	37 1 8	118 0 23	11,267.1	
New York Butte	....do	65a	36 38 41	117 55 56	.....	
Whitney	....do	65a	36 34 33	118 17 32	14,448.4	
Olancha	....do	65c	36 15 44	118 7 10	12,250.8	
Maturango	....do	65d	36 6 56	117 29 50	*8,844	
Sunday	....do	65c	35 46 48	118 35 17	8,334.8	
Owen's	....do	65c	35 44 5	118 0 0	.....	
Telescope	....do	65d	36 9 52	117 5 27	*10,937	
Wahguyhe	....do	65b	36 56 4	117 6 16	*8,527.9	
Secondary triangulation stations:	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Corcoran	California	65a	36 31 14	118 14 24	14,093.7	
Thunder	....do	65c	36 4 52	118 34 41	9,121.7	
Primary triangulation stations:	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	Triangulation sheet No. 11.
Big Butte	Idaho	32a	43 23 42	113 1 38	7,658.7	
Mount Pisgah	... do	32d	43 5 34	111 18 58	9,694.6	
Mount Putnam	... do	32d	42 57 8	112 10 10	8,905.3	
Meade	....do	32d	42 29 41	111 15 11	10,540.9	
Elkhorn (north point).	....do	32d	42 20 0	112 19 56	.....	
Secondary triangulation stations:	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Pillar Butte	Idaho	32c	42 52 58	113 13 9	5,301.1	
Badger	....do	32c	42 33 1	113 4 1	6,389.0	
Bannock	....do	32c	42 36 9	112 42 43	8,358.9	
South Putnam	....do	32d	42 55 3	112 7 58	.....	
Cedar Creek	....do	32c	42 26 46	113 3 35	7,586.5	
Deep Creek	... do	32c	42 28 13	112 39 38	8,817.6	
Sedgwick	....do	32d	42 30 54	111 55 40	9,207.2	

List of Triangulation Stations—Continued.

Number.	Name of peak.	State or Territory.	Atlas sheet.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Altitude.	Remark
				° ′ ″	° ′ ″		
58	Sherman	Idaho	32*d*	42 27 52	111 33 11	9,572.0	Triangulation No. 11.
	Primary triangulation stations:		40				Triangulation No. 12.
59	Pilot Knob	Nevada	40*d*	41 1 12	114 4 52	10,758.3	
60	Desert	Utah	40*d*	40 57 2	113 47 36	8,175.4	
	Primary triangulation stations:		41				Do.
61	Cache	Idaho	41*a*	42 11 4	113 39 55	10,451.2	
62	Black Pine	do	41*a*	42 7 8	113 7 28	9,386.0	
63	Clear Creek	Utah	41*a*	41 41 23	113 44 44	9,132.1	
64	Blue Spring	do	41*a*	41 47 36	112 32 54	7,131.4	
65	Naomi	do	41*b*	41 54 39	111 40 46	9,951.0	
66	Tangent	do	41*c*	41 28 51	113 10 42		
67	Promontory	do	41*c*	41 29 22	112 30 45	7,459.7	
68	Newfoundland	do	41*c*	41 11 7	113 22 19	7,045.5	
69	North Ogden	do	41*d*	41 21 45	111 57 53	9,695.7	
70	Observatory	do	41*d*	41 11 57	111 53 10	9,589.2	
71	Antelope Island	do	41*d*	40 57 40	112 13 12	6,660.1	
	Secondary triangulation stations:		41				Do.
72	Oxford	Idaho	41*b*	42 16 8	112 6 5	9,386.0	
73	Castle Rock	do	41*b*	42 12 9	111 33 8	9,610.9	
74	Kimball's	Utah	41*b*	41 57 40	111 13 57	7,777.7	
75	Black Butte	do	41*b*	41 55 36	112 7 37		
76	Box Elder	do	41*b*	41 38 6	112 1 7	9,541.8	
77	South Promontory	do	41*c*	41 18 22	112 27 5		
78	Barton	do	41*d*	41 4 52	111 51 20	9,854.2	
79	Porcupine	do	41*d*	41 1 7	111 7 7		
	Primary triangulation station:		50				Do.
80	West Twin	Utah	50*b*	40 35 44	111 43 42		
	Primary triangulation stations:		38				Triangulation No. 7.
81	Lo-lo-che-wis	Oregon	38*a*	42 18 22	120 37 38	7,957.2	
82	Sugarloaf	do	38*b*	42 17 58	120 7 12	8,415.6	
83	Cedar	California	38*b*	41 36 32	120 16 0	8,308.1	
84	Warren	do	38*d*	41 22 39	120 12 59	9,668.0	
85	South Fork	do	38*d*	41 9 14	120 33 39	7,408.6	
86	Division	Nevada	38*d*	41 5 46	119 15 32	8,584.7	
87	Mahogany	do	38*d*	41 1 26	119 33 18	8,363.1	
88	Granite	do	38*d*	40 47 22	119 25 48	8,990.1	
89	Observation	California	38*d*	40 46 22	120 10 7	8,009.3	
90	Fredonyer	do	38*d*	40 41 11	120 35 44	7,995.2	
	Secondary triangulation stations:		38				Do.
91	North End	Oregon	38*b*	42 3 54	120 14 13	8,471.6	
92	Bidwell	California	38*b*	41 56 52	120 7 50	8,551.2	
93	Camp Bidwell Flagstaff.	do	38*b*	41 51 31	120 9 16	4,647.0	
94	Yellow Mesa	Nevada	38*b*	41 50 5	119 37 16		
95	"49"	do	38*b*	41 33 24	119 55 23	7,498.0	
96	Alturas Hill	California	38*d*	41 28 57	120 32 43	4,459.5	
97	Eagle	do	38*d*	41 16 56	120 11 51	9,933.6	
98	Hat	do	38*d*	41 3 57	120 5 48	7,676.1	
99	McDonald	do	38*d*	40 56 23	120 24 36	7,954.0	
	Primary triangulation station:		39				Do.
100	Piute	Nevada	39*c*	41 16 43	119 3 23	8,618.2	
	Primary triangulation stations:		47				Do.
101	Lassen's Butte	California	47*a*	40 29 12	121 30 10	10,437.0	
102	Hot Springs	do	47*b*	40 22 25	120 7 7	7,692.1	
103	Thompson	do	47*b*	40 15 34	120 33 17	7,752.2	
104	To-ha-kum	Nevada	47*b*	40 10 40	119 27 7	8,174.0	
105	Ingalls'	California	47*b*	39 59 33	120 37 29	8,471.5	
106	Summit	do	47*d*	39 42 4	120 8 25	8,310.9	
107	Downieville Butte	do	47*c*	39 35 30	120 38 39	8,541.1	
108	Peavine	Nevada	47*d*	39 35 7	119 55 44	8,281.0	
109	Castle	California	47*d*	39 21 48	120 20 47	9,013.6	
110	Rose	Nevada	47*d*	39 20 30	119 54 54	10,820.3	
111	Twin	California	47*d*	39 6 37	120 13 47	8,823.9	
	Primary triangulation stations:		73				Triang[illegible] No. 9
112	McGill	California	73*c*	34 48 44	119 8 52	*9,214	
113	Tehachapai	do	73*a*	35 2 21	118 34 35	*8,056	

List of Triangulation Stations—Continued.

Number.	Name of peak.	State or Territory.	Atlas sheet.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Altitude.	Remarks.
				° ′ ″	° ′ ″		
114	San Fernando	California	73*c*	34 19 39	118 36 2	3,792.8	Triangulation sheet No. 9.
115	Saddle, (Malaga)	do	73*c*	34 4 33	118 39 17	2,896.6	
116	Sister Else, (Station L)	do	73*c*	34 16 50	118 14 20		
117	San Gabriel	do	73*c*	34 14 27	113 5 54	6,232.0	
118	San Antonio	do	73*d*	34 17 6	117 39 14	10,191.9	
119	Grizzly	do	73*d*	34 5 53	116 50 55	11,723.4	
120	Pilot Knob	do	73*b*	35 23 32	117 13 50	5,525.1	
	Secondary triangulation stations:		73				Do.
121	Camp Weldon	California	65*c*	35 40 1	118 17 5	2,716.9	
122	Cook's Point	do	73*a*	35 37 9	118 26 30	*6,336	
123	Disappointment	do	73*c*	34 14 50	118 6 55		
124	Nichols's Point	do	73*a*	35 37 0	118 18 5	*6,263	
125	Pahute	do	73*a*	35 28 37	118 21 50	8,342.0	
126	Tehachapai Double	do	73*a*	35 1 47	118 29 25	*8,263	
127	White Granite	do	73*c*	34 36 34	119 7 55	7,045.0	
128	Workman's Hill	do	73*c*	34 0 48	118 1 14	1,363.7	
	Primary triangulation stations:		80				Do.
129	San Jacinto	California	80*b*	33 48 59	116 42 16	10,987.3	
130	Temescal (t)	do	80*b*	33 42 31	117 32 4	*5,730	
	Secondary triangulation station:		80				Do.
131	San Pedro Hill	California	80*a*	33 44 39	118 20 8	1,462.3	
	Primary triangulation stations:		61				Triangulation sheet No. 19.
132	Blanco	Colorado	62*c*	37 34 37	105 28 57	14,269.9	
133	Del Norte	do	61*d*	37 28 58	106 25 53	13,084.1	
134	Dunn's	do	61*c*	37 50 24	108 5 37	13,502.4	
135	Hunt's	do	61*b*	38 25 20	106 13 18	14,054.6	
136	La Plata	do	61*c*	37 26 41	108 5 10	13,316.0	
137	Mear's	do	61*c*	38 1 50	107 54 23	13,008.9	
138	Pagosa	do	61*c*	37 26 37	107 3 50	12,675.8	
139	Simpson	do	61*c*	37 40 46	107 23 22	14,055.9	
140	Uncompahgre	do	61*c*	38 4 18	107 27 33	14,408.4	
	Secondary triangulation stations:		61				Do.
141	Æolus	Colorado	61*c*	37 37 39	107 36 15	*14,211.0	
142	Agency Knob	do	61*b*	38 16 24	106 51 54	12,273.5	
143	Bristol Head	do	61*c*	37 47 33	107 3 2	*12,637.7	
144	Buffalo	do	61*c*	37 36 24	107 29 27	13,755.5	
145	Canby	do	61*c*	37 46 54	107 30 50	13,356.0	
146	Carbon	do	61*a*	38 47 39	107 2 24	12,078.2	
147	Del Norte Hill	do	61*d*	37 40 14	106 21 26	8,218.3	
148	Elk	do	61*a*	38 43 4	107 11 47	13,101.6	
149	Engineer	do	61*c*	37 41 57	107 48 14	13,277.4	
150	Glacier	do	61*c*	37 50 21	107 59 20	14,243.0	
151	Grand Mesa	do	61*a*	38 53 34	108 10 26		
152	Handie	do	61*c*	37 54 46	107 30 6	14,149.0	
153	Horsefly	do	61*a*	38 11 43	107 55 40	10,504.5	
154	Leon	do	52*c*	39 4 45	107 50 27	11,218.4	
155	Macomb's	do	61*c*	37 34 25	106 58 43	13,154.2	
156	Meigs'	do	61*d*	37 21 1	106 41 39	13,393.5	
157	Observatory Cone	do	61*b*	38 34 41	106 51 37		
158	Pole Creek	do	61*c*	37 47 30	107 25 26		
159	Red Cloud	do	61*c*	37 56 27	107 25 8	14,092.6	
160	Sultan	do	61*c*	37 47 10	107 42 4	*13,501.0	
161	Wetterhorn	do	61*c*	38 3 38	107 30 29	*14,062.0	
162	Blaine's	do	61*c*	38 0 14	107 47 22	*14,249.0	
	Primary triangulation stations:		69				Do.
163	Banded	Colorado	69*b*	37 6 16	106 37 27	12,824.4	
164	Las Truchas	New Mexico	69*d*	35 57 41	105 38 39	*13,150.0	
165	Santa Clara	do	69*d*	36 0 26	106 22 54	*11,507.0	
166	Santa Fé Baldy	do	69*d*	35 49 51	105 45 26	12,661.2	
167	Taos	do	70*a*	36 33 23	105 24 51	13,097.9	
	Secondary triangulation stations:		84				Triangulation sheet No. 20.
168	Black	New Mexico	84*c*	32 54 23	108 10 8	8,909.8	
169	Caballo Cone	do	84*c*	33 6 1	107 14 3		
170	East Carrizo Cone	do	84*b*	33 39 0	105 37 17	7,975.7	
171	Horse	do	84*a*	33 58 36	108 7 50		
172	Organ	do	84*d*	32 20 41	106 34 6	*9,108.0	
173	Round	do	84*a*	33 40 26	108 6 28		
174	Sunday Cone	do	84*c*	32 37 6	107 27 14	6,030.3	

List of Triangulation Stations—Continued.

Number.	Name of peak.	State or Territory.	Atlas sheet.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Altitude.	Remark
				° ′ ″	° ′ ″		
	Primary triangulation stations:		89				Triangulation No. 21.
175	Hacheta	New Mexico	89b	31 37 56	108 24 18	8,352.3	
	Secondary triangulation stations:						Do.
176	Lolacha	New Mexico	89b	31 50 19	108 27 34		
	Primary triangulation stations:		90				Do.
177	Florida	New Mexico	90a	32 7 16	107 37 40	7,295.4	
178	Mexico	Chihuahua	90b	31 43 14	106 34 54		
179	North Franklin	Texas	90b	31 54 7	106 29 24	7,069.5	
180	South Franklin	do	90b	31 48 15	106 28 47		
	Secondary triangulation stations:						Do.
181	Boca Grande	Chihuahua	90a	31 37 46	107 59 59		
182	Boundary Monument		90b	31 46 58	106 32 1	4,443.8	
183	Graveyard Hill	Texas	90b	31 45 52	106 29 41		
184	Initial Monument		90b	31 46 58	106 31 34		
185	Potrillo	New Mexico	90a	31 55 21	107 4 7		
186	Rodadero	do	90b	31 47 11	106 32 32		
	Primary triangulation stations:		47				Triangulation No. 7.
187	Genoa	Nevada	47d	39 2 26	119 52 43		
188	Lyon	do	47d	39 7 33	119 28 12	8,793.5	
	Secondary triangulation stations:		47				Do.
189	Butt Mountain	California	47a	40 12 58	121 23 2	7,830.6	
190	Mount Dyer	do	47a	40 14 15	121 1 48	7,369.2	
191	Kettle Rock	do	47a	40 8 42	120 43 3	7,843.4	
192	Schaffer's	do	47b	40 26 43	120 21 18	6,864.5	
193	McKesick's	do	47b	40 5 23	120 14 43	7,083.0	
194	State Line	Nevada	47b	40 1 44	119 58 32	8,405.2	
195	Omjumi	California	47b	39 56 17	120 16 56	8,292.6	
196	Adams	do	47b	39 54 32	120 5 43	8,431.6	
197	Wellington	do	47b	39 52 0	120 31 41	7,664.6	
198	Haskell's	do	47d	39 39 41	120 33 1	8,126.4	
199	Crystal	do	47d	39 28 21	120 2 13		
200	N. E. Base	Nevada	47d	39 25 44	119 25 39	7,099.9	
201	Tibbie	do	47d	39 22 8	119 31 54	7,383.3	
202	Rocky Point	do	47d	39 20 50	119 34 2		
203	Davidson	do	47d	39 18 22	119 39 37	7,941.2	
204	Emma	do	47d	39 17 39	119 36 1	6,439.4	
205	McClellan	do	47d	39 15 26	119 41 46	7,531.6	
206	Raw	do	47d	39 11 56	119 28 40	8,403.8	
207	Como	do	47d	39 1 8	119 28 14	9,016.6	
208	Churchill Butte	do	47d	39 20 16	119 17 32	6,009.0	
	Primary triangulation stations:		48				Do.
209	Tutib	Nevada	48c	39 42 53	119 9 46	7,062.1	
210	Tarogqua	do	48c	39 34 52	118 13 54	8,771.7	
211	Grant	do	48c	39 32 16	117 54 56	9,964.8	
212	Desatoya	do	48d	39 21 47	117 45 19	9,921.3	
213	Bunker Hill	do	48d	39 15 2	117 7 18	11,404.5	
214	Fairview	do	48c	39 13 22	118 8 55	8,411.5	
	Secondary triangulation stations:		48				Do.
215	Emigrant	Nevada	48d	39 24 7	117 23 24	8,508.5	
216	Geneva	do	48d	39 21 27	117 4 14	11,077.1	
217	Birchim's	do	48d	39 8 53	117 28 33	10,343.9	
218	Cowles'	do	48d	39 3 14	117 33 25	9,980.1	
	Secondary triangulation stations:		76				Triangulation No. 20.
219	Alamocita	Arizona	76d	34 11 56	108 28 17		
	Primary triangulation stations:		77				Do.
220	Bernal Hill	New Mexico	78a	35 22 33	105 19 38		
221	Escobas	do	77b	35 32 2	105 42 45		
222	Ladrones	do	77c	34 26 1	107 5 29	9,214.3	
223	Manzano	do	77d	34 35 23	106 27 13	10,086.3	
224	Mosca	do	77d	34 48 36	106 24 34	9,723.0	
225	Osha	do	77d	34 38 9	106 26 44	10,022.8	
226	Pedernal	do	77b	34 50 38	105 39 4	7,580.3	
227	Placer	do	77b	35 20 3	106 10 36	8,965.2	
228	Rattlesnake Hill	do	77d	34 34 7	105 49 41	6,616.5	
239	Taylor	do	77a	35 14 16	107 36 55	11,391.2	
230	Tecolote	do	77d	34 4 37	105 41 44	7,253.7	
231	Tetilla	do	77b	35 36 24	106 13 1	7,060.0	

List of Triangulation Stations—Continued.

Number.	Name of peak.	State or Territory.	Atlas-sheet.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Altitude.	Remarks.
				° ′ ″	° ′ ″		
	Primary triangulation stations:	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	Triangulation sheet No. 20.
232	Bear	New Mexico	83*d*	32 49 58	108 21 52	8,081.1	
233	Eagle	....do	83*b*	33 40 30	108 35 2	.....	
234	Thomas	Arizona	83*b*	33 54 21	109 34 34	*11,275	
	Secondary triangulation stations:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
	Graham	Arizona.....	83*c*	32 41 56	109 52 40	10,099.5	
	Primary triangulation stations:	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	Do.
235	Capitan	New Mexico	85*a*	33 35 24	105 16 20	10,022.9	
236	Colorado	....do	84*b*	33 50 42	106 42 6	5,653.7	
237	Cook	....do	84*c*	32 32 6	107 44 15	8,329.6	
238	Fra Cristobal.....	....do	84*a*	33 25 35	107 7 10	6,646.2	
239	Magdalena	... do	84*a*	33 59 23	107 11 39	10,798.0	
240	Nogal	....do	84*b*	33 29 47	105 48 36	9,983.0	
241	Salinas	...do	84*b*	33 17 51	106 32 15	9,039.5	
242	San Mateo	....do	84*a*	33 33 7	107 26 27	10,208.6	
243	Sierra Blanca	... do	84*b*	33 22 24	105 48 55	11,892.3	

The altitudes of all points marked thus (*) are from angles of elevation; all others are from barometric determinations.

BAROMETRIC HYPSOMETRY.

The usual plan for obtaining the vertical element of the greater share of observation points by means of barometric differences in altitude has been pursued. The computations have been for another year under the supervision of Lieutenant Tillman. Satisfactory results have been obtained. As heretofore, through the courtesy of General Myer, Chief Signal Officer, transcripts of the observations of the Signal Service at specified points have been furnished. Lists of altitudes prepared by Lieutenant Tillman of points of special importance in the areas of 1878 are to be found herewith.

List of Altitudes.

Number.	Locality.	State or Territory.	Atlas-sheet.	Number of observations.	Reference station.	Altitude above sea-level.
						Feet.
1	Walla Walla.....	Washington T.	12*c*	D. M.	Portland	1,033.5
2	North Base at Dalles.....	Oregon	20*a*	5	....do	187.5
3	Astronomical Station at Dalles.....	....do	20*a*	5	....do	134.7
4	South Base	....do	20*a*	5	... do	215.4
5	Dalles Hill	... do	20*a*	6	....do	1,210.1
6	Shivar's Bridge, Deschutes River.....	....do	20*a*	4	....do	702.0
7	Finnegan's Ranch, Military Road.....	....do	20*a*	2	....do	2,143.7
8	Cross Hollows.....	....do	20*a*	4	....do	3,197.3
9	Divide on Shivar's Road, between John Day and Deschutes Rivers.	... do	20*a*	1	....do	3,515.0
10	Divide on O-cho-co and Cross Hollow, between John Day and Deschutes Rivers.	....do	20*a*	1	....do	3,354.5
11	Divide, Head Antelope Valley, between John Day and Deschutes Rivers.	....do	20*a*	1	....do	3,298.2
12	Antelope Post Office.....	....do	20*a*	2	....do	2,844.5
13	Divide, Cañon City Road, between John Day and Deschutes Rivers.	....do	20*a*	1	....do	3,694.7

List of Altitudes—Continued.

Number.	Locality.	State or Territory.	Atlas-sheet.	Number of observations.	Reference station.	Altitude above sea-level.
						Feet.
154	Martin's Ranch	California	47*a*	2	Red Bluff	4,484.0
155	Nash's Ranch	do	47*a*	D. M.	do	4,431.3
156	Mount Dyer, near Big Meadows	do	47*a*	4	do	7,369.2
157	Willow Lake	do	47*a*	2	do	5,382.2
158	Lassen's Butte	do	47*a*		Prattville and Red Bluff.	10,437.0
159	Mount Harkness, near Big Meadows	do	47*a*	1	do	*8,675.3
160	Dutch Hill Mining Camp	do	47*a*	1	do	4,692.3
161	Grizzly Hill	do	47*a*	1	do	*5,708.9
162	Greenville	do	47*a*	1	do	3,543.8
163	Forgay's Ranch	do	47*a*	4	do	3,380.6
164	Jim Ford's Ranch	do	47*a*	2	do	3,518.5
165	Johnson's Ranch	do	47*a*	4	do	4,378.8
166	Peter Lassen's Grave, Henry Lake Valley	do	47*a*	1	do	4,280.9
167	Stockton Mill	do	47*a*	3	do	4,639.3
168	Goodrich's Ranch	do	47*a*	6 and 2	do	4,883.0
169	Mitchell's Ranch	do	47*a*	2	do	4,284.6
170	Peach Spring	do	47*a*	D. M.	do	5,303.2
171	Upper edge of crater—cinder cone	do	47*a*	1	do	6,741.3
172	Bottom of crater	do	47*a*	1	do	6,596.3
173	Foot of slope of cone	do	47*a*	1	do	6,512.2
174	Second lake east of cone	do	47*a*	1	do	6,085.2
175	Divide, Noble Pass	do	47*a*	1	do	5,963.0
176	Loomis's Ranch	do	47*a*	D. M.	do	4,356.5
177	Quincy	do	47*a*		do	*3,381.0
178	Ogburn's Ranch	do	47*a*	D. M.	Red Bluff	*2,269.5
179	Wilson's Ranch	do	47*a*	2	do	1,114.5
180	Hickman's Ranch	do	47*a*	5	do	1,906.8
181	Toll Gate, Battle Creek Road	do	47*a*	7	do	4,699.7
182	Gray's Ranch	do	47*a*	2	do	3,388.0
183	Hart's Ranch	do	47*a*	2	do	1,099.7
184	Phillips' Ranch	do	47*a*	D. M.	do	242.1
185	Claremont Hill south of Quincy	do	47*a*	4	do	6,998.6
186	Old Toll House, between Quincy and Taylorsville.	do	47*a*	3	do	5,509.9
187	Hough's Mountain	do	47*a*	1	do	*7,390.7
188	Taylorsville	do	47*a*	1	do	3,521.5
189	Kettle Rock Peak	do	47*a*	2	do	7,843.4
190	Parker's Ranch	do	47*a*	2	do	4,135.7
191	Divide between Kingsbury's Ranch and Caribou Bridge.	do	47*a*	1	do	4,628.0
192	Main divide between Miller's and Longville (on road.)	do	47*a*	1	do	5,091.6
193	Longville	do	47*a*		do	*4,309.0
194	Main divide between Longville and Butte Creek House.	do	47*a*	1	do	6,706.2
195	Divide between Colby's and Toll Gate	do	47*a*		do	6,618.7
196	Bridge over Butte Creek (7½ miles from Prattville.)	do	47*a*	1	do	4,691.6
197	Moonlight Valley	do	47*a*		do	5,433.3
198	Taylorville to Susanville, main divide	do	47*a*		do	6,428.1
199	Susanville Post-office	do	47*a*	7	American Flat	4,195.2
200	First divide, between Susanville and Eagle Lake.	do	47*a*	1	Winnemucca	5,362.8
201	Second divide, between Susanville and Eagle Lake.	do	47*a*	1	do	5,773.7
202	Main divide, between Susanville and Eagle Lake.	do	47*a*	1	do	6,245.0
203	Eagle Lake	do	47*a*	D. M. & 2	do	5,114.5
204	Willow Spring (head Willow Creek)	do	47*a*	1	do	5,083.9
205	Honey Lake	do	47*b*	1	Carson City	3,948.6
206	Adam's Peak	do	47*b*	8	Camp 6	8,431.6
207	Mape's Ranch	do	47*b*	3	Carson City	5,038.7
208	Crow's Ranch, Clover Valley	do	47*b*	D. M.	do	5,464.0
209	Keg Spring, Willow Creek	do	47*b*	2	Crow's Ranch	5,756.8
210	McKesick's Peak	do	47*b*	3	do	7,083.0
211	Onjumi Peak	do	47*b*	8	Crow's Ranch and Carson City.	8,292.6
212	Frenchman's Cove	do	47*b*	4	Crow's Ranch	5,564.7
213	Mount Ingalls	do	47*b*	9	Crow's Ranch and Carson City.	8,471.5
214	Mount Wellington	do	47*b*	5	Crow's Ranch.	7,664.6

List of Altitudes—Continued.

Number.	Locality.	State or Territory.	Atlas-sheet.	Number of observations.	Reference station.	Altitude above sea-level.
						Feet.
215	Last Chance and Squaw Queen Creeks, junction of.	California	47*b*	2	Carson City	5,268.2
216	Last Chance and Thompson Creeks, junction of.	do	47*b*	2	do	5,431.1
217	State Line Peak	do	47*b*	5	do	8,405.2
218	Murphy's Ranch, Buffalo Salt Works	do	47*b*	1	Winnemucca	3,845.0
219	Sheep Head	do	47*b*	2	do	3,913.6
220	Bacon's Ranch	do	47*b*	2	do	4,076.4
221	Shumway's Ranch	do	47*b*	8	do	5,067.0
222	McKesick's Ranch	do	47*b*	1	do	4,469.2
223	Smoke Creek Depot	do	47*b*	2	do	4,163.7
224	Winnemucca Lake	Nevada	47*b*	2	American Flat	3,824.6
225	To-ha-kum Peak	do	47*b*	3	do	8,174.0
226	Wood's Ranch, Pyramid Lake	do	47*b*	1	do	3,861.3
227	Dunning's Ranch	do	47*b*	2 and 2	do	4,571.0
228	Willow Ranch	California	47*b*	1 and 11	American Flat and Carson City.	4,275.3
229	Thompson's Peak	do	47*b*	6, 12, 12	Camp 7, American Flat.	7,752.2
230	North End Pyramid Lake	Nevada	47*b*	1	American Flat	3,847.9
231	Greno's Ranch	do	47*b*	3 and 2	do	4,187.3
232	Newton's Ranch, near Honey Lake	do	47*b*	2	do	4,078.6
233	Hot Springs Peak	do	47*b*	3	Winnemucca	7,692.1
234	Schaffer's Station	do	47*b*	3 and 2	do	4,026.1
235	Schaffer's Peak	do	47*b*	4	do	6,864.5
236	Chico	California	47*c*	D. M.	Red Bluff	174.9
237	Centreville	do	47*c*	2	do	502.5
238	Reservoir in Concord Valley	do	47*c*	1	do	2,021.9
239	Cold Spring Ranch	do	47*c*	2	do	564.5
240	Bidwell's Bar, south fork Feather River	do	47*c*	3	do	342.1
241	Junction House	do	47*c*	2	do	3,562.2
242	Nimshew	do	47*c*	3	do	2,451.3
243	Humbug Park	do	47*d*	2	do	4,846.6
244	Taylor's Ranch	Nevada	47*d*	1	Winnemucca	4,719.5
245	Anderson's Ranch, Fish Spring	do	47*d*	2	do	4,041.1
246	Chapman's Ranch	do	47*d*	2	do	4,931.6
247	Chollar Potosi Mining Company's office	do	47*d*	D. M.	Salt Lake City	6,242.3
248	Knickerbocker Mine	do	47*d*	1	Chollar Potosi	5,867.2
249	Baltimore Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	5,729.3
250	Globe Consolidated	do	47*d*	1	do	5,781.0
251	Gold Hill Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	6,373.6
252	Superior G. & S. Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	6,415.3
253	West Belcher Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	6,098.4
254	Trojan Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	6,085.7
255	Upper Caledonia Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	5,986.9
256	Europa Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	5,978.3
257	East Justice Hill	do	47*d*	3	do	5,861.2
258	Bacon Mill Point	do	47*d*	2	do	5,327.2
259	Ramsell Mill, near Silver City	do	47*d*	1	do	5,324.3
260	Devil's Gate Toll House, Silver City	do	47*d*	1	do	5,148.1
261	Old Foundery, Silver City	do	47*d*	1	do	4,940.3
262	Gila Mina Post, near Succor Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	5,451.8
263	Vivian Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	5,414.6
264	Darby Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	4,885.5
265	Camp Rock	do	47*d*	3	do	5,628.2
266	American Flat Peak	do	47*d*	2	do	6,659.0
267	Railroad Peak (Black Rock)	do	47*d*	1	do	5,436.0
268	East McClellan Peak	do	47*d*	2	do	6,180.8
269	Rock Island Mine	do	47*d*	2	do	5,677.5
270	Jones's Milk Ranch	do	47*d*	2	do	5,736.1
271	Erie Consolidated Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	5,268.2
272	William Penn Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	5,235.6
273	Buckeye Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	5,220.8
274	Nelson's Station	do	47*d*	2	American Flat	4,245.0
275	Proctor's Ranch, Truckee River	do	47*d*	2	do	3,963.4
276	Pyramid Lake Indian Agency	do	47*d*	2	do	3,980.0
277	Sellers's Ranch, near Reno	do	47*d*	3	Co	4,438.6
278	Winters' Ranch	do	47*d*	4	do	5,145.2
279	Wadsworth, Central Pacific Railroad	do	47*d*			4,094.8
280	Home Station	do	48*d*	1	Winnemucca	4,815.7
281	One mile north of Butte Mountain	do	48*b*	3	do	4,555.2
282	Prometheus Peak	do	48*d*	6	do	8,140.7
283	Rooker's Ranch	do	48*d*	3	do	7,147.9

List of Altitudes—Continued.

Number.	Locality.	State or Territory.	Atlas-sheet.	Number of observations.	Reference station.	Altitude above sea-level.
						Feet.
284	Geneva Peak	Nevada	48*d*	2	Winnemucca	10,708.1
285	Mouth Underdown Cañon, Reese River	do	48*d*	2 and 5	do	6,181.1
286	Birchim's Peak	do	48*d*	3	do	10,471.1
287	Welche's Ranch	do	48*d*	3	do	5,771.0
288	Emigrant Peak	do	48*d*	1	do	8,508.5
289	Monument at south end of Austin base line.	do	48*d*	1	do	5,799.2
290	Monument at north end of Austin base line.	do	48*d*	1	do	5,774.4
291	Wallace's Ranch	do	48*d*	2	do	5,786.6
292	Rooker's Corral	do	48*d*	4	do	6,708.5
293	Vaughan's Ranch	do	48*d*	1	do	5,315.9
294	Highland Peak	California	56*b*			10,955.6
295	Lillie's Ranch	do	56*b*	2	Sacramento	3,647.0
296	West Point	do	56*b*	2	do	2,773.7
297	Antelope Spring	do	56*b*	2	do	4,272.5
298	Two miles west of Tragedy Springs	do	56*b*	2	do	7,448.9
299	Halfway House	do	56*b*	4	do	3,358.5
300	Shaw's Ranch	do	56*b*	2	do	6,311.1
301	Castle Rock	do	56*b*	6	Sacramento & Winnemucca.	9,872.4
302	Cooper's Ranch	do	56*b*	4	Sacramento	8,405.9
303	Grizzly Peak	do	56*b*	2	Sacramento & Winnemucca.	10,368.6
304	Warm Springs, Sonora Road	do	56*b*	2	Winnemucca	7,384.5
305	Lake near summit of Virginia Creek Trail	do	56*b*	2	Sacramento	10,089.8
306	Grass Lake	do	56*b*	1	do	8,564.5
307	Summit of Big Tree Road	do	56*b*	1	do	8,157.2
308	Big Meadow Ranch	do	56*b*	1	do	6,838.4
309	Fulsom & Hall's Ranch	do	56*b*	1	do	4,281.8
310	Suspension Bridge, Mokelumne River	do	56*b*	1	do	2,091.5
311	Wiley's Station, Amador Road	do	56*b*	1	do	5,027.4
312	Ham's Station, Amador Road	do	56*b*	4	do	5,438.6
313	Mud Spring, Amador Road	do	56*b*	1	do	5,972.7
314	Peddlers' Ranch, Amador Road	do	56*b*	1	do	6,831.3
315	Horsley's Camp	do	56*b*	1	do	3,859.7
316	Myers's Station	do	56*b*	1	do	3,758.7
317	Foster's Station	do	56*b*	1	do	3,264.9
318	Denser's Station	do	56*b*	1	do	2,921.9
319	Volcano	do	56*b*	1	do	2,075.2
320	Foster's Ranch	do	56*b*	1	do	2,880.9
321	Bridge over Middle Fork Mokelumne	do	56*b*	1	do	2,435.7
322	Railroad Flat	do	56*b*	1	do	2,606.1
323	Cabin in South Grove, Calaveras Big Trees	do	56*b*	1	do	4,820.4
324	Columbia P. O	do	56*b*	1	do	2,156.7
325	Bald Mountain	do	56*b*	2	do	5,829.5
326	Lily Creek, Sonora Road	do	56*b*	1	do	3,970.6
327	Mill Creek, Sonora Road	do	56*b*	1	do	7,075.5
328	Niagara Creek, Sonora Road	do	56*b*	1	do	6,689.8
329	Cow Creek Ranch, Sonora Road	do	56*b*	1	do	5,904.8
330	Head of flat, South Fork Herring Creek	do	56*b*	1	do	7,936.4
331	Burst Rock	do	56*b*	1	do	9,157.4
332	Lower Reservoir, ½ mile east of Strawberry.	do	56*b*	1	do	5,582.4
333	Junction of Herring Creek and Stanislaus River.	do	56*b*	1	do	5,420.9
334	Head of Stanislaus	do	56*b*	1	do	8,856.7
335	Small Lake on Relief Trail	do	56*b*	1	Winnemucca	8,516.8
336	Large Lake on Relief Trail	do	56*b*	1	do	8,182.9
337	Round Lake on Relief Trail	do	56*b*	1	do	7,309.0
338	Moran's Ranch	do	56*b*	1	Sacramento	3,984.2
339	Copperopolis, Dutch Henry's Ranch	do	56*c*	2	do	1,015.3
340	Gold Spring Ranch	do	56*d*	2	do	2,013.7
341	Northrups	do	56*d*	2	do	4,519.1
342	Strawberry	do	56*d*	3 and 2	do	5,237.8
343	Dunderberg Peak	do	56*d*	8	do	12,289.2
344	Summit of Virginia Creek Trail	do	56*d*	1	do	11,045.8
345	Lake near Summit Virginia Creek Trail	do	56*d*	2	do	10,089.8
346	Mouth of Lyell Creek	do	56*d*	2	do	8,574.6
347	Lambert's Soda Spring	do	56*d*	1	do	8,558.1
348	Snow's Hotel	do	56*d*	2	do	5,217.2
349	Top of Yosemite Fall	do	56*d*	4	Sacramento and Camp 38.	6,401.3
350	Top of Vernal Fall	do	56*d*	4	do	4,975.8

List of Altitudes—Continued.

Locality.	State or Territory.	Atlas-sheet.	Number of observations.	Reference station.	Altitude above sea-level.
					Feet.
st Chance and Squaw Queen Creeks, unction of.	California	47*b*	2	Carson City	5,268.2
st Chance and Thompson Creeks, unction of.	do	47*b*	2	do	5,431.1
ıte Line Peak	do	47*b*	5	do	8,405.2
ırphy's Ranch, Buffalo Salt Works	do	47*b*	1	Winnemucca	3,845.0
eep Head	do	47*b*	2	do	3,913.6
con's Ranch	do	47*b*	2	do	4,076.4
umway's Ranch	do	47*b*	8	do	5,067.0
Kesick's Ranch	do	47*b*	1	do	4,469.2
oke Creek Depot	do	47*b*	2	do	4,163.7
innemucca Lake	Nevada	47*b*	2	American Flat	3,824.6
-ha-kum Peak	do	47*b*	3	do	8,174.0
ood's Ranch, Pyramid Lake	do	47*b*	1	do	3,861.3
nning's Ranch	do	47*b*	2 and 2	do	4,571.0
illow Ranch	California	47*b*	1 and 11	American Flat and Carson City.	4,275.3
ompson's Peak	do	47*b*	6, 12, 12	Camp 7, American Flat.	7,752.2
rth End Pyramid Lake	Nevada	47*b*	1	American Flat	3,847.9
eno's Ranch	do	47*b*	3 and 2	do	4,187.3
wton's Ranch, near Honey Lake	do	47*b*	2	do	4,078.6
t Springs Peak	do	47*b*	3	Winnemucca	7,692.1
naffer's Station	do	47*b*	3 and 2	do	4,026.1
naffer's Peak	do	47*b*	4	do	6,864.5
ico	California	47*c*	D. M.	Red Bluff	174.9
ntreville	do	47*c*	2	do	502.5
servoir in Concord Valley	do	47*c*	1	do	2,021.9
ld Spring Ranch	do	47*c*	2	do	564.5
lwell's Bar, south fork Feather River	do	47*c*	3	do	342.1
nction House	do	47*c*	2	do	3,562.2
mshew	do	47*c*	3	do	2,451.3
mbug Park	do	47*d*	2	do	4,846.6
ylor's Ranch	Nevada	47*d*	1	Winnemucca	4,719.5
nderson's Ranch, Fish Spring	do	47*d*	2	do	4,041.1
apman's Ranch	do	47*d*	2	do	4,931.6
ollar Potosi Mining Company's office	do	47*d*	D. M.	Salt Lake City	6,242.3
ickerbocker Mine	do	47*d*	1	Chollar Potosi	5,867.2
ltimore Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	5,729.3
obe Consolidated	do	47*d*	1	do	5,781.0
ld Hill Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	6,373.6
perior G. & S. Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	6,415.3
st Belcher Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	6,098.4
ojan Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	6,085.7
per Caledonia Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	5,986.9
ıropa Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	5,978.3
st Justice Hill	do	47*d*	3	do	5,861.2
con Mill Point	do	47*d*	2	do	5,327.2
mseil Mill, near Silver City	do	47*d*	1	do	5,324.3
vil's Gate Toll House, Silver City	do	47*d*	1	do	5,148.1
d Foundery, Silver City	do	47*d*	1	do	4,940.3
la Mina Post, near Succor Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	5,451.8
vian Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	5,414.6
rby Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	4,885.5
mp Rock	do	47*d*	3	do	5,628.2
nerican Flat Peak	do	47*d*	2	do	6,659.0
ilroad Peak (Black Rock)	do	47*d*	1	do	5,436.0
st McClellan Peak	do	47*d*	2	do	6,180.8
ck Island Mine	do	47*d*	2	do	5,677.5
nes's Milk Ranch	do	47*d*	2	do	5,736.1
ic Consolidated Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	5,268.2
illiam Penn Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	5,235.6
ckeye Mine	do	47*d*	1	do	5,220.8
lson's Station	do	47*d*	2	American Flat	4,245.0
octor's Ranch, Truckee River	do	47*d*	2	do	3,963.4
ramid Lake Indian Agency	do	47*d*	2	do	3,980.0
llers's Ranch, near Reno	do	47*d*	3	do	4,438.6
inters' Ranch	do	47*d*	4	do	5,145.2
adsworth, Central Pacific Railroad	do	47*d*			4,094.8
me Station	do	48*d*	1	Winnemucca	4,815.7
e mile north of Butte Mountain	do	48*b*	3	do	4,555.2
ometheus Peak	do	48*d*	6	do	8,140.7
oker's Ranch	do	48*d*	3	do	7,147.9

List of Altitudes—Continued.

Number.	Locality.	State or Territory.	Atlas sheet.	Number of observations.	Reference station.
421	Burrows Mountain	California	64*b*	11	Sacramento
422	Behring's Store	do	64*b*	3	do
423	Morrow Mountain	do	64*b*	7	do
424	Eisen Vineyard	do	64*b*	D. M.	do
425	Mark Mood Meadows	do	65*a*	5	do
426	Bald Rock	do	65*a*	8	do
427	Lookout Mountain	do	65*a*	3	Camp 21
428	Dusy's Ranch, on Dinky Creek	do	65*a*	3	Sacramento
429	Ash Springs	do	65*a*	2	do
430	Hyde's Union Saw-Mill	do	65*a*	2	do
431	Bald Mountain(*a*)	do	65*a*	6	do
432	Bald Mountain(*b*)	do	65*a*	3	do
433	Boyd's Ranch	do	65*a*	4	do
434	Stokes Mountain	do	65*a*	3	do
435	Scodie's Ranch	do	65*c*	5	Los Angeles
436	Canebrake Ranch	do	65*c*	3	do
437	Tilly's Ranch	do	65*c*	2	do
438	Trinchera	do	69*b*	2	Santa Fé
439	Myers' Ferry		69*b*	3	do
440	Cattle Ranch, Rio Grande		69*b*	2	do
441	San Cristobal Crossing	New Mexico	69*b*	2	do
442	San Cristobal Crossing, high bank	do			do
443	Taos	do	69*d*		
444	Ranchos de Taos	do	69*d*	1	Santa Fé
445	United States Mountain Pass No. 1	do	69*d*	1	do
446	United States Mountain Pass No. 2	do	69*d*	1	do
447	Head of drain of Pueblo Creek	do	69*d*	2	do
448	Pueblo de Picuris	do	69*d*	1	do
449	Embuda	do	69*d*	1	do
450	La Joya	do	69*d*		
451	Plaza del Alcalde	do	69*d*		
452	Pojoaque	do	69*d*		
453	Pueblo de San Juan	do	69*d*	1	Santa Fé
454	Cuyamungue	do	69*d*	1	do
455	Jesuque Creek, crossing S. F. and T. Road	do	69*d*		
456	Costilla Pass	do	70*a*	1	Santa Fé
457	Burbank's Ranch	do	70*a*	2	do
458	Purgatoire Road, 7 miles east of Trinidad	Colorado	70*a*	3	do
459	Purgatoire Road, 4¼ miles west of Trinidad	do	70*a*	3	do
460	Cameron's Corner	New Mexico	70*a*	3	do
461	Ponil Pass	do	70*a*	1	do
462	Taos Pass	do	70*a*	1	do
463	Taylor's Ranch	do	70*a*	1	do
464	Fort Union	do	70*c*		
465	Dodge's Cut-off	do	70*c*	2	Santa Fé
466	Los Alamos	do	70*c*	2	do
467	Stone Ranch, Canadian Road	do	70*c*	2	do
468	Lake east of Mora	do	70*c*	2	do
469	Caliente	California	73*a*		Los Angeles
470	Pampa	do	73*a*	1 and 2	do
471	Havilah Town	do	73*a*	1	do
472	Palmer's Ranch	do	73*a*	2	do
473	Walker's Pass, summit of	do	73*a*	1	do
474	Birds' Springs	do	73*a*	3	do
475	Welden	do	73*a*	2	do
476	Dahlonega Hot Springs	do	73*a*	1	do
477	Granite Station	do	73*a*	2	do
478	Barker's Ranch	do	73*a*	2	do
479	Bakersfield	do	73*a*	2	do
480	Soap Spring	do	73*a*	2	do
481	Tejon Ranch	do	73*a*	3	do
482	David McKenzie's Ranch	do	73*a*	1	do
483	Twin Lake	do	73*a*	2	do
484	Breckinridge Mountain	do	73*a*	3	do
485	Lievre Ranch	do	73*c*	2	do
486	Hughes Ranch	do	73*c*	3	do
487	Junction of Lievre and Castac Creeks	do	73*c*	1	do
488	Newhall's Ranch	do	73*c*	2	do
489	San Fernando Tunnel, south mouth	do	73*c*	1	do
490	San Fernando Mission	do	73*c*		do
491	Brown's Ranch	do	73*c*	2	do
492	Divide on old stage road between San Fernando Plains and Simi Valley.	do	73*c*	1	do

List of Altitudes—Continued.

Number.	Locality.	State or Territory.	Atlas sheet.	Number of observations.	Reference station.	Altitude above sea-level.
						Feet.
8	Tapo Ranch	California	73c	2	Los Angeles	1,373.0
4	Simi Ranch	do	73c	1	do	673.6
5	Los Pozos Ranch	do	73c	2	do	258.6
6	Springville	do	73c	2	do	48.4
	Conejo Ranch	do	73c	4	do	579.3
1	Santa Rosa Valley	do	73c	1	do	174.7
	Newberry Park, Camp 39	do	73c	3	do	830.1
	Potraro	do	73c	5	do	1,027.9
	Lion's Head	do	73c	6	do	1,693.4
	Los Encinos Ranch	do	73c	7 and 5	do	772.0
	Cahuenga Pass	do	73c	1	do	750.0
	Santa Monica	do	73c	4	do	15.4
	Lankershin's Ranch	do	73c	2	do	568.3
	Sycamore Grove	do	73c	1	do	447.2
	General Stoneman's House	do	73c	1	do	645.1
	San Gabriel Peak	do	73c	.....	.....	6,232.0
	Azusa	do	73c	2	Los Angeles	593.7
	Dalton's Ranch	do	73c	1	do	568.2
	San Gabriel Mine	do	73d	2	do	1,702.5
	Pinto Rock	do	73d	2	do	3,903.4
	The Narrows	do	73d	2	do	2,507.0
1	Cucamonga Ranch	do	73d	2	do	1,168.0
	San Bernardino	do	73d	2	do	950.1
	Stockton's Cabin	do	73d	7	do	5,876.9
1	Matthew's Ranch	do	73d	4	do	6,294.4
	Cajon Cañon (Fear's Station)	do	73d	2	do	3,162.2
	Cox Cabin	do	73d	4	do	5,329.1
	Bear Valley Town Hotel	do	73d	2 and 2	do	6,592.0
	Forsee's Ranch	do	73d	4	do	3,587.1
	Tannery	do	73d	2	do	4,399.9
	Saw-mill in Little Bear Valley	do	73d	1	do	4,884.7
	Whisky Johnny's	do	73d	2	do	5,185.9
	Waterman's, R. W	do	73d	1	do	1,908.4
	Colton	do	73d	2	do	808.2
	Oak Spring Encinoso	New Mexico	76d	5	Silver City	7,203.6
	High Peak	do	76d	3	do	9,434.2
1	Plaza Mangos	do	76d	2	do	*7,318.8
	Rito Quemado	do	76d	4	do	6,826.7
	La Pilla	Arizona	76d	2	do	5,849.8
	Mulligan's	do	76d	3	Fort Bayard	6,912.2
	Coyote Spring	do	76d	2	do	6,874.3
1	San Francisco on Rio Puerco	New Mexico	77a	3	Santa Fé	5,444.1
1	La Bajada	do	77b	.....	.....	5,514.5
1	Santo Domingo	do	77b	1	Santa Fé	5,109.8
1	Los Pinos	do	77b	1	do	4,674.8
1	Peralta	do	77b	1	do	4,661.1
1	New Placers	do	77b	3	do	6,666.9
1	Placer Peak	do	77b	4	Camp 22	8,965.2
1	Pedernal Water Hole	do	77b	D. M. and 3	Santa Fé	7,140.1
1	Pedernal Peak	do	77b	6	Camp 26	7,580.3
1	Pedernal Pass	do	77b	1	Santa Fé	7,180.7
1	San Marco's Spring	do	77b	2	do	6,055.8
1	South Sandia Peak	do	77b	7	do	8,567.4
1	Indian Ranch	do	77b	2	do	5,290.3
1	Peña Blanca	do	77b	D. M	do	5,170.2
1	Rio Grande at Ford	do	77b	1	do	5,107.1
1	Santa Aña	do	77b	.....	do	5,292.0
1	Divide, eastern rim Rio Puerco	do	77b	1	do	5,934.1
1	San Louis Rey	do	77b	2	do	5,152.0
1	Mouth of Rio Callo	do	77b	1	do	5,019.1
1	Tijeras, ½ mile above	do	77b	2	do	6,306.3
1	Socorro Ford	do	77c	1	do	4,533.8
1	Socorro	do	77c	2 and 3	do	4,619.3
1	Pueblo Springs	do	77c	2	do	6,398.1
1	Cerro de Culebra	do	77c	3	do	6,992.2
1	Culebra Spring	do	77c	4	do	5,706.6
1	Socorro Peak	do	77c	10	do	7,281.1
1	Polvadero Peak	do	77c	5	do	7,324.9
1	Ojo de la Quinca	do	77c	2	do	5,673.4
1	Ladrones Peak	do	77c	4	Camp 42	9,214.3
1	San José	do	77c	.....	Camp 45	*5,057.1
1	Rio Grande Ford near Socorro	do	77c	1	Santa Fé	4,626.9

List of Altitudes—Contianed.

Number.	Locality.	State or Territory.	Atlas-sheet.	Number of observations.	Reference station.
421	Burrows Mountain	California	64*b*	11	Sacramento
422	Behring's Store	do	64*b*	3	do
423	Morrow Mountain	do	64*b*	7	do
424	Eisen Vineyard	do	64*b*	D. M.	do
425	Mark Mood Meadows	do	65*a*	5	do
426	Bald Rock	do	65*a*	8	do
427	Lookout Mountain	do	65*a*	3	Camp 21
428	Dusy's Ranch, on Dinky Creek	do	65*a*	3	Sacramento
429	Ash Springs	do	65*a*	2	do
430	Hyde's Union Saw-Mill	do	65*a*	2	do
431	Bald Mountain(*a*)	do	65*a*	6	do
432	Bald Mountain(*b*)	do	65*a*	3	do
433	Boyd's Ranch	do	65*a*	4	do
434	Stokes Mountain	do	65*a*	3	do
435	Scodie's Ranch	do	65*c*	5	Los Angeles
436	Canebrake Ranch	do	65*c*	3	do
437	Tilly's Ranch	do	65*c*	2	do
438	Trinchera	do	69*b*	2	Santa Fé
439	Myers' Ferry		69*b*	3	do
440	Cattle Ranch, Rio Grande		69*b*	2	do
441	San Cristobal Crossing	New Mexico	69*b*	2	do
442	San Cristobal Crossing, high bank	do			do
443	Taos	do	69*d*		
444	Ranchos de Taos	do	69*d*	1	Santa Fé
445	United States Mountain Pass No. 1	do	69*d*	1	do
446	United States Mountain Pass No. 2	do	69*d*	1	do
447	Head of drain of Pueblo Creek	do	69*d*	2	do
448	Pueblo de Picuris	do	69*d*	1	do
449	Embuda	do	69*d*	1	do
450	La Joya	do	69*d*		
451	Plaza del Alcalde	do	69*d*		
452	Pojoaque	do	69*d*		
453	Pueblo de San Juan	do	69*d*	1	Santa Fé
454	Cuyamungue	do	69*d*	1	do
455	Jesuque Creek, crossing S. F. and T. Road	do	69*d*		
456	Costilla Pass	do	70*a*	1	Santa Fé
457	Burbank's Ranch	do	70*a*	2	do
458	Purgatoire Road, 7 miles east of Trinidad	Colorado	70*a*	3	do
459	Purgatoire Road, 4½ miles west of Trinidad	do	70*a*	3	do
460	Cameron's Corner	New Mexico	70*a*	3	do
461	Ponil Pass	do	70*a*	1	do
462	Taos Pass	do	70*a*	1	do
463	Taylor's Ranch	do	70*a*	1	do
464	Fort Union	do	70*c*		
465	Dodge's Cut-off	do	70*c*	2	Santa Fé
466	Los Alamos	do	70*c*	2	do
467	Stone Ranch, Canadian Road	do	70*c*	2	do
468	Lake east of Mora	do	70*c*	2	do
469	Caliente	California	73*a*		Los Angeles
470	Pampa	do	73*a*	1 and 2	do
471	Havilah Town	do	73*a*	1	do
472	Palmer's Ranch	do	73*a*	2	do
473	Walker's Pass, summit of	do	73*a*	1	do
474	Birds' Springs	do	73*a*	3	do
475	Welden	do	73*a*	2	do
476	Dahlonega Hot Springs	do	73*a*	1	do
477	Granite Station	do	73*a*	2	do
478	Barker's Ranch	do	73*a*	2	do
479	Bakersfield	do	73*a*	2	do
480	Soap Spring	do	73*a*	2	do
481	Tejon Ranch	do	73*a*	3	do
482	David McKenzie's Ranch	do	73*a*	1	do
483	Twin Lake	do	73*a*	2	do
484	Breckinridge Mountain	do	73*a*	3	do
485	Lievre Ranch	do	73*c*	2	do
486	Hughes Ranch	do	73*c*	3	do
487	Junction of Lievre and Castac Creeks	do	73*c*	1	do
488	Newhall's Ranch	do	73*c*	2	do
489	San Fernando Tunnel, south mouth	do	73*c*	1	do
490	San Fernando Mission	do	73*c*		do
491	Brown's Ranch	do	73*c*	2	do
492	Divide on old stage road between San Fernando Plains and Simi Valley.	do	73*c*	1	do

List of Altitudes—Continued.

Locality.	State or Territory.	Atlas sheet.	Number of observations.	Reference station.	Altitude above sea-level.
					Feet.
po Ranch	California	73*c*	2	Los Angeles	1,373.0
al Ranch	do	73*c*	1	do	673.6
s Pozos Ranch	do	73*c*	2	do	258.6
ringville	do	73*c*	2	do	48.4
nejo Ranch	do	73*c*	4	do	579.3
ita Rosa Valley	do	73*c*	1	do	174.7
wberry Park, Camp 39	do	73*c*	3	do	830.1
traro	do	73*c*	5	do	1,027.9
n's Head	do	73*c*	6	do	1,693.4
s Encinos Ranch	do	73*c*	7 and 5	do	772.0
huenga Pass	do	73*c*	1	do	750.9
ita Monica	do	73*c*	4	do	15.4
akershin's Ranch	do	73*c*	2	do	568.3
camore Grove	do	73*c*	1	do	447.2
neral Stoneman's House	do	73*c*	1	do	645.1
a Gabriel Peak	do	73*c*	.....	.....	6,232.0
usa	do	73*c*	2	Los Angeles	593.7
lton's Ranch	do	73*c*	1	do	568.2
a Gabriel Mine	do	73*d*	2	do	1,702.5
ito Rock	do	73*d*	2	do	3,903.4
e Narrows	do	73*d*	2	do	2,507.0
camonga Ranch	do	73*d*	2	do	1,168.0
a Bernardino	do	73*d*	2	do	950.1
ckton's Cabin	do	73*d*	7	do	5,876.9
tthew's Ranch	do	73*d*	4	do	6,294.4
on Cañon (Fear's Station)	do	73*d*	2	do	3,162.2
t Cabin	do	73*d*	4	do	5,329.1
ar Valley Town Hotel	do	73*d*	2 and 2	do	6,502.0
see's Ranch	do	73*d*	4	do	3,587.1
mery	do	73*d*	2	do	4,399.9
r-mill in Little Bear Valley	do	73*d*	1	do	4,884.7
isky Johnny's	do	73*d*	2	do	5,185.9
terman's, R. W	do	73*d*	1	do	1,908.4
ton	do	73*d*	2	do	808.2
t Spring Encinoso	New Mexico	76*d*	5	Silver City	7,203.6
h Peak	do	76*d*	3	do	9,434.2
za Mangos	do	76*d*	2	do	*7,318.8
o Quemado	do	76*d*	4	do	6,826.7
Pilla	Arizona	76*d*	2	do	5,849.8
lligan's	do	76*d*	3	Fort Bayard	6,912.2
ote Spring	do	76*d*	2	do	6,874.3
Francisco on Rio Puerco	New Mexico	77*a*	3	Santa Fé	5,444.1
Bajada	do	77*b*	.....	.....	5,514.5
to Domingo	do	77*b*	1	Santa Fé	5,109.8
Pinos	do	77*b*	1	do	4,674.8
alta	do	77*b*	1	do	4,661.1
w Placers	do	77*b*	3	do	6,666.9
cer Peak	do	77*b*	4	Camp 22	8,965.2
lernal Water Hole	do	77*b*	D. M. and 3	Santa Fé	7,140.1
lernal Peak	do	77*b*	6	Camp 26	7,580.3
lernal Pass	do	77*b*	1	Santa Fé	7,180.7
Marco's Spring	do	77*b*	2	do	6,055.8
th Sandia Peak	do	77*b*	7	do	8,567.4
ian Ranch	do	77*b*	2	do	5,290.3
a Blanca	do	77*b*	D. M	do	5,170.2
Grande at Ford	do	77*b*	1	do	5,107.1
ta Ana	do	77*b*	.....	do	5,292.0
ide, eastern rim Rio Puerco	do	77*b*	1	do	5,934.1
Louis Rey	do	77*b*	2	do	5,152.0
ath of Rio Callo	do	77*b*	1	do	5,019.1
ras, ¼ mile above	do	77*b*	2	do	6,306.3
rro Ford	do	77*c*	1	do	4,533.8
rro	do	77*c*	2 and 3	do	4,619.3
blo Springs	do	77*c*	2	do	6,398.1
ro de Culebra	do	77*c*	3	do	6,992.2
ebra Spring	do	77*c*	4	do	5,706.6
rro Peak	do	77*c*	10	do	7,281.1
radero Peak	do	77*c*	5	do	7,324.9
de la Quinca	do	77*c*	2	do	5,673.4
rones Peak	do	77*c*	4	Camp 42	9,214.3
José	do	77*c*	.....	Camp 45	*5,057.1
Grande Ford near Socorro	do	77*c*	1	Santa Fé	4,626.9

List of Altitudes—Continued.

Number.	Locality.	State or Territory.	Atlas-sheet.	Number of observations.	Reference station.
565	Casa Colorada	New Mexico	77d	1	Santa Fé...
566	Ojo de la Parida	do	77d	2	do
567	Cerro Tecolote	do	77d	7	Camp 72 ...
568	Gallinas Spring	do	77d	3 and 7	Santa Fé an Fort Craig
569	West Gallinas Mountain	do	77d	10	Camp 73 an Santa Fé.
570	Laguna Gallinas	do	77d	D. M.	Fort Craig.
571	Gran Quivira	do	77d	D. M.	do
572	Punta de Agua	do	77d	1	do
573	Lomitas Spring	do	77d	3	do
574	Chupadero Spring	do	77d	3	do
575	Chupadero Ranch	do	77d	D. M.	do
576	Gallinas Ranch	do	77d	3	Santa Fé...
577	Berendo Spring	do	77d	1	do
578	Posos del Pino	do	77d	2, 5, & 3	do
579	Los Lunas	do	77d		
580	Ojo del Oso, Camp 26	do	77d	D. M.	Santa Fé...
581	Mosca Peak	do	77d	16	Camp 26 ...
582	Ojo de Estancia	do	77d		Santa Fé...
583	Rattlesnake Hill	do	77d	5	Camp 30 ...
584	La Laguna de Sal	do	77d	1	Santa Fé...
585	Osha Peak	do	77d	5	Camp 33 an Santa Fé.
586	Comanche Cañon Pass	do	77d	1	Santa Fé...
587	Ojo de la Casa	do	77d	2	do
588	Belen	do	77d		
589	Picacho de Sabinal	do	77d		
590	Los Lunas Ford	do	77d	1	Santa Fé...
591	Manzano Peak	do	77d	1	do
592	Tomasceños Water Holes	do	77d	1	do
593	Ojo del Cibolo	do	77d	2	do
594	Cibolo Hill	do	77d	1	do
595	Tanques de Cañoncito	do	77d	2	do
596	Constancia	do	77d	1	do
597	Ojo de las Cañas	do	77d	2	do
598	Mestefito Ranch	do	77d	3	do
599	Pyramid Hill	do	77d	4	Camp 58 an Santa Fé.
600	Upper Abo Pass	do	77d	1	Santa Fé...
601	Ojo Chamcleon	do	77d	4	Camp 10 ...
602	Alamillo	do	77d	2	Santa Fé...
603	Algodones	do	77d	D. M.	George to w and Santa
604	Sandia	do	77d	1	do
605	Alameda	do	77d	1	do
606	Mouth of Rincon Colorado	do	78a	3	Santa Fé...
607	Head of Cañon Largo	do	78a	4	do
608	South end of Mesa Chupaines	do	78a	5	do
609	Head of Cañon de Agua	do	78a	1	do
610	Mouth of Conchas Cañon, west bank of Arroyo.	do	78a	3	do
611	Church at Riverside	California	80b	1	Los Angele
612	Santa Aña Hotel	do	80b	2	do
613	Camp Apache	Arizona	83b		Santa Fé...
614	Cienega Amarilla	New Mexico	83b	2	Fort Bayard Silver Cit
615	Carrizo Spring	do	83b	2	Fort Bayar
616	Gallo Spring	do	83b	2	do
617	Patterson's Ranch	do	83b	4 and 2	Fort Bayar Silver Cit
618	Paria's Spring	do	83b	2	Silver City.
619	Becker's Store, Springerville	Arizona	83b	2	do
620	San Francisco	New Mexico	83b	2	do
621	Torreon Springs	do	84a	D. M.	Santa Fé...
622	Cuchilla Negra	do	84a	1	do
623	Ferry to Fort McRae	do	84a	1	do
624	Fort McRae	do	84a		Silver City Santa Fé,
625	Eight-tenths mile above Fort McRae	do	84a	3	Santa Fé...
626	Alamocita	do	84a	1	do
627	Rio Grande, 2½ miles above Alamocita	do	84a	3	do
628	Chupadero Spring	do	84a	5	do

List of Altitudes—Continued.

Locality.	State or Territory.	Atlas-sheet.	Number of observations.	Reference station.	Altitude above sea-level.
					Feet.
ristobal	New Mexico	84a	9	Camp 42	6,646.2
	do	84a	1	Santa Fé	4,319.2
Ferry	do	84a	D. M.	do	4,352.5
iteo Peak	do	84a	8	do	10,208.6
nica Springs	do	84a		Silver City and Santa Fé.	7,601.9
lena Peak	do	84a	9	Camp 40	10,798.0
Peak	do	84a	3	do	9,919.8
iteo Divide	do	84a	1	Silver City	8,960.1
iente	do	84a	4 and 2	do	6,081.0
Ranch	do	84a	4	do	7,255.7
mp Sherman	do	84a	D. M.	do	6,926.6
Station	do	84a	3	do	6,593.0
Vincent	do	84a	6	do	6,188.1
ght's Ranch	do	84a	2	do	6,237.2
ental Divide, head of Cuchillo o.	do	84a	1	do	7,698.2
f Middle Fork Cuchillo Negro	do	84a	2	do	7,628.3
Spring	do	84a	D. M.	do	7,585.2
ental Divide, on road from Ojo Ca- to Shaw's Ranch.	do	84a	1	do	7,921.5
raig	do	84a	D. M.	Santa Fé	4,447.5
int's Ranch	do	84b	3	do	4,634.0
ng Springs	do	84b	D. M.	Fort Craig	5,623.4
Peak	do	84b	9	Dripp'g Spring	9,039.5
Spring	do	84b	4	Fort Craig	4,335.7
o Spring	do	84b		do	4,783.1
Peak	do	84b	5	Camp 50	9,983.0
anton	do	84b			6,151.5
's Mill	do	84b			6,491.0
f Carrizo Creek	do	84b	2	Fort Craig	8,831.3
Blanca Peak	do	84b	9	Fort Craig and Santa Fé.	11,892.3
erros Spring	do	84b	1	Fort Craig	6,127.7
arrizo Cone	do	84b	9	do	7,975.7
y's Ranch, Carrizozo Spring	do	84b			5,300.0
end of Mal-Pais	do	84b	6	Fort Craig	5,360.4
Oak Spring	do	84b	3	do	6,617.7
s Ranch, Jicarilla Mountains	do	84b	6	do	6,988.3
's Ranch, Jicarilla Mountains	do	84b			6,582.4
icarilla Cone	do	84b	5	Camp 71	7,726.7
llano Spring	do	84b	4	Fort Craig	5,348.2
Colorado	do	84b	9	Camp 81	5,653.7
dro	do	84b	1	Fort Craig	4,488.4
rcial	do	84b	1	do	4,385.1
Water Holes	do	84b	D. M.	do	5,461.3
Oscura Mountain	do	84b	7	Camp 93	8,732.3
is Spring	do	84b	4	Fort Craig	4,105.6
lagro	do	84b	3	do	5,172.5
cito	do	84b	5		6,428.3
es above Mal-Pais Spring	do	84b	3	Fort Bliss	4,115.0
lden	do	84c			3,900.0
f Rocks	do	84c	D. M.	Silver City	4,268.3
n or Martin's Ranch	do	84c	5	do	4,594.3
nk Rio Grande, opposite Polomas	do	84c	D. M.	do	4,120.8
nde, 39 miles from Polomas	do	84c	2	Fort Bayard	3,955.5
l Hill	do	84c	2	Silver City	6,588.9
ro'	do	84c		do	5,223.8
Ford of Black River	do	84c	3	do	6,702.3
nch	do	84c	D. M.	Fort Bliss	4,183.5
ce to Nell's Pass	do	84c	1	Silver City	6,683.3
s	do	84c	4	do	4,160.4
Ranch	do	84c	1	do	4,021.4
Ranch, Animas River	do	84c	4	do	4,691.9
n Peak	do	84c	2	do	6,106.1
at head of Perces River	do	84c	1	Camp 48	8,264.2
f Sierra Blanca Creek	do	84c	4	Fort Bayard	6,307.1
at head of Chicken Creek	do	84c	1	do	7,445.1
r's Ranch	do	84c	2	do	5,086.2
o Plaza, Rio Grande	do	84c	2	do	4,007.8
) Peak	do	84c	1	do	4,824.5
's Ranch	do	84c	2	do	4,519.1
ena Pass	do	84c	1	do	4,754.6

*ltitudes of Points of Interest in and about the Yosemite Valley.**

WATERFALLS.

	Height above valley.	Height of fall.	Remarks.
	Feet.	*Feet.*	
.....	2,550	.....	Measured by theodolite and barometer.
fall	1,114	.....	Measured by barometer.
.....	488	.....	Measured by theodolite.
.....	.....	1,436	
.....	.....	626	
.....	.....	488	
.....	1,957	.....	Measured by barometer.
.....	1,352	.....	Do.
.....	.....	605	Do.
.....	1,125	.....	
.....	782	.....	Do.
.....	.....	343	Do.

referred to floor of upper bridge, 3,851 feet above sea by barometer.
ed for immediate use from such observations as have been worked up. Additions as the computations are completed.

POINTS IN THE VICINITY OF THE VALLEY.

	Height above valley.	Height above sea.	Remarks.
	Feet.	*Feet.*	
.....	2,356.0	6,207.0	Measured by theodolite.
.....	2,340.0	6,191.0	Do.
.....	3,069.0	6,920.0	Do.
)	3,257.0	7,108.0	Do.
.....	2,593.0	6,444.0	Do.
.....	3,818.0	7,669.0	Do.
.....	5,921.5	9,772.5	By barometer.
.....	4,953.0	8,804.0	Measured by theodolite.
.....	4,160.0	8,011.0	Do.
.....	3,633.0	7,484.0	Do.
.....	1,154.0	5,005.0	Do.
ıer)	2,678.0	6,529.0	Do.
ır)	2,579.0	6,430.0	Do.
.....	5,171.0	9,022.0	Do.

PROMINENT PEAKS.

	Height above sea.	Measured by—	Remarks.
	Feet.		
.....	11,295	Barometer ..	Also called Gothic Peak and the Obelisk.
.....	12,518	....do	
.....	11,231	....do	Near Cathedral Peak.
.....	10,872	.. do	
.....	11,442	....do	Highest of the Mount Clark Group.
.....	13,191	....do	
.....	6,910	....do	
.....	7,153	....do	
.....	8,136	... do	

POGRAPHICAL MAPS AND PROGRESS-SHEET.

ar topographical atlas-sheets, on a scale of 1 inch to 4 ıd-classification areas added, will accompany the extra ır of this report, but are not forwarded for insertion in the ıe Chief of Engineers. These are numbered 32 D, 47 B + A, 78 A, 84 B, and lie in the political divisions of Cali-, and New Mexico. The large amount of collected topo-

graphical data remaining unpublished (*i. e.*, nearly forty atlas-sheets), would admit of the preparation of a much larger number within a year, but the office has not had available draughtsmen.

The progress-map herewith submitted shows the extension of the rectangle scheme eastward to the Mississippi River, thus giving 123 divisions instead of 95, as heretofore. The divisions are of convenient-sized areas, and can be used as the basis of a further subdivision, and, since the special projection practically limits distortion to a minimum and admits of the conjoining of the sheets, it is respectfully suggested that all maps hereafter made of this region by the Engineer Department might be constructed upon this projection to secure uniformity. The altitudes of a number of barometer reference-stations have been added, and the map brought down to date as nearly as the limited time for its revision has permitted.

LAND CLASSIFICATION AREAS AND MAPS.

Observations upon the varied native resources of the soil and underlying rock were undertaken as early as 1872, having been required by the instructions of that year. The systematic classification of the land in conjoining areas was only begun, however, in 1874, and has since continued with increasing detail year by year without interruption. Without appreciable additional time or cost, the measurements, examinations, and notes required by which to demark the boundaries between tracts valuable, for instance, for grazing or as timber, can be made by the assistants engaged in the triangulation and topographical observations required in the general topographical survey of a given region, and thus the quality of the land becomes known before it is parcelled out into legal subdivisions. It cannot be expected, nor is it claimed, that the results are more than approximate, as no rigid rule can be applied, and the judgment of the individual must often decide where, for instance, should be noted the gradation from the grazing to the timber line, along sloping foot-hills, where the former advances into timbered areas. The grazing may be either good or bad, it being impracticable in most cases to note with accuracy the variations. At most, the percentages given are but approximations.

The agricultural land reported in the accompanying tables is confined to the area that can be cultivated by irrigation, it having been ascertained that a sufficient quantity of water is available, and as the estimates have been kept *below* a minimum, it is fair to presume that at some future period the amount actually cultivated may prove to be in excess of amounts stated, resulting from the small local increase due to irrigation itself, not taking into account the periodic changes in rainfall. Soil susceptible of cultivation by means of irrigation, and for which water cannot apparently be had, has been thrown into the division of arid and barren. On account of the expense of publishing in colors, only four divisions have been shown, *i. e.*, (1) arable or agricultural with irrigation; (2) arid and barren; (3) timber; (4) pasturage or grazing.

The number of divisions can be largely expanded, however, and of late have covered the cases given below that serve as a description of all classes now known to the law in its disposition of the public lands, *i. e.:*

1. Arable or agricultural, { without irrigation. / with irrigation (sufficient water being available), or drainage.
2. Timber, { (1) large / (2) small } with prevailing species, as live-oak, cedar, &c.

urage or grazing, { (1) good / (2) bad } with species and quality of grasses.
. or barren, including "desert-lands."
mp, tide, and overflowed.
ıtion of the precious and economic minerals, such as—

in place or placer.
bar.
r.
8. Tin or nickel.
9. Antimony and arsenic.
10. Sulphur.
11. Sodium, chloride and carbonate of.
12. Alum and borates.
13. Peats, marls, and clays.
14. Asphaltum, petroleum.

ollowing table exhibits the approximate percentages found in ɪamined that exceed 125,000 square miles. More values will be s fast as they can be prepared. While the percentage of "ara- pears small, still the area actually "arid and barren," and worth- agricultural purposes in but one case reaches 53.18 per cent.; ; is to be remarked that quite a number of these atlas sheets e some of the most completely desert portions of the United

Table of Land Classification.

States or Territories.	Atlas sheet number, as per progress-map herewith.	Number of square miles examined and classified.	Land classification.								Remarks.
			Arable or agricultural, with irrigation.	Approximate percentage of area.	Pasturage or grazing.	Approximate percentage of area.	Timber.	Approximate percentage of area.	Arid or barren.	Approximate percentage of area.	
		Total sq. miles.	*Sq. miles.*	*Pr. cent.*	*Sq. miles.*	*Pr. cent.*	*Sq. miles.*	*Pr. cent.*	*Sq. miles.*	*Pr. cent.*	
Idaho	32 C	4,022.58	20.38	0.50	2,247.85	55.90	230.05	5.70	1,524.30	37.90	To be published.
Idaho, Wyoming	32 D	4,022.58	30.00	0.73	2,818.10	70.08	1,000.36	24.87	120.00	2.98	1.34 per cent. of lakes, ponds, and marshes, or 54.12 square miles. To accompany extra copies Annual Report 1879.
California, Nevada	38 D	4,127.18	111.60	2.80	3,115.10	75.55	430.57	10.15	401.28	9.80	1.70 per cent. of lakes, ponds, and marshes, or 68.63 square miles. To be published.
Idaho, Utah	41 A	4,075.29	58.50	1.45	2,938.65	72.13	441.24	10.82	363.60	8.90	6.70 per cent. of lakes, ponds, and marshes, or 273.30 square miles. To be published.
Idaho, Utah, Wyoming	41 B	4,075.29	971.40	23.83	1,883.45	46.21	867.80	21.30	132.10	3.25	5.41 per cent. of lakes, ponds, and marshes, or 220.54 square miles. Published with extra copies Annual Report 1878.
California	47 A	4,178.42	229.35	5.50	1,991.22	26.20	2,636.10	63.00	146.15	3.50	1.80 per cent. of lakes, ponds, and marshes, or 75.60 square miles. To be published.
California, Nevada	47 B	4,178.42	120.68	2.89	526.10	12.59	625.25	14.96	2,227.94	53.32	16.24 per cent. of lakes, ponds, and marshes, or 678.45 square miles. To accompany extra copies Annual Report 1879.
Do	47 D	4,228.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—— per cent, of lakes, ponds, and marshes, or —— square miles. To accompany extra copies Annual Report 1879.
Colorado	53 C (P)	1,590.86	135.34	8.50	906.44	57.00	477.58	30.00	71.50	4.50	Published as topographical sheet only.
Do	61 A	4,278.00	233.00	5.45	2,217.00	51.82	1,493.00	34.90	335.00	7.83	Published with extra copies Annual Report 1878.
Do	61 B	4,278.00	403.00	9.41	757.00	17.70	2,223.00	51.98	895.00	20.91	Published with extra copies Annual Report 1877.
Do	61 C	4,326.29	59.67	1.37	410.21	9.48	2,670.31	61.73	1,186.10	27.42	Published with extra copies Annual Report 1878.
Do	61 D	4,326.29	443.29	10.24	1,470.00	34.00	1,232.00	28.46	1,181.00	27.30	To be published.
Do	62 A	4,278.00	291.00	6.80	2,970.00	69.42	773.00	18.07	244.00	5.71	Published with extra copies Annual Report 1878.
Do	62 C	4,326.29	197.00	4.62	2,773.20	64.11	1,151.09	26.42	205.00	4.85	Do.
California	65 D	4,420.20	67.00	1.50	2,132.00	48.20	430.00	9.70	1,791.20	40.60	Published with extra copies Annual Report 1877.

California	68 (P)										
Colorado, New Mexico	69 (P)	16,059.52	930.68	5.80	8,334.26	51.90	5,836.90	36.35	957.68	5.96	69 B. Published with extra copies Annual Report 1877. 69 D. Published with extra copies Annual Report 1878. 69 (P). To be published.
Colorado, New Mexico	70 A	4,373.74	168.00	3.88	1,412.00	32.25	2,586.74	58.00	257.00	5.87	Published with extra copies Annual Report 1877.
New Mexico	70 C	4,420.20	155.00	3.51	2,797.20	63.28	1,328.00	30.05	140.00	3.16	Do.
Arizona	75	17,952.24	796.24	4.40	7,154.00	39.90	2,614.00	14.60	7,388.00	41.10	Published as topographical sheet only.
New Mexico	77 B	4,465.85	193.00	4.32	2,537.85	56.84	1,015.00	22.73	720.00	16.11	Published with extra copies Annual Report 1877.
Do	77 D	4,510.27	88.04	1.92	3,300.43	73.18	933.34	20.70	188.46	4.20	Published with extra copies Annual Report 1878.
Do	78 A	4,465.85	84.03	1.88	3,430.22	76.82	804.52	18.01	147.08	3.29	Published with extra copies Annual Report 1879.
Arizona, New Mexico	83 (P)	13,573.47	228.09	1.65	5,850.17	43.12	4,441.61	32.80	3,053.60	22.43	Published as topographical sheet only.
New Mexico	84 B	4,554.13	32.00	0.70	3,480.27	76.40	871.60	19.20	170.26	3.70	To accompany extra copies Annual Report 1879.

NOTE.—(P) after the atlas-sheet number signifies that only a portion of the sheet has been classified.

Adverting to the mooted question of a change in the system, or rather of the size and shape of the tracts of land to be parcelled out to the settler, it may be said that, should a classification resulting from observations made by topographical engineers engaged in a general survey be developed to embrace the whole public domain, an intelligent idea could then be formed of the necessity therefor; and, *ad interim*, the rights of the settler now occupying in advance of the land-survey, as well as those electing meanwhile to homestead upon the public domain, would be preserved under existing laws, the government thereby reserving all its rights as trustee; and, indeed, no change should be made in the present subdivision of the townships until the government is possessed of full information upon which to base a new plan, such as could alone result from a complete and exhaustive classification of the entire area remaining unparcelled. The number of land-classification sheets published to date is twenty-one, and twelve others are in various stages of completion.

ROUTES OF COMMUNICATION.

Lists of distances over the most important routes of the regions visited by the several main parties, prepared under the supervision of each chief of party, are herewith given.

The special report, giving lists of geographical positions, altitudes, distances, &c., being again delayed, will contain a combined exhibit of all prominent route-distances obtained up to and including 1879.

LIST OF DISTANCES BETWEEN PROMINENT POINTS MEANDERED BY PARTY NO. 2, COLORADO SECTION, 1878.

Fort Bliss, Tex., to Fort Craig, N. Mex.
Fort Stanton, N. Mex., to Fort Bliss, Tex.

From Fort Bliss, Tex., to Fort Craig, N. Mex.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 90 and 84.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Fort Bliss.	From Fort Craig.		
Fort Bliss	.....	.....	147.86	3,622.9	Three-company post.
Jackson's Ranch (or Cottonwoods)	25.24	25.24	122.62	3,737.8	Government agency; wood, water, and grazing.
Las Cruces	21.11	46.35	101.51	3,808.5	Town; government agency.
Doña Ana	6.05	52.40	95.46	.....	Town.
Fort Selden	9.39	61.79	86.07	3,900.0	Wood, water, and grazing.
Point of Rocks	19.87	81.66	66.20	4,268.3	Stage-station; water and grazing; fuel scarce.
Aleman	17.53	99.19	48.67	4,594.3	Martin's Well; government agency; good grazing.
Toussaint's Ranch	21.08	120.27	27.59	4,634.0	Government agency; water in tanks; good grazing.
Paraje	18.52	138.79	9.07	4,319.2	Mexican town; government agency; no grazing.
Ferry	3.37	142.16	5.70	.....	Crossing of the Rio Grande.
Fort Craig	5.70	147.86	.....	4,447.5	Good grazing; water plenty.

From Aleman to Fort McRae, 16.93 miles.
From Fort McRae to Toussaints, 12.36 miles.
Road follows east bank of Rio Grande and crosses river at ferry. Fort Craig is on west bank

From Fort Stanton, N. Mex., to Fort Bliss, Tex.—Atlas-sheet No. 84.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Fort Stanton.	From Fort Bliss.		
.....	.....	.....	160.67	6,151.5	Four-company post.
ill	20.88	20.88	139.79	6,491.0	Government agency; good grazing.
l	18.18	39.06	121.61	6,448.6	Do.
.....	17.27	56.33	104.34	4,357.5	Government agency; town.
s	25.78	82.11	78.56	3,888.3	Water strongly alkaline; poor grazing; little fuel.
ch	30.80	112.91	47.76	4,378.0	Government agency; good grazing.
.....	47.76	160.67	.....	3,622.9	Three-company post.
.....	.....	.....	35.07	3,888.3	
Spring.....	17.07	17.07	18.00	4,218.0	Good water; fuel and poor grazing.
ı	18.00	35.07	.....	4,378.0	
ı—					
.....	28.62	.....	.....	.....	
.....	19.80	.....	.....	.....	

LD-DISTANCES BETWEEN PROMINENT POINTS MEANDERED BY PARTY NO. 1, UTAH SECTION, 1878.

l., to Taylorville, Cal.
l., to Sesma, Cal.
ıl., to Prattville, Cal.
Cal., to Quincy, Cal.
'al., to Taylorville, Cal.
le, Cal., to Quincy, Cal.
, Cal., to Susanville, Cal.
ɜ, Cal., to Red Bluff, Cal.

From Chico to Taylorville, Cal.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 47 C and A.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Chico.	From Taylorville.		
loe	.....	.....	91.12	177.3	Via Butte Creek road, Prattville, and Arlington Bridge.
.....	12.95	12.95	78.17	502.5	Wood and water; no pasturage.
.....	9.55	22.50	68.62	2,667.0	Do.
.....	10.71	33.21	57.91	4,808.3	Do.
louse	3.90	37.11	54.01	5,076.0	Do.
House.....	7.67	44.78	46.34	5,758.1	Wood, water, and pasturage.
.....	11.63	56.41	34.71	4,309.0	Toll-gate; water; pasturage.
....	8.67	65.08	26.04	4,394.1	Town; pasturage.
....	14.91	79.99	11.13	3,543.8	Pasturage near town.
y	4.98	84.97	6.15	3,306.0	Do.
ridge.....	1.30	86.27	4.85	3,375.0	Pasturage, wood, and water.
.....	4.85	91.12	.....	3,479.0	Do.

From Chico to Taylorville, Cal.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 47 C and A—Continued.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Chico.	From Taylorville.		
Chico	.....	.....	89.826	177.3	Via Chico Creek toll-road, Prattville, and Deadfall Bridge.
Weld's	15.980	15.980	73.846	2,217.4	Wood and water; no pasturage.
Lomo	13.566	29.546	44.300	3,847.8	Do.
Colby's	9.884	39.430	50.396	4,989.7	Wood, water, and pasturage.
Toll-gate	8.380	47.810	42.016	5,426.6	Do.
Butte Creek Bridge	8.108	55.918	33.908	4,691.6	Do.
Prattville	7.418	63.336	26.490	4,394.1	Town; pasturage.
Greenville	14.910	78.246	11.580	3,543.8	Do.
Deadfall Bridge	9.730	87.976	1.850	3,426.0	Wood, water, and pasturage.
Taylorville	1.850	89.826	.....	3,479.0	Town; pasturage.

From Chico to Sesma, Cal.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 46 B and D.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Chico.	From Sesma.		
Chico	.....	.....	26.696	177.3	Town.
Phillip Ranch	12.138	12.138	14.558	242.1	Ranch; wood scarce; water and pasturage.
Sesma	14.558	26.696	.....	260.0	Williamson's store.

From Sesma to Prattville, Cal.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 46 B and 47 A.

Sesma	.....	.....	61.653	259.7	Via Lassen's old trail; abandoned wagon-road.
Deer Creek Meadows	44.000	44.000	17.653	4,518.1	Junction Deer and Lost Creeks, lower end meadows.
Prattville	17.653	61.653	.....	4,394.1	Town.

From Oroville to Quincy, Cal.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 47 C and A.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Oroville.	From Quincy.		
.....	.....	.....	64.384	187.5	At Toll Bridge over river.
ar.....	9.500	9.500	54.884	342.1	Good water; no grass; forage obtainable.
k.....	9.096	18.596	45.788	1,887.2	Do.
louse	10.512	29.108	35.276	3,562.2	Do.
.....	5.325	34.433	29.951	4,938.0	Stage station.
nch	13.368	47.801	16.583	5,112.2	Good pasturage obtainable.
.....	5.605	53.406	10.978	5,426.6	Unfit for camping.
alley.....	2.380	55.786	8.598	3,757.0	Wood and water; forage obtainable.
anch	1.932	57.718	6.666	3,636.0	Wood and water; pasturage obtainable.
....	6.666	64.384	.....	3,381.0	Wood and water; forage and pasturage.

From Quincy to Taylorville, Cal.—Atlas-sheet No. 47 A.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Quincy.	From Taylorville.		
.....	.....	.....	21.170	3,381	Forage and pasturage obtainable.
idge.....	12.90	12.900	8.270	3,071	
Bridge.....	3.42	16.320	4.850	3,375	
.....	4.85	21.170	.....	3.479	Forage and pasturage obtainable.
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,381	Via old toll-road.
.....	15.30	.....	.....	3,479	Taylor's Hotel.

From Taylorville to Quincy, Cal.—Atlas-sheet No. 47 A.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Taylorville.	From Quincy.		
.....	.....	... .	81.438	3,479.0	Taylor's Hotel.
s' Ranch	6.875	6.875	74.563	3,635.0	Genesee Valley.
Ranch.....	3.966	10.841	70.597	.....	Pasturage and forage obtainable.
Ranch	11.500	22.341	59.097	5,387.0	Do.
nch	7.500	29.841	51.597	5,464 0	Do.
's Store	9.400	39.241	42.197	4,887.2	Forage.
Ranch	9.371	48.612	32.826	4,840.0	Pasturage.
anch.....	16.256	64.868	16.570	4,135.7	Do.
.....	16.570	81.438	.....	3,381.0	Town.

*From Hosselkus' to Bagley's Ranch the distance is estimated by pacing.

From Red Bluff to Susanville, Cal.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 46 B and A.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Red Bluff.	From Susanville.		
Red Bluff	.....	.....	107.936	307.6	Railroad track at depot, from railroad profiles.
Bell Mill	37.229	37.229	70.707	3,681.2	No feed; wood and water.
Battle Creek Meadows	9.728	46.957	60.979	4,699.7	Toll-gate; wood and water; pasturage.
*Tyler's Ranch	8.455	55.412	52.524	4,801.7	Wood and water; pasturage.
*Willow Creek	10.250	65.662	42.274	.....	Wood and water; no pasturage.
Warner Creek Bridge	1.479	67.141	40.795	4,826.2	Do.
Forks of road near Martin's Ranch	5.500	72.641	35.295	4,464.0	To Prattville, along west side Big Meadows, 9.324 miles.
Forks of road near Mitchell's Ranch	4.670	77.311	30.625	4,713.4	To Prattville, along east side Big Meadows, 17.200 miles.
Goodrich's Ranch	12.365	89.676	18.260	4,883.0	
Susanville	18.260	107.936	.....	4,195.0	Town; post-office.

*From Tyler's Ranch to Willow Creek, distance estimated.

From Susanville, to Red Bluff, Cal.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 47 A and 46 B.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Susanville.	From Red Bluff.		
Susanville	.....	.....	133.123	4,195.1	Via Pine Creek, Canoe Creek, and Ogburn's Ranch to Jelly's Ferry.
*Forks road (near Stockton's Mill)	7.185	7.185	125.938	5,036.4	Wood, water, pasturage a Stockton's.
Bridge Creek	12.000	19.185	113.938	5,508.6	Wood, water, grazing.
Pine Creek	10.000	29.185	103.938	5,409.1	Do.
Canoe Creek	26.700	55.885	77.238	4,277.0	Wood, water, grazing on mile below junction Lo and Hat Creek.
Loomis' Ranch	20.724	76.609	56.514	4,356.5	Wood, water, pasturage Smith's, distance 0.5 mil
Ogburn's Ranch	17.050	93.659	39.464	2,269.5	Do.
†Jelly's Ranch	27.464	121.123	12.000	360.0	Do.
Red Bluff (via ferry)	12.000	133.123	.....	307.6	Town; altitude at railro depot.

*From forks of road, near Stockton's Mill, to Pine Creek the distance was estimated by pacing.
†From Red Bluff to Jelly's Ranch popular estimate of distance given.

LIST OF ROAD DISTANCES BETWEEN PROMINENT POINTS MEANDERED BY PARTY NO. 2, UTAH SECTION, 1878.

Bakersfield to Caliente, Cal.
Caliente to Twin Lakes, Cal.
Caliente to Havilah, Cal.
Houlton's Ranch to Lone Valley Mines, Cal.
Kern River Bridge to Wilkes' Ranch, Cal.
Little Elizabeth Lake to San Fernando Mission, Cal.
Roberts' Ranch to Weldon, Cal.
Tapo Ranch to Hueneme, Cal.
Miscellaneous distances, California.

From Bakersfield to Caliente, Cal.—Atlas-sheet No. 73 A.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Bakersfield.	From Caliente.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Railroad station.
.....	16.48	.....	.....	.....	By road. No grass; no wood.
.....	7.22	23.70	.....	.....	No trail, via the cañon.

From Caliente to Twin Lakes, Cal.—Atlas-sheet No. 73 A.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Caliente.	From Twin Lakes.		
.....	.....	.....	43.33	.....	
.....	1.57	1.57	41.76	.....	By road. On the Southern Pacific Railroad.
.....	15.16	16.73	26.60	.....	By road and trail. Water, wood, and grass here.
.....	9.97	26.70	16.63	.....	By trail. Farming and grazing country.
.....	11.16	37.86	5.47	.....	By road. Tejon Creek.
.....	5.47	43.33	.....	.....	By trail. Old emigrant camping ground. Good water and wood; grass scanty.

From Caliente to Havilah, Cal.—Atlas-sheet No. 73 A.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Caliente.	From Havilah.		
.....	.....	.....	52.25	.....	
.....	12.37	12.37	39.88	.....	Via Kernville stage road.
.....	1.03	13.40	38.85	.....	Walker's Basin Creek.
.....	9.84	23.24	29.01	.....	Mouth Cottonwood Creek. Barker's Ranch, 1 mile below.
n River Cañon.....	2.02	25.26	26.99	.....	
.....	4.42	29.68	22.57	.....	Water and grass scanty.
.....	3.96	33.64	18.61	.....	Spring of water ¼ mile below crossing of road.
Mountain.....	9.63	43.27	8.98	.....	Jewitt's Ranch.
.....	8.98	52.25	.....	.....	

very circuitous. The direct road from Caliente to Havilah and Kernville was surveyed

Ranch to Breckenridge Mountain, by trail; from Breckenridge Mountain to Havilah,

Miscellaneous distances, California—Atlas-sheet No. 73 C.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From—	From—		
Calleguas Ranch			7.61		Wine ranch.
Conejo Hotel	7.61	7.61			By road; in the Conejo Valley; grain and grazing in abundance.
Springville			27.58		Farming country.
Conejo Hotel	15.81	15.81	11.77		By road.
Newberry Park	4.39	20.20	7.38		By road; oak forests.
Mill's Ranch	1.97	22.17	5.41		By road.
The Potrero	5.41	27.58			By road; large and fertile valley; numerous ranches.
Mill's Ranch			9.17		
Vejar's Ranch	9.17	9.17			By road, via Triunfo Creek.

Miscellaneous distances, California—Atlas-sheet No. 73 C.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From—	From—		
Los Angeles			20.22		
Half-way House	9.24	9.24	10.98		By road; on the Santa Monica road.
Santa Monica	6.92	16.16	4.06		By road; summer resort.
Old Santa Monica	1.80	17.96	2.26		Along the coast; mouth of Santa Monica Creek.
Santa Inez Cañon	2.26	20.22			Along the coast; no grass; water poor; wood scarce.
Los Angeles			4.03		
Sycamore Grove	4.03	4.03			By road; pic-nic grounds in the Arroyo Seco.
San Gabriel Mission			33.09		
Roberts' Ranch	13.52	13.52	19.57		By road; mouth of San Gabriel Cañon.
Winston Silver mines	3.44	16.96	16.13		By road; feed in San Gabriel Cañon very scarce; scanty bunch grass in places; wood and water abundant.
Forks of San Gabriel Creek	5.76	22.72	10.37		
San Gabriel Mines	2.21	24.93	8.16		
Mouth of Cattle Cañon	2.81	27.74	5.35		By road; cattle range in this cañon; good trout-fishing.
The Narrows	5.35	33.09			By trail; cañon impassable farther.

Miscellaneous distances, California.—Atlas-sheet No. 73 D.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From—	From—		
anch			4.06		Mouth of San Antonio Cañon.
s	4.06	4.06			Cienega at the foot of the rapids.
anch			24.62		Fruit and grain ranch.
ga	6.40		18.22		By road; large vineyards here.
dino	18.22	24.62			By road; town.
nta Ana River			16.65		Grass very scarce; meadow a few miles above.
d Ranch	5.80	5.80	10.85		By trail; Good grazing here.
n Home	5.83	11.63	5.02		By trail; summit of pass; no feed; wood and water abundant.
anch	5.02	16.65			By trail: on Mill Creek.

Miscellaneous distances, California.—Atlas-sheet No. 73 D.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From—	From—		
dino			12.68		
Cañon Toll-house	7.86	7.86	4.82		By road; good camping-ground.
	4.04	11.90	.78		By road.
w-mill	0.78	12.68			By road; road from here to Houlton's Ranch.
			11.86		
Tannery	4.69	4.69	7.17		Old road; wood, water, and grass.
Johnny's	4.69	9.38	2.48		Old road; summit of toll-road.
Valley	2.48	11.86			By road; large grazing area; saw-mills here.
s Hot Springs			16.66		Fruit and grain ranch; resort for invalids.
ardino	6.08	6.08	10.58		
	3.24	9.32	7.34		Railroad station for San Bernardino.
	7.34	16.66			Orange-growing region.

DISTANCES BETWEEN PROMINENT POINTS MEANDERED BY PARTY NO. 2, CALIFORNIA SECTION, 1878.

Bidwell, Cal., to Fort Klamath, Oreg.
lamath, Oreg., to Warm Spring Agency, Oreg.
Spring Agency, Oreg., to The Dalles, Oreg.
lles, Oreg., to Lower Cascades, Oreg.

The Dalles, Oreg., to ferry at Grant's Landing, and thence to Tygh Valley, via Shear's Bridge, Oreg.
Warm Spring Agency, Oreg., to Camp Bidwell, Cal.
Oak Grove, Oreg., to Toll-gate Well of Mount Hood, via new grade.
Summit Prairie, near Mount Hood, to Tygh Valley, via Barlow's Toll-gate.
Old Camp Watson, Oreg., to Camp Bidwell, Cal.
The Dalles, Oreg., to Old Camp Watson, Oreg.
Camp Bidwell, Cal., to Reno, Nev.

From Camp Bidwell, Cal., to Fort Klamath, Oreg.—Atlas-sheet No. 38 A and B, and 29 C.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Camp Bidwell.	From Fort Klamath.		
Camp Bidwell	.....	.....	145.8	.....	Two company post.
Willow Ranch	16.89	16.89	128.91	.....	Small settlement; water, wood, and grass.
Lake View	19.21	36.10	109.70	.....	Small town; United States Land Office; water, wood, and grass.
Phelp's Ranch	20.34	56.44	89.36	.....	Water, wood, and grass.
Prine's Ranch	28.39	84.83	60.97	.....	Good grazing, water, and wood.
Yainax	16.34	101.17	44.63	.....	Sub-agency for Klamath Indians; water, wood and grass.
Klamath Agency	38.53	139.70	6.1	.....	Water, wood, and grass.
Fort Klamath	16.1	145.8	.....	.....	Two-company post; good grazing; water and wood in vicinity.

From Fort Klamath to Warm Spring Agency, Oreg.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 29 C, 29 A, and 29

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	Fort Klamath.	From Warm Spring Agency.		
Fort Klamath	.....	.....	202.25	4,108.4	Two-company post; water, wood, and grass in vicinity.
Klamath Agency	6.1	6.1	196.15	.....	
Williamson River	11.7	17.8	184.45	4,387.0	Good water, wood, and grass.
Big Springs	22.85	40.65	161.60	4,552.5	Do.
Corral Springs	21.64	62.29	139.96	4,782.6	Do.
Little Meadows, on East Fork of Des Chutes.	17.10	79.39	122.86	4,258.2	Good grazing, water, wood.
East Fork of Des Chutes	21.74	101.13	101.12	4,081.1	Do.
Big Meadows	13.90	115.03	87.22	4,123.7	Do.
Farewell Bend	15.80	130.83	71.42	3,620.9	Good grazing, wood, water off the road; ranch taken up near road fenced in.
Carmical's, on Crooked River	25.84	156.67	45.58	2,736.2	Poor grazing; a little water good; forage can be bought.
Luera Ranch	15.1	171.77	30.48	2,443.4	Water, wood, and grass.
Sheep Ranch	10.83	182.60	19.65	.....	Do.
Lodge Pole Creek	13.73	196.33	5.92	.....	Good water and grass; wood scarce.
Des Chutes Ferry	3.61	199.94	2.31	.....	Grass and wood scarce.
Warm Spring Agency	2.31	202.25	.....	1,573.9	Wood scarce; grass on in vicinity.

arm Spring Agency to The Dalles, Oreg.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 20 C and 20 A.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Warm Spring Agency.	From The Dalles, Oregon.		
Agency	.....	.....	74.25	1,513.9	Wood scarce; grass on hills in vicinity.
ng	20.45	20.45	53.80	2,914.2	Good water; wood and grass.
	6.25	26.70	47.55	2,414.5	Small settlement; water, wood, and grass.
	15.76	42.46	31.79	1,088.8	Settlement; forage has to be bought.
Creek	17.00	59.46	14.79	1,266.7	Do.
egon	14.79	74.25	.....	134.7	Large town on Columbia River.

Distances estimated to Fifteen-mile Creek.

From The Dalles to Lower Cascades, Oreg.—Atlas-sheet No. 20 A.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From The Dalles, Oregon.	From Lower Cascades.		
	.....	.....	50.05	134.7	Large town.
k	13.01	13.01	37.04	.....	Water, wood, and grass.
h	5.70	18.71	31.34	.....	Grass scarce; water and wood; forage can be purchased.
	4.39	23.10	26.95	260.0	Ranch; grass scarce; water and wood; forage can be purchased.
Post-office	0.51	23.61	26.44	.....	Ranch.
	0.6	24.21	25.84	.....	No grass; water and wood.
ades	20.89	45.10	4.95	126.6	Good grass; wood.
es	4.95	50.05	.....	.....	Do.

From The Dalles to Ferry at Grant's Landing, and thence to Tygh Valley via Shear's Bridge, Oreg.—Atlas-sheet No. 20 A.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From The Dalles.	From Tygh Valley.		
The Dalles	.....	.....	84.82	134.7	Large town.
Five-mile House	6.55	6.55	77.27	.....	Junction of Eight and Five Mile Creeks; country rather barren; no wood.
Fifteen-mile Creek	5.10	11.65	72.17	.....	Grass scarce; no wood; ranch.
Bridge over Des Chutes River, near Celilo.	5.62	17.27	66.55	165.8	Ranch; no wood; grass scarce; forage for sale here.
Ranch	10.19	27.46	56.36	.....	Water and grass; wood very scarce.
Springs in ravine near Grant's Landing.	1.21	28.67	55.15	.....	Good water; grass and wood scarce.
Eaton's Ranch Post-office	8.8	37.47	47.35	.....	Good grazing and water; no wood.
Barnum's Ranch	11.32	48.79	36.03	1,795.2	Grass valley; no wood; good water and grass.
Shear's Bridge	28.54	77.33	7.49	2,006.9	No wood; grass scarce; forage can be purchased.
Tygh Valley	7.59	84.82	.....	1,088.8	Settlement; forage has to be purchased; some grazing on hills surrounding settlement.

From Warm Spring Agency, Oreg., to Camp Bidwell, Cal.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 29 A, 38 B, 20 C, and 29 C.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Warm Spring Agency.	From Camp Bidwell.		
Warm Spring Agency	.....	.....	258.09	1,513.9	Wood scarce; grass on hills in vicinity.
Lodge-pole Creek	5.92	5.92	252.17	1,648.3	Good grass and water; wood scarce.
Willow Creek	20.72	26.64	231.45	3,079.6	Water, wood, and grass.
Prineville	21.02	47.66	210.43	2,899.0	Large town; forage can be purchased; wood and grass on hills in vicinity.
Green's Ranch	25.90	73.56	184.53	4,479.0	Water, wood, and grass.
Waterhole	12.8	86.36	171.73	.....	No wood; good grass; water in deep hole.
Langton's Ranch	17.71	104.07	154.02	5,162.9	Water, wood, and grass.
Button's Ranch	22.9	126.97	131.12	4,236.7	Wood, none; water, good; grass, scarce; forage can be purchased.
Durand's Ranch (Silver Lake)	19.9	146.87	111.22	4,312.0	Forage has to be purchased.
Parton's Ranch (Summer Lake)	15.91	162.78	95.31	4,497.6	Water, wood, and grass.
Miller's Ranch (Summer Lake)	17.31	180.09	78.00	4,420.3	Do.
Chewaucan	8.93	189.02	69.07	.....	
Moss's Ranch	11.67	200.69	57.40	4,827.8	Forage has to be purchased.
Saw-mill	9.52	210.21	47.88	.....	Grass and water on hills in vicinity.
Lake View	17.87	228.08	30.01	4,851.0	Settlement; U. S. land-office; water, wood, and grass.
Cottonwood Creek	18.7	246.78	11.31	5,228.9	Plenty of good water, wood, and grass; new grade.
Camp Bidwell	11.31	258.09	.....	4,647.0	Two-company post; new grade.

rove to Toll-gate west of Mount Hood, Oreg., via new grade.—Atlas-sheet No. 20 A.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Oak Grove.	From Toll-gate.		
.....	.....	.....	49.22	2,414.5	Settlement; grass, wood, and water.
rie	17.5	17.5	31.72	3,019.8	Water, wood, and grass.
.....	12.71	30.21	19.01	3,334.8	Water, wood, and grass; rather swampy.
airie	8.3	38.51	10.71	3,694.2	Station; forage can be bought; some grass on meadows near there.
it Camp	2.27	40.78	8.44	.....	Water, wood, and grass; rather marshy.
; of range.....	8.44	49.22	.....	.....	Wood and water; forage must be bought.

place only the ascent of Mount Hood is possible.
can be found on slope of Mount Hood, about 1.5 miles northeast of government camp.

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it Prairie, near Mount Hood, to Tygh Valley, via Barlow Toll-gate.—Atlas-sheet No. 20 A.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Summit Prairie.	From Tygh Valley.		
rie	.....	.....	39.04	3,694.2	Station; forage can be bought; grass on some meadows near by.
r	11.64	11.64	27.40	3,000.3	Wood and water; grass rather scarce.
ll-gate or Stricklin's	14.52	26.16	12.88	.....	Water, wood, and grass; ranch.
.....	12.88	39.04	.....	1,111.4	Settlement; forage must be purchased.

* From this place only the ascent of Mount Hood is possible.

From Old Camp Watson, Oreg., to Camp Bidwell, Cal.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 20 D, 29 B, 29 D and 38 B.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Old Camp Watson.	From Camp Bidwell.		
Old Camp Watson			243.27		
McNeal's Ranch	4.00	4.00	239.27		Good water and grass.
Old Military Road	5.56	9.56	233.71		
Small Prairie	1.30	10.86	232.41		Good water and grass.
Creek	5.50	16.36	226.91		Do.
Summit Prairie	4.55	20.91	221.36		Do.
Ranch, Paulina Valley	13.20	34.11	208.16		Do.
Prineville and Harney Road	3.55	37.66	204.61		
Wolf Creek (settlement)	2.90	40.56	201.71		Good water; feed can bought.
Ranch (Beaver Creek, near mouth of Grindstone Creek).	3.45	44.01	198.26		Do.
Big Spring	3.88	47.89	194.38		Good water and grass.
Ranch	1.90	49.79	192.48		Good water; feed can bought.
Prineville and Harney Road	4.50	54.29	187.98		
Spring, head of Grindstone Creek	1.35	55.64	186.63		Good water and grass.
Dillard & Renshaw's Ranch, Twelve-mile Creek.	4.86	60.50	181.77		Water and grass.
Forks of road, near mouth of Long Hollow.	1.90	62.40	179.87		
Spring in Long Hollow	3.85	66.25	176.02		Good water and grass.
Spring near head of Long Hollow	3.70	69.95	172.32		Do.
Buck Creek	2.10	72.05	150.22		Do.
Forks of road	2.55	74.60	167.67		
Alkali Flat	7.30	81.90	160.37		
Camp Curry	2.90	84.80	157.47		Good water and grass.
Bernard's Battle Ground	12.86	97.66	144.61		Do.
Hoskin's Ranch	11.44	109.10	133.17		Do.
Harney Lake Valley	1.79	110.89	131.38		Good grass.
Harney Road	6.98	117.87	124.40		
Warm Spring	0.92	118.79	123.48		Good water and grass.
Buzzard Cañon	11.43	130.22	112.05		Water and grass.
Mule Spring	24.98	155.20	87.07		Good water and grass.
North end Warner Valley	4.60	160.80	82.47		
Fork of roads	7.09	167.89	75.38		
Do	7.20	175.09	68.18		
Do	18.23	193.32	49.95		
Do	2.25	195.57	47.70		
Honey Creek	0.35	195.92	47.35		Good water and grass.
Jones' Ranch	1.15	197.07	46.20		Do.
Fork of roads	3.15	200.22	43.05		
Wallace's Ranch, Deep Creek	13.65	213.87	29.40		Good water and grass.
Twenty-mile Creek, south end of Warner Valley.	6.30	220.17	23.10		Do.
Fork of road, Twelve-mile Creek	9.55	229.72	13.55		Do.
Do	0.35	230.07	13.20		Do.
Eight-mile Creek	5.41	235.48	7.79		Do.
Lake Annie	3.12	238.60	4.67		
Camp Bidwell	4.67	243.27			Town and post; two companies.

Distances are by estimation, meander with odometer, and popular values.

lles to Old Camp Watson, Oreg.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 20 A, 20 B, and 20 D.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From The Dalles.	From Old Camp Watson.		
.....	.....	.....	122.40	.....	
k.....	2.50	2.50	119.90	.....	Good water and grass.
.....	3.00	5.50	116.90	.....	Do.
k.....	2.95	8.45	113.95	.....	Do.
.....	1.70	10.15	112.25	.....	
ek	2.10	12.25	110.15	.....	Good water and grass.
.....	1.15	13.40	119.00	.....	Do.
ng.....	9.55	22.95	109.45	.....	Do.
.....	2.75	25.70	96.70	.....	
Deschutes Post-	4.40	30.10	92.30	.....	Good water; feed can be bought.
.....	8.75	38.85	83.55	.....	
.....	10.25	49.10	73.30	.....	Good water; feed can be bought.
.....	8.00	57.10	65.30	.....	Do.
ffice	6.75	63.85	58.55	.....	Do.
.....	2.75	66.60	55.80	.....	Good water and grass.
.....	1.05	67.65	54.75	.....	Do.
tation.....	6.65	74.30	48.10	.....	Do.
Muddy Creek	3.70	78.00	44.40	.....	Do.
.....	7.50	85.50	36.90	.....	Do.
y Creek, John Day	1.05	86.55	35.85	.....	Do.
ation	4.75	91.30	31.10	.....	Good water; feed can be bought.
e Creek	0.71	92.01	30.39	.....	
ost-office	5.59	97.60	24.80	.....	Good water; forage can be bought.
at.....	5.43	103.03	19.37	.....	Do.
s of road.....	4.77	107.80	14.60	.....	Do.
ation.....	2.50	110.30	12.10	.....	Good water and grass.
s	6.35	116.65	5.75	.....	Do.
.....	1.75	118.40	4.00	.....	Do.
.....	4.00	122.40	.....	.....	

tances are by estimation; meander with odometer and popular values.

Bidwell, Cal., to Reno, Nev.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 38 B, 38 D, 47 B, and 47 D.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Camp Bidwell.	From Reno.		
.....	.....	.....	190.42	.....	Town and post; two companies.
.....	16.32	16.32	174.10	.....	Small town.
.....	8.65	24.97	165.45	.....	Do.
.....	15.90	40.87	149.55	.....	Post-office on Eagle Creek.
.....	11.72	52.59	137.83	.....	South end Surprise Valley; on Silver Creek.
.....	8.42	61.01	129.41	.....	Road to Yuledad and Cold Spring.
.....	2.87	63.88	126.54	.....	Good water and feed.
.....	16.04	79.92	110.50	.....	Water and grass.
.....	13.06	92.98	97.44	.....	Do.

From Camp Bidwell, Cal., to Reno, Nev., &c.—Continued.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Camp Bidwell.	From Reno.		
Buffalo Salt Works (Murphy's)	14.73	107.71	82.71	.....	Very bad water; to Deep Hole 22.94 miles.
Sheep Head	7.56	115.27	75.15	.....	Good water; forage can be bought.
Fish Spring	27.55	142.82	47.60	.....	Do.
Newcomb's Ranch	9.98	152.80	37.62	.....	Do.
Giles' and Bickford's Ranch	2.15	154.95	37.47	.....	Good water.
Winter's Ranch	0.80	155.75	34.67	.....	Good water and grass.
Yule Frank's	1.57	157.32	33.10	.....	Good water; forage can be bought.
Chapman's	0.70	158.02	32.40	.....	Do.
Warm Spring	8.68	166.70	23.72	.....	Good water and grass; near head of Winnemucca Valley.
Junction House	6.03	172.73	17.69	.....	Good water; forage can be bought.
Deep Wells	4.92	177.65	12.72	.....	Do.
Forks of road near Quartz Mill	10.84	188.49	1.93	.....	North edge Truckee Meadows.
Reno	1.93	190.42	.....	.....	Town; station C. P. and V. and T. Railroads.

NOTE.—The distance from Deep Wells to Reno here given is via the new road. By the road traveled generally the distance is 2.63 miles greater.

LISTS OF DISTANCES BETWEEN IMPORTANT POINTS ON ROADS MEANDERED BY PARTIES NOS. 1 AND 2, CALIFORNIA SECTION, DURING FIELD-SEASONS 1878–'79.

Chinese Camp to Yosemite Valley, via Big Oak Flat road.
Oakdale to Snelling.
Snelling to Merced.
Snelling to Yosemite Valley, via Coulterville road.
Merced to Mariposa, Cal.
Mariposa to Yosemite Valley, via Mariposa road.
Barnard's Hotel to various points in the Yosemite.
Bower Cave to Black's and Hennessy's Bridge.
Hites' Cove to Yosemite Valley.
Fresno Flat to Clark's (via the Madera road).
Fresno Flat to Crane Valley.
Snelling, Cal., to Lagrange and Thompson's Ferry.
Lagrange to Merced Falls and Cunningham's Ranch, on old Fort Miller road.
Mariposa, Cal., to Lewis' Ranch, Cal., via Moore Hill road.
Mariposa, Cal., to Bear Valley, Cal.
Hornitos to Merced via Indian Gulch and old Fort Miller road.
Hornitos to Bear Valley.
Hornitos to Redman's Ranch, Cathey's Valley, Cal.
Cathey's Valley, Cal., to Merced, Cal.
Thompson's Ferry to Crimea House.
Knight's Ferry Bridge to Chinese Camp.
Knight's Ferry Bridge to Byrnes's Ferry and Copperopolis.
Roberts's Ferry to Knight's Ferry Bridge.
New York Tent to Sonora, Cal.
Sonora to Jacksonville, Cal.
Bridgeport, Cal., to Mountain House, Cal., via cañon West Walker and Colerville.
Bridgeport, Cal., to Mountain House, via East Walker River road.
Sonora, Cal., to San Andreas, Cal.
Sonora, Cal., to Milton, Cal.
Sonora, Cal., to Northrup's, Cal., on Sonora and Mono road.
Northrup's, Cal., to Bridgeport, Cal., via Sonora and Mono road.
Carson, Nev., to Volcano, Cal., via Amador and Nevada wagon-road.

ɔv., to Murphy's, Cal., via Silver Mountain and Big Tree road.
Grove to Murphy's, Cal.
Cal., to Sonora, Cal.
t, Cal., to Calaveras Grove.
ɜprings to Volcano, via Antelope and Pine Grove Turnpike.
'e to Mariposa road.

ɜ Camp, via Big Oak Flat Road, to Yosemite Valley, Cal.—Atlas-sheet No. 56 D.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Chinese camp.	From Yosemite.		
Post-office	.....	.....	62.45	.....	Mining town.
ɜ	1.47	1.47	60.98	1,299	
ɜ	2.71	4.18	58.27	602	Mining town on Tuolumne, near mouth of Wood's Cr'k.
	1.03	5.21	57.24	.....	Keith's orchard and vineyard.
Ferry	1.24	6.45	56.00	614	Over Tuolumne River.
	3.45	9.90	52.55	980	Moccasin Vineyard on Moccasin Creek.
el	2.21	12.11	50.34	2,558	Stage station.
t	1.07	13.18	49.27	2,823	Mining town.
	2.24	15.42	47.03	2,828	Formerly 1st Garrotta.
	0 82	16.24	46.21	2,838	
	1.33	17.57	44.88	2,857	Mining village.
	1.33	18.90	43.55	3,136	
anch	3.64	22.54	39.91	2,950	
ge	2.96	25.50	36.95	2,987	Hydraulic mines.
	1.62	27.12	35.33	2,982	
	1.95	29.07	33.38	3,022	Toll-gate.
ıth Fork Tuolumne	0.93	30.00	32.45	2,654	Bridge.
	4.39	34.39	28.06	3,396	Large ranch.
ıth Fork Tuolumne	1.37	35.76	26.69	.....	Bridge.
	5.34	41.10	21.35	4,506	Bronson's meadow; stage station; wood, water, and forage; Hazel Green by trail, 2.88 miles.
rove	4.44	45.54	16.91	5,794	Opposite the Dead Giant or Tunnel Tree.
	1.00	46.54	15.91	6,054	Public house. To Hazel Green by road, 4.76 miles.
lat	5.07	51.61	10.84	6,234	Wood and water; grass scarce.
serted)	2.81	54.42	8.03	5,627	Old public house.
g Oak Flat and Coulads.	4.37	58.79	3.66	.....	Yosemite Valley.
el	3.66	62.45	.....	3,851	Yosemite post-office.

From Oakdale to Snelling, Cal.—Atlas-sheet No. 56 D.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Oakdale.	From Snelling.		
Oakdale	.....	.....	31.46	149	Terminus South Branch S. and C. R. R.
Fork road	2.23	2.23	29.23	215	
Martin's Ranch on Dry Creek	7.38	9.61	21.85	127	
Junction with river road near Roberts's Ferry.	6.00	15.61	15.85	234	
Roberts' Ferry	1.14	16.75	14.71	184	Tuolumne River.
Blodgett's Ranch	3.81	20.56	10.90	216	Old Morley Ranch; water and forage.
Fork road to Lagrange	0.56	21.12	10.34	227	Guide-board.
Cross-roads	3.51	24.63	6.83	.....	
Fork roads	2.50	27.13	4.33	.....	
Snelling Post-office	4.33	31.46	.....	252	On Merced River.

From Snelling to Merced, via Cox's Ferry, Cal.—Atlas-sheet No. 56 D.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Snelling.	From Merced.		
Snelling	.....	.....	18.95	252	At post-office, formerly county-seat.
Fork road to Ferry	4.29	4.29	14.66	.....	Right-hand fork runs down river to Hopeton, &c.
Cox's Ferry	1.70	5.99	12.96	250	Merced River.
Cross-roads	0.43	6.42	12.53	.....	Cross-road running [illegible] south side Merced River.
Top of hill	1.67	8.09	10.86	394	
Half-way House, or Waterloo Hotel	4.51	12.60	6.35	215	
Merced (at railroad crossing)	6.35	18.95	.....	171	Seat Merced County.

om Snelling to Yosemite, Cal., via Coulterville Road.—Atlas-sheet No. 56 D.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude, in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Snelling.	From Yosemite.		
ost-office	.....	.....	74.71	252	On Merced River, formerly seat of Merced County.
d to Merced Falls	0.61	0.61	74.10	.....	
d to Lagrange	0.65	1.26	73.45	.....	
dge	3.32	4.58	70.13	.....	
ridge	0.76	5.34	69.37	267	Dry Creek.
Merced Falls and La- road.	3.79	9.13	65.58	477	
Station	1.26	10.39	64.32	578	
road from Lagrange	3.02	13.41	61.30	916	
.....	2.51	15.92	58.79	.....	At junction of road from Merced Falls.
lge	1.88	17.80	56.91	993	On North Piney Creek.
road from Don Pedro's	1.25	19.05	55.66	.....	
Spring	0.88	19.93	54.78	1,435	Stage station.
s Ranch	1.73	21.66	53.05	1,621	Blacksmith shop.
.....	2.93	24.59	50.12	1,807	
ille	2.64	27.23	47.48	1,665	
ouse, near Dexter's	6.00	33.23	41.48	3,103	Junction of road from Boneyard Ranch.
.....	1.58	34.81	39.90	2,959	
nith Creek	1.75	36.56	38.15	2,859	
rk of North Fork Merced	0.78	37.34	37.37	2,696	
ave	2.16	39.50	35.21	2,360	Public house on North Fork Merced.
ation	3.23	42.73	31.98	3,218	
g Trough	4.00	46.73	27.98	.....	
Deer Flat turns off	0.58	47.31	27.40	4,895	
reen	4.93	52.24	22.47	5,550	
ad to Crane Flat	0.36	52.60	22.19	5,502	By left-hand road Hazel Green to Crane Flat, 4.76 miles.
Grove Big Trees	2.80	55.40	19.31	.....	
dows	8.45	63.85	10.86	4,237	Saw-mill and toll-gate.
Trail from Hite's Cove	4.59	68.44	6.27	3,352	
oulterville and Big Oak ads.	2.61	71.05	3.66	.....	Yosemite Valley.
Hotel	3.66	74.71	.....	3,851	Yosemite post-office.
g the left-hand road at we have the following dis-					
Ranch	2.11	.....	.....	2,450	Myers's store.
of Bean Creek	2.08	.....	.....	3,333	
se	4.09	.....	.....	3,103	At junction with Coulterville stage-road, near Dexter's.
l	8.28	.....	.....	.....	Haigh's to junction with Coulterville road.

From Merced, Cal., to Mariposa, Cal.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 56 D and 64 B.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Merced.	From Mariposa.		
Merced	.....	.....	40.86	171	Seat of Merced County.
Bear Creek Bridge	1.16	1.16	39.70	168	
Half-way House	5.19	6.35	34.51	215	Public house; grass in early summer; water; no wood.
Road forks to Snelling	0.87	7.22	33.64	.....	
Lava Bed Station	7.26	14.48	26.38	446	
Griffith's Ranch	3.63	18.11	22.75	473	
Hornitos	4.35	22.46	18.40	847	Mining village.
Road forks to Indian Gulch	1.52	23.98	16.88	898	
Smith's Ranch	2.44	26.42	14.44	1,047	
Elkhorn Ranch	0.50	26.92	13.94	1,049	
Corbett's Ranch	1.41	28.33	12.53	1,075	Road forks to Cathey's Valley, 300 yards beyond ranch.
Toll-House	1.81	30.14	10.72	1,598	
Toll-House	2.83	32.97	7.89	1,780	
Summit	1.92	34.89	5.97	2,169	
Princeton	0.73	35.62	5.24	2,104	Mining village.
Foran's Store	1.19	36.81	4.05	2,173	
Summit	1.16	37.97	2.89	2,416	
Lewis' Ranch	1.19	39.16	1.70	2,112	
Sweetwater Road	0.90	40.15	0.71	1,986	
Mariposa	0.36	40.51	0.35	1,971	At Town Hall.
Do	0.35	40.86	.....	1,942	At post-office.

From Mariposa, Cal., to Yosemite Valley, Cal.—Atlas-sheet No. 56 D.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Mariposa.	From Yosemite Valley.		
Mariposa	.....	.....	53.09	1,942	Seat of Mariposa County
Mormon Bar	1.89	1.89	51.20	1,630	Mining village.
Sevastopol Flat	2.76	4.65	48.44	2,210	
Boot-jack Ranch	0.90	5.55	47.54	2,107	Road to Hite's Cove yards beyond.
Thompson's	2.61	8.16	44.93	2,114	
Frye's	0.64	8.80	44.29	2,281	
Hale's	2.18	10.98	42.11	2,739	
Turner's (formerly Delong)	1.11	12.09	41.00	2,741	
Cold Spring	4.36	16.45	36.64	3,126	Stage station; wood, and forage.
Summit	5.24	21.69	31.40	5,605	Divide between Chow and South Fork Merc
By Creek Bridge	2.43	24.12	28.97	4,430	
Clark's	2.07	26.19	26.90	3,925	Hotel and stage st wood, water, pastura forage.
Eleven-mile Station	10.76	36.95	16.14	5,567	Wood and water.
Opposite Lower Bridge	12.51	49.46	3.63	3,843	New iron bridge over M
Barnard's Hotel	3.63	53.09	.....	3,851	Formerly Hutchings. semite post-office.

rnard's Hotel to various points in the Yosemite Valley, Cal.—Atlas-sheet No. 56 D.

BARNARD TO SNOW'S HOTEL.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Barnard's.	From Snow's.		
.....	.....	.....	4.64	3,851	At south end new bridge.
te Fork	2.63	2.63	2.01	.....	Bridge.
r Rock	0.62	3.25	1.39	.....	Trail to foot of Vernal Fall.
otel	1.39	4.64	.....	5,217	Near foot of Nevada Fall.

BARNARD'S TO LOWER BRIDGE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	3,851	Via south bank Merced River.
.....	0.77	0.77	.....	.....	
.....	0.30	1.07	.....	.....	
idge	2.56	3.63	.....	3,843	

BARNARD'S TO FORKS COULTERVILLE AND OAK FLAT ROADS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Via north side Merced River.
Coulterville and Big Oak oad.	3.82	.....	.....	.....	

BARNARD'S TO FORKS COULTERVILLE AND OAK FLAT ROADS.

.....	.....	.....	3.66	3,851	Via Leidig's and Middle Bridge.
.....	1.07	1.07	.....	.....	
oulterville and Big Oak ad.	2.59	3.66	.....	.....	

BARNARD'S TO MIRROR LAKE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	3,851	
Lake	2.62	.....	.....	4,025	

BARNARD'S TO EAGLE POINT.

.....	.....	.....	.....	3,851	
ia Rock	1.98	1.98	.....	.....	
osemite Falls	0.69	2.67	.....	.....	
Trails	1.21	3.88	.....	.....	Right hand trail to top of Yosemite Falls.
Meadows	1.36	5.24	.....	.....	
int	0.90	6.14	.....	.....	

BARNARD'S TO GLACIER POINT.

.....	.....	.....	4.45	.....	
.....	0.77	0.77	3.68	.....	
irns off	0.27	1.04	3.41	.....	
Point	2.09	3.13	1.32	.....	
oint	1.32	4.45	.....	.....	

From Barnard's Hotel to various points in the Yosemite Valley, California, &c.—Continued.

BARNARD'S TO SODA SPRINGS AND MOUNT LYELL VIA CATHEDRAL MEADOWS.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	Barnard's.	Snow's.		
Barnard's	.....	.....	.....	3,851	
Register Rock	3.25	3.25	.....	.....	
Snow's	1.39	4.64	.....	5,217	
Forks Trail	0.92	5.56	.....	.....	Trail to right, crosses Merced by bridge and runs to Sentinel Dome.
Fork Cloud Rest Trail	3.52	9.08	.....	.....	Cloud's Rest, by left-hand trail, about 2½ miles.
Top of Hill	3.23	12.31	.....	9,499	
Divide Head of Cathedral Meadow	5.20	17.51	.....	.....	Near Cathedral Lakes.
Junction with Lake Tenaiya Trail	4.14	21.65	.....	8,575	Soda Springs, ⅛ mile up river on north bank.
Opposite junction Mount Lyell and Mount Dana Creeks	1.60	23.25	.....	.....	The old Mariposa and Mono trail runs up Mount Dana Creek.
Head of Tuolumne Meadows	9.31	32.56	.....	8,949	Mount Lyell, about 5½ miles via east side Lyell Creek. Good camping ground at first lake.

From Bower Cave, Cal., to Black's and Hennessy's Bridge, Cal.—Atlas-sheet No. 56.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Bower Cave.	From Hennessy's.		
Bower Cave	.....	.....	21.53	2,360	Station on Coulterville and Yosemite road.
Divide between North Fork Merced and Bull Creek	2.47	2.47	19.06	3,157	
Black's	1.91	4.38	17.15	2,621	Ranch; wood, water, and forage.
Divide between Bonell Gulch and Merced Fork	3.62	8.00	13.53	3,342	End of wagon-road.
Strike Merced	6.17	11.17	10.36	1,197.1	Trail follows up cañon of Merced, 40 feet above river.
Junction South Fork and Merced	3.19	14.36	7.17	1,401	Opposite mouth of South Fork, 50 feet above water.
Ferguson's Mill	1.64	16.00	5.53	1,389	30 feet above water, estimated.
Hennessy's Bridge	5.53	21.53	.....	1,821	Over South Fork; Hite's Cove by trail, 7.24 miles.

From Bower Cave to Black's, and the divide between Bonell Gulch and Merced the route is by wagon-road; thence to Hennessy's by trail.

From Hite's Cove, Cal., to Yosemite Valley, Cal.—Atlas-sheet No. 56 D.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Hite's Cove.	From Barnard's.		
e	.....	.....	22.17	1,601	Mining village.
between South Fork and d.	1.59	1.59	20.58	3,342	No camping place.
y's Bridge	5.65	7.24	14.93	1,821	Merced River; wood and grass.
River	1.03	8.27	13.90	1,823	Wood and grass.
ville road	5.65	13.92	8.25	3,352.4	
Creek	0.58	14.50	7.67	.....	Wood, water, and grass.
Coulterville and Big Oak oads.	4.01	18.51	3.66	.....	Yosemite Valley.
Hotel	3.66	22.17	.....	3,851	Yosemite post-office.

y trail until the Coulterville road is reached.

om Fresno Flat, Cal., to Clark's (by new road), Cal.—Atlas-sheet No. 56 D.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Fresno Flat.	From Clark's.		
at	.....	.....	23.39	2,192	Station at post-office Mining Village.
anch	12.99	12.99	10.40	4,639	Stage station.
	3.60	16.59	6.80	5,109	Divide between Fresno and Big Creeks.
d to Big Trees	3.33	19.92	3.47	5,062	
	3.05	22.97	0.42	5,278	With the Mariposa road.
	0.42	23.39	.....	3,925	Big Tree Station post-office.

portion of the new route from Madera, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, to the Yosemite Clark's. It has a very easy grade.

m Fresno Flat, Cal., to Crane Valley, Cal.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 56 D and 64 B.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Fresno Flat.	From Crane Valley.		
lat Post-office	.....	.....	7.91	2,192	Mining village on Fresno River.
Ranch	1.47	1.47	6.44	.....	
	3.95	5.42	2.49	3,504	Between Fresno River and North Fork San Joaquin.
	0.66	6.08	1.83	.....	Road forks to left to saw-mill.
ley	1.83	7.91	.....	3,185	Bridge near Sharpton's Ranch on North Fork San Joaquin.

om Fresno Flat a road runs up the Fresno to the Madera saw-mill; distance 8.05 miles.

From Snelling, Cal., to La Grange and Thompson's Ferry, Cal.—Atlas

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	
	Between consecutive points.	From Snelling.	From Thompson's.		
Snelling Post-office	.....	.....	14.38	252	Formerly s ty, on M
Fork road to Merced Falls	0.61	0.61	13.77	.....	
Fork road to Coulterville	0.65	1.26	13.12	.....	
Crossing Dry Creek	2.83	4.09	10.29	245	
Cross-road	3.28	7.37	7.01	313	
Cross-road	1.01	8.38	6.00	.....	
Junction road to Roberts's Ferry	0.83	9.21	5.17	410	
Junction road from Merced Falls.	2.37	11.58	2.80	.....	
La Grange Post office	0.12	11.70	2.68	222	Mining vil er (form
Thompson's Ferry	2.68	14.38	.....	188	Over Mer at Lagra

From Lagrange, Cal., to Merced Falls and Cunningham's road (on old l Cal.—Atlas-sheet No. 56 D.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	
	Between consecutive points.	From La Grange.	From Cunningham's.		
Lagrange	.....	.....	30.63	222	Mining t River.
Fork road to Snelling	0.12	.12	30.51	.....	Running
Fork Coulterville road	2.95	3.07	27.56	443	Running
County Corner-stone	1.80	4.87	25.76	590	Cor. of St Merced, ties.
Crossing Coulterville and Snelling road.	0.94	5.81	24.82	572	
Sheep Ranch	3.38	9.19	21.44	.....	
Fork roads	4.07	13.26	17.37	463	
Merced Falls	0.94	14.20	16.43	360	Manufact ral villa
Ferry	0.49	14.69	15.94	369	Road turn ranches
Fork road to Hornitos	2.85	17.54	13.09	471	Main road
Griffith's Ranch	2.14	19.68	10.95	473	Hornitos,
Junction Roads at Butte	3.32	23.00	7.63	.....	Road com
Crossing Burns's Creek	1.90	24.90	5.73	269	Water in mer.
Junction Road for Indian Gulch	0.90	25.80	4.83	.....	Indian Gu
Gray's Ranch	0.36	26.16	4.47	307	Wood, wa ranch.
Bear Creek Crossing	1.94	28.10	2.53	350	Water in
Merced and Mariposa road	1.26	29.36	1.27	365	
Cunningham's Ranch	1.27	30.63	.....	387	South of Fort Mi

'ariposa, Cal., to Lewis Ranch, Cal., via Moore Hill Road, Atlas-sheet No. 56 D.

	Distance in miles.		Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Mariposa.	From Lewis Ranch.	
'ost-office	.....	.....	15.31	1,932	Mining town; seat of Mariposa County.
Bar	1.89	1.89	13.42	1,630	Mining village.
rt	4.20	6.09	9.22	1,357	Old mining village.
.....	1.00	7.09	8.22	1,588	Moore Hill.
Creek Crossing	1.55	8.64	6.67	1,142	
ch	6.67	15.31	.....	966	Wood, water, forage or pasturage.

From Mariposa, Cal., to Bear Valley, Cal., Atlas-sheet No. 56 D.

	Distance in miles.		Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Mariposa.	From Bear Valley.	
'ost-office	.....	.....	11.80	1,932	Seat of Mariposa County.
n	5.24	5.24	6.56	2,104	Mining village.
ike right-hand)	0.36	5.60	6.20	.....	Left-hand road to Hornitos, 12.10 miles.
y Post-office	6.20	11.80	.....	2,087	Mining village.

rnitos to Merced, Cal., via Indian Gulch and Old Fort Miller road.—Atlas-sheet No. 56 D.

	Distance in miles.		Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Hornitos.	From Merced.	
.....	.....	.....	30.67	.....	Mining village.
ariposa road	1.52	1.52	29.15	898	Mariposa road forks to left.
om Mariposa road	1.64	3.16	27.51	1,058	
Cathey Valley	2.27	5.43	25.24	.....	
ulch	0.27	5.70	24.97	951.4	Mining village.
Miller road	5.56	11.26	19.41	.....	
anch	0.36	11.62	19.05	307	Wood, water, and grass.
ek Crossing	1.94	13.56	17.11	350	
nd Cathey's Valley road	1.26	14.82	15.85	373	Old Fort Miller road crosses Cathey's Valley and Merced road.
Iospital	11.97	26.79	3.88	.....	
railroad crossing)	3.88	30.67	.....	171	Seat Merced County.

From Hornitos to Bear Valley, Cal.—Atlas-sheet No. 56 D.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remar
	Between consecutive points.	From Hornitos.	From Bear Valley.		
Hornitos Hotel	.....	.....	10.79	847	Mining village.
Washington Quartz Mills	2.48	2.48	8.31	1,032	
Fork Road to Simmons's Ranch	2.90	5.38	5.41	1,387	
* Blackmore's Ranch	1.85	7.23	3.56	2,230	Road forks to l er's Valley an
Divide	1.52	8.75	2.04	2,755	Between Hun and Bear Vall
Bear Valley	2.04	10.79	.....	2,087	At Oso House.

* Road to left runs to ranches on Cotton Creek, Hunter's Valley, and to old mining villag (deserted), distant 3.95 miles.

From Hornitos to Redman's Ranch, Cathey's Valley, Cal.—Atlas-sheet No

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remai
	Between consecutive points.	From Hornitos.	From Redman's Ranch.		
Hornitos Hotel	.....	.....	12.82	847	Mining town.
Corbett's Ranch	5.87	5.87	6.95	1,075	Forks Cathey's Mariposa ros beyond.
Fitzhugh's Ranch	3.77	9.64	3.18	1,162	Do.
Church and school-house	0.97	10.61	2.21	1,252	Valley.
Cathey's Ranch	1.33	11.94	.88	1,260	Wood, water, ar
Redman's Ranch	0.88	12.82	.....	1,181	Do.

From Cathey's Valley to Merced, Cal.—Atlas-sheet No. 56 D.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remai
	Between consecutive points.	From Cathey's.	From Merced.		
Redman's	.....	.....	25.53	1,180	Wood, water, ar
Crossing Millerton road	9.68	9.68	15.85	313	
School-House	10.28	19.96	5.57	182	
Upton's	1.03	20.99	4.54	.....	Water and fora
County Hospital	0.66	21.65	3.38	.....	
Taylor's	1.02	22.67	2.86	.....	Do.
Bear Creek Bridge	1.69	24.36	1.17	168	
Merced (at railroad crossing)	1.17	25.53	.....	171	Seat of Merce Southern Pac

n Thompson's Ferry to Crimea House, Cal.—Atlas-sheet No. 56 D.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Thompson's Ferry.	From Crimea House.		
ry	.....	.....	18.41	188	— miles below Lagrange, on Tuolumne River; wood, water, and grass.
agrange and Knight's	5.17	5.17	13.24	319	
on Dry Creek	0.71	5.88	12.53	.....	
.....	0.90	6.78	11.63	280	
ange freight road	1.40	8.18	10.23	259	At Stone Fence, ½ mile north of Armstrong's Ranch; main road keeps on to Knight's Ferry; right-hand road to Crimea House.
.....	6.29	14.38	4.03	1,090	
.....	0.63	15.01	3.40	1,384	
.....	3.40	18.41	.....	1,221	Public house; wood, water, and forage.

y the first road to right below Thompson's Ferry. Between the river and the old Lat's Ferry road the road is at present a natural grade, only suitable for light wagons. ke the next right-hand road, and strike the Lagrange and Knight's Ferry road 0.5 mile ng's Ranch.

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ight's Ferry Bridge to Chinese Camp, Cal.—Atlas-sheet No. 56 B and D.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	
	Between consecutive points.	From Knight's Ferry Bridge.	From Chinese Camp.		
Bridge	.....	.....	14.75	180	Over Stanislaus, above Knight's Ferry.
.....	4.79	4.79	9.96	934	Ranch and spring.
se	4.15	8.94	5.81	1,093	Public house at cross-roads.
.....	1.69	10.63	4.12	1,221	Public house; wood, water, and forage.
h	2.73	13.36	1.39	1,047	Public house on Six-bit Gulch.
ost Office	1.39	14.75	.....	1,299	Mining town.

From Knight's Ferry Bridge to Copperopolis, Cal., via Byrnes's Ferry.—Atlas-sheet No 56 C and 56 D.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	
	Between consecutive points.	From Knight's Ferry Bridge.	From Copperopolis.		
Knight's Ferry Bridge	.....	.....	25.91	180	On Stanislaus, above town of Knight's Ferry.
Buena Vista	0.33	.33	25.58	323	Store.
Ranch and spring	2.92	3.25	22.66	.....	
Crabtrees	1.54	4.79	26.12	934	
Divide	1.00	5.79	21.12	1,117	
Fork roads	2.04	7.83	18.08	.....	Lagrange road, to right.
Keystone House	1.11	8.94	16.97	1,093	Public house cross-roads.
New York Tent	4.05	12.99	12.92	1,143	Cross-road.
Fork road to Sonora	0.46	13.45	12.46	1,117	Via Rawhide Camp.
Byrnes's Ferry	4.86	18.31	7.60	380	Toll-bridge over Stanislaus.
School-House	2.57	20.88	5.03	412	
Copperopolis Post Office	5.03	25.91	.....	1,015	Old mining town.

From Roberts' Ferry to Knight's Ferry Bridge, Cal.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 56 C and 56 D.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Roberts' Ferry.	From Knight's Ferry Bridge.		
Roberts' Ferry	.....	.....	24.09	184	Tuolumne River.
Fork of roads	0.70	.70	23.39	223	
Large Ranch	5.66	6.36	17.73	230	
Junction Lagrange and Knight's Ferry Bridge.	1.76	8.12	15.97	251	
Divide between Tuolumne and Stanislaus.	4.58	12.70	11.39	518	
Williams' Ranch	1.24	13.94	10.15	345	
Buena Vista	1.54	15.48	8.61	323	Flagstaff at store.
Knight's Ferry Bridge	0.33	15.81	.....	180	Over Stanislaus, above Knight's Ferry.

From New York Tent to Sonora, Cal.—Atlas-sheet No. 56 D.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From New York Tent.	From Sonora.		
New York Tent	.....	.....	9.45	1,143	Cross-roads.
Fork road to Byrnes' Ferry	0.46	.46	8.99	1,117	
Table Mountain Divide	0.42	.88	8.57	1,198	
Ranch and creek	1.31	2.19	7.26	1,113	
Divide between creeks	0.96	3.15	6.30	1,320	
Rawhide Camp	4.00	7.15	2.30	1,556	At store.
Fork road to Tuttletown	2.30	9.45	.....	1,566	
Shaw's Flat	3.22	.....	.....	2,036	
Sonora Post Office	2.18	.....	.....	1,816	

From Sonora to Jacksonville, Cal.—Atlas-sheet No. 56 D.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Sonora.	From Jacksonville.		
fice	.....	.....	12.43	1,816	Town.
.....	0.62	.62	11.81	1,888	Sonora and Mono road to left.
d to Chinese Camp ...	0.73	1.35	11.08	1,775	
it	1.60	2.95	9.48	1,589	
ı	1.53	4.48	7.95	1,494	
.....	1.15	5.63	6.80	1,667	
.....	1.29	6.92	5.51	1,565	
;h	2.23	9.15	3.28	1,121	
.....	3.28	12.43	.....	602	At hotel.

ort to Mountain House, Cal., via Cañon of West Walker and Coleville.—Atlas-sheets No. 57 A and 56 B.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Bridgeport.	From Mountain House.		
ıt Office	.....	.....	50.57	6,423	Seat of Mono County.
.....	14.30	14.30	36.27	7,384	Stage station; wood, water and forage, or pasturage.
ı of West Walker	3.29	17.59	32.98	.....	Coleville road leaves Sonora and Mono roads here and runs south.
ıast Branch with West	2.85	20.44	30.13	.....	Road enters cañon of West Walker.
.....	10.05	30.49	20.08	.....	At mouth of West Walker Cañon.
e Antelope	3.75	34.24	16.33	.....	Road turns up cañon to left.
ckamith shop)	2.00	36.24	14.33	5,190	Agricultural Village, head of Antelope Valley.
ıe	5.00	41.24	9.33	.....	Forks of road.
ıurora stage-road	8.50	49.74	.83	.....	0.83 miles south of Mountain House and 7.79 miles west of Walker River post-office.
se	0.83	50.57	.....	5,641	Stage station on Carson and Aurora road; water and forage.

ıwn the cañon of the West Walker to Coleville was opened in the fall of 1878. It has a ıde.

t-hand road the Carson and Aurora stage-road may be reached in 9.5 miles, or 0.88 miles s, making total distance from Coleville to Hoye's Store 10.38 miles, and Coleville to se 22.24 miles. For distance from Mountain House to Carson, Nev., see page 64, Report

From Bridgeport, Cal., to Mountain House, Nev., via East Walker River Road.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 57 A and 56 B.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Bridgeport.	From Mountain House.		
Bridgeport Post Office	.....	.....	55.27	6,423	Seat of Mono County, on the East Walker River; water and pasturage.
Toll-House	8.54	8.54	46.73	.....	
Frying Pan Creek	3.48	12.02	43.25	.....	
Boundary Stake	0.96	12.98	42.29	.....	California and Nevada boundary.
Carson and Aurora stage-road	2.46	15.44	39.83	.....	
Sweetwater Post Office	1.28	16.72	38.55	.....	Store.
Williams' Station	2.83	19.55	35.72	.....	Stage station; wood, water, and forage.
Ranch	6.85	26.40	28.87	.....	Cattle ranch.
Sulphur Spring Station	4.82	31.22	24.05	.....	Stage station; wood, water, and forage.
Matthews' Ranch	7.86	39.08	16.19	.....	Desert Creek, stage station; water and forage.
*Road to Wellington's	3.75	42.83	12.44	.....	Stage station on West Walker River, 0.46 miles distant.
†Hoye's Store	3.82	46.65	8.62	.....	Walker River post-office; stage station; wood, water, and forage.
Fork of road to Coleville	0.88	47.53	7.74	.....	Road forks to the left and runs up west side Antelope Valley.
Mountain House	7.74	55.27	.....	5,641	

* Wellington's is off the main road 0.46 mile. Total, Matthews' to Wellington's, 4.21 miles; Wellington's to Hoye's, 3.80 miles.

† Hoye's Store to Coleville, via wagon-road on east side Antelope Valley, is little traveled. Hoye's Store to Coleville, via west side Antelope Valley (main route), 10.38 miles.

From Sonora to San Andreas, Cal.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 56 D and 56 C.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Sonora.	From San Andreas.		
Sonora	.....	.....	28.09	1,816	At post-office; seat of Tuolumne County.
Shaw's Flat	2.18	2.18	26.01	2,036	Mining village.
Tuttletown	4.30	6.48	21.61	1,321	Do.
Robertson's Ferry	2.16	8.64	19.45	819	Stanislaus River.
Angel's	6.57	15.21	12.88	.....	Mining town.
San Andreas	12.88	28.09	.....	1,033	Seat of Calaveras County.

From Sonora to Milton, Cal.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 56 D and 56 C.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Sonora.	From Milton.		
.....	.....	.....	34.65	1,816	At the post-office.
Flat	2.18	2.18	32.47	2,036	
Ranch	2.25	4.43	30.22	1,759	Wood, water, and forage.
wn	2.05	6.48	28.17	1,321	Mining village.
road	1.23	7.71	26.94	.....	Robertson's Ferry, 1 mile by right-hand road.
s's Ferry	4.39	12.10	22.55	543	South Fork of the Stanislaus.
polis	7.72	19.82	14.83	1,015	Mining town.
r House	8.70	28.52	6.13	1,013	Stage station; wood, water and forage.
se	1.59	30.11	4.54	777	
.....	4.54	34.65	.....	376	At the railroad depot; terminus Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad.

ute between Milton and Sonora.

From Sonora to Northrup's, Cal.—Atlas-sheet No. 56 D.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Sonora.	From Northrup's.		
.....	.....	.....	14.49	1,816	At post-office.
d's	0.62	.62	13.87	1,888	Forage, &c.; public house; road forks to Jacksonville.
Creek	1.97	2.59	11.90	.....	Ranch.
Phenix Reservoirs	0.55	3.14	11.35	.....	Do.
House	1.09	4.83	9.66	.....	
ville House	1.43	6.26	8.23	.....	Public house.
d's	1.79	8.05	6.44	.....	Ranch.
l-house	3.06	11.11	3.38	.....	Do.
.....	2.13	13.24	1.25	4,115	Mining camp, Confidence mine; gold, quartz.
's (Excelsior Hotel)	1.25	14.49	.....	4,519	Stage station and toll-house; wood, water, and forage.

a portion of the Sonora and Mono turnpike-road from Sonora to Bridgeport, Cal. Road od order. Main stage-route between Sonora and the Bodie and Aurora mines.

From Northrup's to Bridgeport, Cal.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 56 B, 56 D, and 57 A.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Northrup's.	From Bridgeport.		
Northrup's	.....	.....	84.74	4,519	Post-office.
Bradford's Saw-Mill	4.91	4.91	79.83	.....	Trail.
Ranch	1.84	6.75	77.99	.....	Wood, water, and gr
Bald Mountain	2.78	9.53	75.21	5,829	The altitude is at ba on top of ridge.
Cold Spring	2.85	12.38	72.36	.....	Good spring south of
Strawberry	3.55	15.93	68.81	5,238	Stage station; wood and forage.
Summit	2.27	18.20	66.55	6,352	Divide between the and Middle Forks Stanislaus.
Cow Creek	1.90	20.10	64.64	5,905	Ranch; main branc Creek ½ mile beyon
Lilly Creek	2.17	22.27	62.47	.....	
Cascade Creek	2.62	24.89	59.85	6,272	
Mill Creek	2.58	27.47	57.27	6,467	Bridge.
Niagara Creek	2.55	30.02	54.72	6,690	Do.
Eagle Creek	7.73	37.75	46.99	.....	Bridge; road crosses laus 0.4 miles beyo
Eureka Valley	2.90	40.65	44.09	5,957	Stage station (f Hay's).
Hog's Pass	3.00	43.65	41.09	.....	Road cut through bowlder.
Summit	8.20	51.85	32.89	9,660	Sonora Pass, crest of Nevada.
Leavitt's	7.59	59.44	25.30	.....	Stage station and hors
Pickle's	3.42	62.86	21.88	.....	Horse ranch.
West Walker River	1.89	64.75	19.99	.....	Bridge; wood and grass scarce.
East Branch West Walker	2.40	61.15	17.59	7,019	Ford; road from Co wood, water, and g
Hot Springs	3.29	70.44	14.30	7,384	Stage station; fora pasturage.
Rickey's	7.32	77.76	6.98	.....	Hay and cattle ranch.
Saw-Mill	1.98	79.74	5.00	.....	Formerly Yaney's.
Bridgeport	5.00	84.74	.....	6,423	Seat Mono County; age and forage.

Sonora and Mono stage-road, being part of the through stage-route from Milton, on Stockt Copperopolis Railroad, to the Bodie and Aurora mining district.

From Carson, Nev., to Volcano, Cal., via Amador and Nevada wagon-road.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 47 D and 56 B.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Carson.	From Volcano.		
Carson	.....	.....	97.00	4,660	At the capitol.
Woodford's	30.87	30.87	66.13	5,676	Stage station; mouth of cañon of West Fork Carson River.
*Williams' Ranch	13.11	43.98	53.02	7,757	Wood, water, and grass.
Carson Pass	1.81	45.79	51.21	8,634	Crest of Sierra Nevada.
Caple's Ranch	3.68	49.47	47.53	7,780	Clear Lakes; wood, water, and grass.
Silver Lake Hotel	7.37	56.84	40.16	7,174	Public house; wood, water, and forage.
Tragedy Spring	3.00	59.84	37.16	7,989	Wood, water, and grass.
†Road forks to Pleasant Valley	4.48	64.32	32.68	.....	
Corral Flat	0.78	65.10	31.90	.....	Wood and water; grass scarce.
Peddler's Hill	5.66	70.76	26.24	6,831	Wood, spring (runs dry in summer).
Cold Spring	4.39	75.15	21.85	.....	Wood and water.
Mud Spring	0.39	75.54	21.46	5,973	Do.
Ham's Station	2.08	77.62	19.38	5,439	Public house; wood, water, and forage.
Wiley's Station	3.77	81.39	15.61	5,027	Do.
Antelope Spring	3.20	84.59	12.41	4,272	Do.
Forks of road	0.32	84.91	12.09	.....	Left fork known as Antelope and Pine Grove Turnpike.
Horsley's Station	1.34	86.25	10.75	3,860	Public house; formerly French Camp; wood, water, and forage.
Myers's Station	2.23	88.48	8.52	3,759	Public house; formerly Thorp's; wood; water, and forage.
‡Foster's Station	2.17	90.65	6.35	3,265	Public house; wood, water, and forage.
§Denser's Station	3.07	93.72	3.28	2,922	Public house; wood, water and forage.
Volcano	3.28	97.00	.....	2,075	Mining town.

*At Williams' Ranch there is a branch road to Hermit Valley, on the Big Tree road; distance, 16.71 miles. From this branch road a road forks to the right and runs to Summit City (abandoned) and Blue Lakes.

†At this point a road forks to the right, running to Leek Spring, Pleasant Valley, and Newtown. (See Report of 1878, p. 61.)

‡Right-hand road to Fiddletown.

§Right-hand road to Sutter.

From Carson, Nev., to Murphy's, Cal., via Silver Mountain City and Big Tree road sheets Nos. 47 D and 56 B.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Carson.	From Murphy's.		
Carson	.....	.....	110.37	4,660	State capitol.
Woodford's	30.87	30.87	79.50	5,676	Stage station mc west Fork Car
Markleeville	6.63	37.50	72.87	5,525	Seat of Alpine Cou
Bridge and Old Toll-house	1.61	39.11	71.26	.....	
Mount Bullion Toll-house	3.74	42.85	67.52	.....	Road to Monito the west.
Centreville	2.55	45.40	64.97	.....	Abandoned minii opposite mout Creek.
Silver Mountain City	3.26	48.66	61.71	6,446	Mining town; wo and forage.
First Summit	6.23	54.89	55.48	.....	Divide between basins of the (Mokelumne Riv
Hermit Valley	5.47	60.36	50.01	7,039	Wood, water, and pasturage.
Second Summit	2.71	63.07	47.30	8,157	Divide between basins of Moke Stanislaus Rive
Silver Valley	5.74	68.81	41.56	.....	Wood, water, and
Blood's Station	3.74	72.55	37.82	6,979	Toll-house and cat wood, water, a or pasturage.
Onion Valley	2.33	74.88	35.49	.....	Wood and water;
*Big Meadow Creek	3.01	77.89	32.48	6,464	Wood, water, a bridge.
Black Springs	5.70	83.59	26.78	6,485	Wood and wat scarce.
Gardener's Station	8.54	92.13	28.24	.....	Wood, water, and pasturage.
Big Trees of Calaveras	2.82	94.95	15.42	4,730	Hotel; wood, wat age.
Half-Way House	7.31	102.26	8.11	3,358	Inn; wood, wate age.
Murphy's mining village	8.11	110.37	.....	2,195	Blacksmith's sho roads; post-offic west.

Good mountain road.

*A little beyond this creek a road to West Point turns off. It is used principally by cattle herders. Distance as follows: Big Meadow Creek to Big Meadow Ranch, 1.39; Meadow Ranch to Folsom and Hall's, at Hunter's Flat, 16.17 miles; Folsom and Hall's Ranch, 3.71 miles; Lillie's to West Point, 6.34 miles; total distance, 21.61 miles.

From Calaveras Big Tree Grove to Murphy's, Cal.—Atlas-sheet No. 56 B.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Calaveras Grove.	From Half-Way House.		
*Calaveras Grove	.....	.....	7.60	4,730	At the hotel.
Fourteen-mile House	1.21	1.21	6.39	.....	
West Point road	1.38	2.59	5.01	.....	Road to West Point via Railroad Flat.
Ranch	2.16	4.75	2.85	.....	Wood, water, and forage.
Half-Way House	2.85	7.60	.....	3,358	Wood, water, and forage; stage station.
†Calaveras Grove	.....	.....	7.31	4,730	Hotel; wood, water, pasturage, and forage.
Junction	2.10	2.10	5.21	.....	
Moran's Ranch	1.04	3.14	4.17	3,984	Wood, water, pasturage, and forage.
Flanders' Ranch	1.30	4.44	2.87	.....	
Half-Way House	2.87	7.31	.....	.....	Stage station.
Half-Way House	.....	.....	.....	3,358	
Murphy's	8.11	.....	.....	2,195	At blacksmith's shop, fork of Altaville and Sonora roads, ½ mile northeast of post-office.

* Via upper road. † Via lower or Moran road. Both routes good.

From Murphy's to Sonora, Cal.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 56 B and 56 D.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Murphy's.	From Sonora.		
Murphy's	.....	.....	18.24	2,195	Mining village; at blacksmith shop.
Douglas Flat	1.67	1.67	16.57	.....	Do.
Vallecito	2.49	4.16	14.08	1,748	City post-office; mining village.
Trail to Natural Bridge	3.32	7.48	10.76	.....	Natural bridges on Coyote Creek; ½ mile.
Parrott's (formerly Pandola) Ferry	2.27	9.75	8.49	834	South Fork Stanislaus.
Gold Spring	3.17	12.92	5.32	2,014	Old mining village; wood, water, and forage.
Columbia Post Office	1.15	14.07	4.17	2,157	Mining town.
Douglasville	1.54	15.61	2.63	.....	Saloon.
Brown's Flat	0.89	16.50	1.74	1,964	Mining town.
Sonora	1.74	18.24	.....	1,816	At post-office.

From West Point to Calaveras Big Trees, Cal.—Atlas-sheet No. 56 B.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From West Point.	From Calaveras.		
West Point	.....	.....	23.55	2,749	At post-office.
Middle Fork Mokelumne	1.07	1.07	22.48	2,436	Bridge.
Fork of road	1.68	2.75	20.80	.....	To Blue Mount City.
Licking Fork Mokelumne	1.37	4.12	19.43	2,196	
South Fork Mokelumne	0.72	4.84	18.71	.....	
Railroad Flat	1.49	6.33	17.22	2,606	At post-office.
Forks of road	0.30	6.63	16.92	.....	Right-hand road to McCarty mill.
Sheep Herder's Cabin	5.59	12.22	11.33	.....	Wood, water, and grass in early summer.
Summit	5.05	17.27	6.28	4,658	
San Antonio Creek	3.12	20.39	3.16	3,848	Crossing near Dunbar's old saw-mill.
Big Tree road	0.57	20.96	2.59	.....	
Fourteen-Mile House	1.38	22.34	1.21	.....	
Big Tree Hotel	1.21	23.55	.....	4,730	Calaveras Grove.

From Antelope Springs to Volcano, Cal., via Antelope and Pine Grove Turnpike.—Atlas-sheet No. 56 B.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Antelope Springs.	From Volcano.		
Antelope Springs	.....	.....	14.62	4,272	
Forks of the road	0.32	0.32	14.30	.....	Right-hand road to Dryto-Fiddletown, &c.
Ranch	5.24	5.56	9.06	.....	
Ranch	1.27	6.83	7.79	.....	Watering-trough, wood, and forage.
Harkness Ranch	1.00	7.83	6.79	.....	
*Road forks to West Point	1.39	9.22	5.40	.....	
†Foster's Ranch	0.68	9.90	4.70	2,881	Wood, water, and forage.
Forks of the road	1.84	11.74	2.88	.....	Road to Volcano forks to right from Antelope and Pine Grove roads.
Volcano	2.88	14.62	.....	2,075	
*The following are the distances on the West Point Fork:					
Forks of the road	.....	.....	6.39	.....	Leave Antelope and Grove road.
Divide between North Fork Mokelumne and South Fork Sutter Creek.	0.39	0.39	6.00	.....	Road forks west.
Crossing North Fork Mokelumne	2.20	2.59	3.80	2,091	Suspension bridge.
West Point Post Office	3.80	6.39	.....	2,749	Mining village.

† Not the same station given on the Amador road.

rom Hite's Cove to Mariposa Road, Cal.—Atlas-sheet No. 56 D.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Hite's Cove.	From Mariposa road.		
	.....	.....	16.29	.....	
ch, or Snyder Gulch	5.88	5.88	10.41	.....	
'ootman's Gulch	1.07	6.95	9.34	.....	
.....	4.44	11.39	4.90	.....	
.....	4.90	16.29	.....	.....	260 yards east of Boot-jack Ranch.

ISTANCES BETWEEN IMPORTANT POINTS MEANDERED BY PARTY NO. 1, COLORADO SECTION, DURING 1878.

y, N. Mex., to Saint John's, Ariz.
lle, Ariz., to Milligan's road, Ariz.
lle, Ariz., to Luera Spring, N. Mex.
te, N. Mex., to Fort Tulerosa, N. Mex.
rd, N. Mex., to Mexican Boundary, via Eureka.
rd, N. Mex., to Mexican Boundary, via La Tenaja.
rd, N. Mex., to Las Cruces, N. Mex.
rd, N. Mex., to Palomas, N. Mex.
', N. Mex., to Fort Tulerosa, N. Mex.
's, Ariz., to Springerville, Ariz.
N. Mex., to Fort Bayard, N. Mex.

's Ferry, N. Mex., to Saint John's, Ariz.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 84, 77, and 76.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Fest's Ferry.	From Saint John's.		
.....	.....	.....	179.47	4,184	Ferry and ford on Rio Grande.
.....	22.50	22.50	156.97	5,177	Mexican town; water and grass; wood scarce.
.....	17.20	39.70	139.77	6,081	Hot springs; water, wood, and grass; Indian reservation.
tterson)	8.70	48.40	131.07	6,464	Wood and grass; no water. Do.
.....	7.00	55.40	124.07	7,199	Crossing of dry plain.
oad	5.50	60.90	118.57	7,174	Water, wood, and grass.
.....	7.80	68.70	110.77	7,585	Good water, wood, and grass.
.....	16.50	85.20	94.27	7,204	Fine timber and grass; no water.
Divide	14.00	99.20	80.27	7,977	
.....	6.20	105.40	74.07	7,319	Mexican settlement; water, wood, and grass.
la	13.68	119.08	60.39	6,827	Do.
ringville)	21.00	140.08	39.39	.....	Wood and grass.
.....	0.50	140.58	38.89	6,344	Sweetwater spring at lake; wood, and grass.
.....	5.00	145.58	33.89	6,472	Water most of the year; wood and grass.
.....	16.00	161.58	17.89	5,861	Water and grass; wood near by.
.....	4.95	166.53	12.94	5,850	Do.
.....	12.94	179.47	.....	5,650	Mexican town; water and grass; no wood.

n this route is excellent, and road-bed generally very good, with little sand. Somewhat rvals between Rita Quemada (where the Albuquerque freight road joins) and Tule Spring son.

From Springerville, Ariz., to Milligan's Road, via Los Lentes.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 76 and 83.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Springerville.	From Milligan's Road.		
Springerville	.....	.....	60.64	6,862	Becker's store.
Cienega	10.25	10.25	50.39	7,476	Ranches, water, wood, and grass.
William's Ranch	6.25	16.50	44.14	7,487	Upper ranch, on Nutrioso Creek.
Divide	6.29	22.79	37.85	8,262	Fine timber and grazing; water near on either side.
Bush's Ranch	2.87	25.66	34.98	7,704	Upper ranch on San Francisco River.
Settlement	2.75	28.41	32.23	7,663	Road leaves valley.
Stream	4.07	32.48	28.16	7,671	Impassable for wagons; hills descending to stream; water, wood, and grass.
San Francisco River	3.61	36.09	24.55	7,235	Water, wood, and grass; road in poor condition.
Mexican Ranch	6.18	42.27	18.37	6,733	Do.
Los Lentes	3.25	45.52	15.12	6,542	Mexican settlement; water, wood, and grass.
Paria's Spring	5.70	51.22	9.42	6,896	Water, wood, and grass.
Milligan's Road	9.42	60.64	.....	7,156	Carrizo Spring 0.5 mile to the east.

This road is good to settlement, but little used, and the present route is impracticable between settlement and where it rejoins river. Good from Los Lentes to Milligan's Road.

From Springerville, Ariz., to Luera Spring, N. Mex., via Milligan's Road.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 76, 83, and 84.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Springerville.	From Luera Springs.		
Springerville	.....	.....	110.25	6,862	
Coyote Spring	9.10	9.10	101.15	6,874	Water, wood, and grass; road forks to Salt Lake.
Cienega Amarilla	11.31	20.41	89.84	7,179	Water, wood, and grass.
Oak Spring	12.47	32.88	77.37	7,741	Do.
Rancheria Vieja	4.50	37.38	72.87	7,300	Water scant; 0.5 mile up cañon wood and grass.
Road Junction	10.40	47.78	62.47	7,220	Carrizo Spring 0.5 mile up east drain, at junction of dry drain of Apache Creek.
Apache	5.10	52.88	57.37	7,324	Water, wood, and grass; Mexican settlement.
Gallo Spring	4.90	57.78	52.47	7,587	Do.
Forks to Tulerosa	8.90	66.68	43.57	7,174	Through northern cañon.
Divide and forks	3.81	70.49	39.76	7,155	Upper road to Tulerosa.
Forks (to Patterson's)	5.46	75.95	34.30	6,912	Dry plain.
Horse Spring	9.30	85.25	25.00	7,045	Ranch; water and grass.
Rito Mangos road	23.00	108.25	2.00	....	Wood and grass.
Luera Spring	2.00	110.25	.....	7,585	Water, wood, and grass.

Road in good condition for wagon train, with the exception of a short piece between Apache *and the* Gallo; this, however, may be avoided by taking the road to the left at "Road Junction" and passing by way of Carrizo Spring, join the main road 1 mile before reaching the Gallo. This route will be found to be a shorter distance by about 2 miles than the one given.

Caliente to Fort Tulerosa (abandoned), N. Mex.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 84 and 83.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Ojo Caliente.	From Fort Tulerosa.		
.....	.....	.....	64.96	6,081	Indian agency.
.....	8.70	8.70	56.26	6,464	Wood and grass; no water.
ag	4.30	13.00	51.96	7,182	Water scarce; wood and grass plenty.
oad	4.00	17.00	47.96	7,325	Wood and grass.
.....	2.00	19.00	45.96	7,416	Fine grazing; wood; water not permanent.
.....	0.50	19.50	45.46	7,464	Leaves North Star road.
.....	6.80	26.30	38.66	7,335	Grass; little wood; water in wet season.
n Plain	6.50	32.80	32.16	6,780	Fine grazing, east side.
Ranch	19.50	52.30	12.66	6,720	Water and grass.
Divide	4.16	56.46	8.50	6,912	Forks, upper road; water, wood, and grass.
.....	8.50	64.96	.....	6,612	Old post; Mexican settlement.

ith the exception of a steep hill between Forks and Water-hole. Intersection of Horse
) miles from Patterson's.

Bayard, N. Mex., to Mexican Boundary, via Eureka.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 84 and 90.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Fort Bayard.	From Mexican Boundary.		
.....	.....	.....	92.18	6,068	
)	11.20	11.20	80.98	5,478	Warm spring; good water and grass; no wood.
ı	0.80	12.00	80.18	5,405	Water and grass; no wood.
.....	15.75	27.75	64.43	5,001	Water and grass.
.....	0.40	28.15	64.03	4,975	To Carrizillo Spring.
.....	38.30	66.45	25.73	4,746	Well; water scarce; grass; no wood.
.....	3.53	69.98	22.20	4,756	Spring; good water; grass; little wood.
ıdary	22.20	92.18	.....	.....	Dry plain; grass; no wood.

vis Ranch and Cow Spring, road crosses a number of dry ravines and is somewhat broken.
d except a short miry piece in drain from Silver City. Good grass is found between Cow
reka, but no wood except occasionally mesquite, soap weed, or cactus. From the Mexican
lesquite Spring the distance is 3.8 miles.

From Fort Bayard, N. Mex., to Mexican Boundary.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 84 and 90.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Fort Bayard.	From Mexican Boundary.		
Fort Bayard	.....	.....	75.80	6,068	
Cow Spring	27.75	27.75	48.05	5,001	Water and grass; no wood.
La Tenaja	32.30	60.05	15.75	4,701	Water scarce; wood and grass.
Carrizillo Spring	10.00	70.05	5.75	4,457	Water and grass; no wood.
Mexican Boundary	5.75	75.80	.....	.....	Dry, grassy plain.

An old and much traveled road to Chihuahua. Bed very good. From Mexican Boundary to Mesquite Spring, eighteen miles; water holes five miles across the boundary.

From Fort Bayard to Las Cruces, N. Mex.—Atlas-sheet No. 84.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Fort Bayard.	From Las Cruces.		
Fort Bayard	.....	.....	101.20	6,068	
Apache Tejo	11.20	11.20	90.00	5,478	Warm spring; good water and grass.
Hot Springs	9.50	20.70	80.50	5,008	Government agency; good water and grass.
Miembres	5.00	25.70	75.50	4,920	Town and crossing; good water and grass.
Old Fort Cummings	19.50	45.20	56.00	4,840	Government agency; good water and grass.
Slocum	31.10	76.30	24.90	4,519	Do.
Forks*	5.00	81.30	19.90	4,596	Near Fort Selden; dry country; no wood.
Picacho Crossing	15.70	97.00	4.20	3,784	Ford of Rio Grande; dangerous; quicksand bottom.
Las Cruces	4.20	101.20	.....	3,797	Town and post-office; government agency.

This is the stage-route from the Rio Grande to Fort Bayard.

* Freight trains that go over the Jornada del Muerto can cross at Fort Seldon by the ferry and join stage-road at the Forks 11.07 miles distant.

'rom Fort Bayard to Palomas, N. Mex.—Atlas-sheet No. 84.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Fort Bayard.	From Polomas.		
.....	.....	.....	82.40	6,068	Government post.
.....	6.00	6.00	76.40	6,161	Settlement; copper mines.
.....	9.60	15.60	66.80	5,811	Reduction works.
Mimbres	10.50	26.10	56.30	5,355	Bad in wet season.
.....	1.27	27.37	55.03	5,442	On bluff.
ı	3.80	31.17	51.23	5,413	Water in wet season; wood and grass.
.....	8.90	40.07	42.33	6,223	Water, wood, and grass.
.....	3.65	43.72	38.68	5,489	Do.
.....	5.80	49.52	32.88	5,047	Grass; little water and wood.
.....	4.80	54.32	28.08	5,243	Good water; wood and grass.
.....	1.68	56.00	26.40	5,291	Water and grass; no wood.
.....	4.24	60.24	22.16	5,224	Mining town; gold.
trail)	10.66	70.90	11.50	4,470	Water, wood, and grass.
.....	11.50	82.40	.....	4,127	Mexican town on Rio Grande.

easy grades to forks of trail and road beyond the crossing of the Miembres. The rail to where it meets the Hillsboro road, 1.75 miles to north of McEver's Ranch. Palomas the route is by trail across the plains.

'ity to Fort Tulerosa (abandoned), N. Mex.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 84 and 83.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Silver City.	From Fort Tulerosa.		
.....	.....	.....	120.95	5,771	Mining town and post-office; population, 1,400.
.....	8.25	8.25	112.70	6,042	Wood, water, and grass; road.
.....	4.25	12.50	108.45	5,556	Wood, water, and grass; trail.
.....	8.15	20.65	100.30	4,737	Dry bed; rough country; wood plenty; trail.
.....	8.75	29.40	91.55	4,428	Settlement; wood, water, and grass; trail.
ich	5.10	34.50	86.45	4,590	Wagon road; fine grazing; cottonwoods.
.....	2.30	36.80	84.15	4,697	Head Creek; cottonwoods; fine grazing.
.....	13.75	50.55	70.40	4,968	Good water 200 yards down gulch; little wood; fine grazing.
ek	12.15	62.70	58.25	4,678	Settlement; water, wood, and grass.
.....	6.50	69.20	51.75	4,863	Meadows; water and grass.
liver	3.00	72.20	48.75	4,944	Crossing.
.....	8.00	80.20	40.75	5,168	Return to river.
ower) plaza	15.41	95.61	25.34	5,639	Mexican town; wood, water, and grass.
niddle) plaza	2.45	98.06	22.89	5,638	Do.
ıpper) plaza	2.14	100.20	20.75	5,688	Do.
andoned)	20.75	120.95	.....	6,612	Do.

rsects the main wagon route to Tulerosa at Patterson's Ranch, which, from Silver angos Spring and old Fort West, and is about four miles longer than the route given. the road has been little used, and that portion which is in the cañon of the San Fran- ı Francisco River and lower plaza, is almost impassable for wagons.

From Saint John's, to Springerville, Ariz.—Atlas-sheet No. 76.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Saint John's.	From Springerville.		
St. John's	.....	.....	31.80	5,650	Mexican town on Little Colorado; water and grass; no wood.
Chriswell's Ranch	6.50	6.50	25.30	5,772	Three springs; alkali water.
Tule Springs	5.00	11.50	20.30	5,807	Water, wood, and grass; Mexican ranch.
Ford	4.00	15.50	16.30	5,875	Do.
Vigil's Ranch	2.50	18.00	13.80	6,034	Do.
Ford	1.65	19.65	12.15	5,967	Do.
Springerville	12.15	31.80	.....	6,862	Becker's store and post-office.

Road hilly in parts, but generally good, and follows up the Little Colorado River.

Fort Bayard, N. Mex., via Georgetown.—Atlas-sheets Nos. 77 and 84.

	Distance in miles.			Altitude in feet above sea-level.	Remarks.
	Between consecutive points.	From Alamillo.	From Fort Bayard.		
.....	.....	.....	181. 87	4, 600	On Rio Grande; water, wood, and grass.
.....	7. 37	7. 37	174. 50	5, 326	Water, wood, and grazing.
.....	17. 61	24. 98	156. 89	6, 398	Water and grazing; little wood.
.....	19. 48	44. 46	137. 41	7, 602	Good water; wood and grass abundant.
.....	2. 50	46. 96	134. 91	7, 740	Water in wet season; wood and grass plenty.
.....	11. 83	58. 79	123. 08	7, 178	Water in wet season; fine grazing and wood.
.....	6. 33	65. 12	116. 75	7, 174	Dry prairie.
.....	10. 21	75. 33	106. 54	7, 416	Water in wet season; wood and grass plenty.
anch)	0. 50	75. 83	106. 04	7, 464	Road from Ojo Caliente to San Augustin plain and Patterson's Ranch.
.....	11. 25	87. 08	94. 79	7, 291	0.5 mile east of road; fine grazing.
.....	2. 10	89. 18	92. 69	7, 256	Fine water and grazing; wood abundant.
.....	13. 40	102. 58	79. 29	6, 927	Old Camp Sherman; water, wood, and grass.
.....	8. 20	110. 78	71. 09	6, 593	Water, wood, and grass.
.....	6. 34	117. 12	64. 75	6, 188	Old Camp Vincent; junction Warm Spring Creek.
.. ..	4. 18	121. 30	60. 57	6, 329	Bad crossing in wet season.
.....	14. 90	136. 20	45. 67	6, 702	Water, wood, and grass.
.....	6. 65	142. 85	39. 02	7, 595	Do.
.....	5. 58	148. 43	33. 44	7, 344	Do.
.....	9. 74	158. 17	23. 70	6, 237	Water, wood, and grass; 0.5 mile from Mimbres River.
s).....	8. 15	166. 32	15. 55	5, 864	Wood, water, and grass.
.....	3. 50	169. 82	12. 05	6, 455	Mining town; wood and water.
.....	6. 10	175. 92	5. 95	6, 161	Copper mines; wood, water and grass.
a).....	3. 10	179. 02	2. 85	5, 857	
.....	1. 35	180. 37	1. 50	6, 028	Gold mines; arrastra.
.....	1. 50	181. 87	.....	6, 068	Government post; post-office.

' this route is along the North Star road, which leaves the Rio Grande near co River, and passing by Ojo de la Quinca joins this route near the north point is, where ther oad from Socorro also joins. At Point of Rocks the road forks to 16 miles. From forks (Ojo Caliente) to Ojo Caliente the distance is 21.20 miles. Ranch, partly by road and partly by trail, the distance is 18.8 miles. Below old ad is in a closed marshy cañon for about two miles; road follows down Gila River ack River one mile, after crossing. The distance can be shortened several miles at Agate Creek and join road again on high ridge to south; distance by trail 4.66 afion for four miles the road is very bad and almost impassable for wagons. Farm-Mimbres River between McKnight's and Magruder's.

MINING NOTES.

nd survey of the Washoe mining region was carried to data for the contouring of the southeast corner having arly in the season. The remaining examinations were velocities, volumes and temperatures in some of the shafts, various levels, and in the Sutro Tunnel. Collec- ore channels and country rock were made from shafts, iels, as circumstances permitted.

itures now being made at a few of the main shafts show mise future interesting results. The contour map, drawn

to a scale of 1 inch to 500 feet, is completed. The map will serve basis for engineering calculations, and also for delineation of the r from such further study of the ore-bearing channels and rocks o region as may be made from time to time.

The outline map, herewith, shows the location and surface ext all the mines for which patents have been issued, as given by a l ceived from the Land Office, up to the date stated on its face, to with a number of others now on the records of the General Land and for which application for patent has been made. This map w printed also in curves, giving differences of elevation of 50 feet. relative and positive elevations of all working shafts are noted, the tion of mills, mining settlements, and their approaches, together croppings, &c. This map illustrates, in a measure, the applicat the surface claim of the last mining law, and shows clearly cases litigation may readily arise, especially on account of varying ang the side lines of adjoining claims, and because vertical planes p through the end lines of adjoining claims may, in instances, either sect or enter the adjoining claim at given depths along the dip lode. This is the more marked in the locations made along the e line of crop, which is usually but poorly defined.

This map further illustrates the comparatively small amount of g that the government parts title with in granting patents for n claims. A transcript has been kept of the progress of the underg work of the district, and traced copies of the maps secured to ke the set, showing the extent of the mine explorations, and also the pr of the Sutro Tunnel, that has now tapped the vein proper and i ployed as a means of drainage.

The material at hand is sufficient upon which to base cross-secti the most prominent points along the vein, the horizontal sections the working levels, and a vertical section along the whole lode.

I desire again to advert to the courtesy shown by Messrs. Jame Wrinkle and Messrs. Craven, Hoffman, and Gignoux, all minera veyors of Virginia City, while myself and parties have been enga gathering data for the surface maps and the below-surface worki the Comstock mines.

The contour map, together with the above sections, afford suf material upon which to base a relief model, showing the shape surface and the relative positions thereto of the underground wor

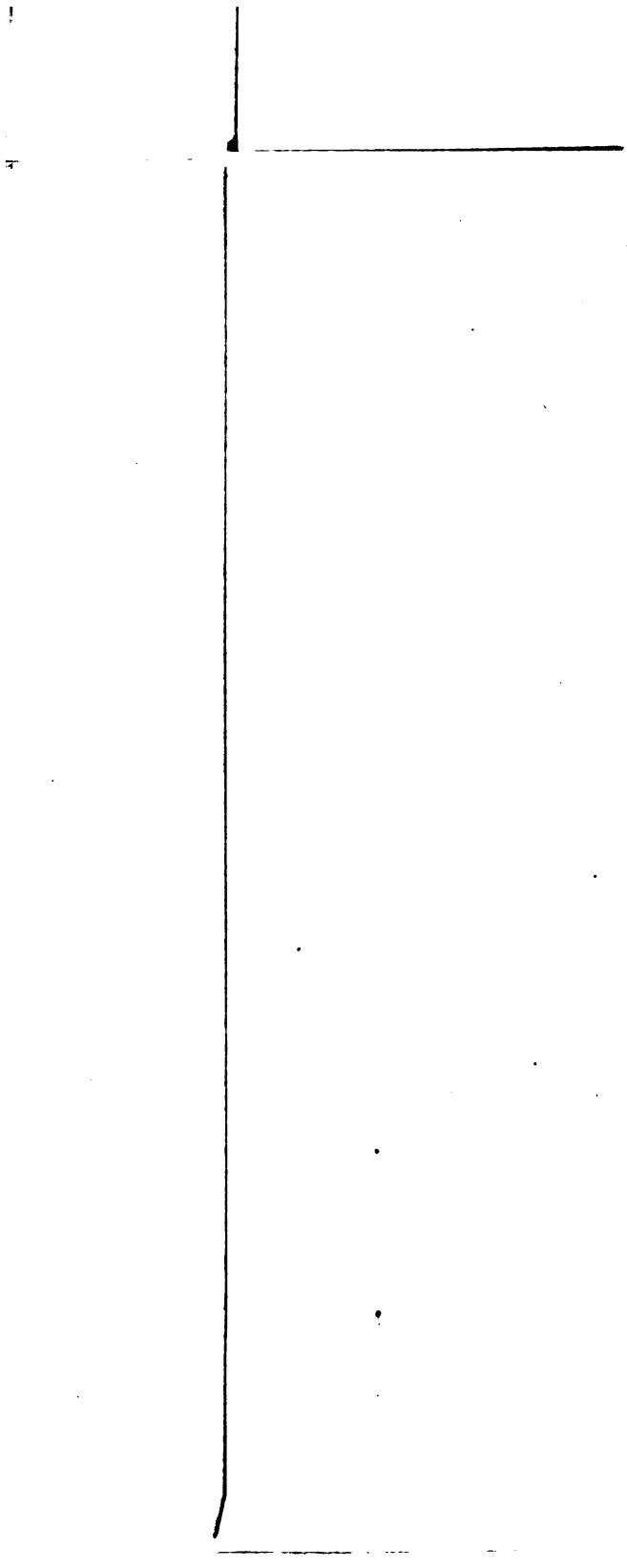
A condensation of notes made at a number of mining districts usual form is herewith:

RIDGE BAR MINING CAMP, KERN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

[From notes by Lieut. Willard Young.]

This camp had not been regularly organized into a district in Se ber, 1878, the time of our visit. It is situated in the Kern River about five miles above the mouth.

The claim covers about 160 acres, and consists principally of a gravel deposit, forming a ridge nearly parallel to the river and di in the bed of the old stream. The camp gets its name from thi It was first discovered in April, 1878, and has been worked contin since. The post-office is Bakersfield, distant about 25 miles. The try rock in the vicinity and above is granite. There are two claim being worked, the Enterprise and the Chinaman. A ditch and about 3½ miles in length, are being constructed, to carry the wa



as Creek to these claims, which, when completed, will furnish about
0 miner's inches of water. Two thousand five hundred dollars have
ady been expended on this work, and it is estimated that it will take
00 more to finish it. Labor costs about $2 for white men and $1.25
Chinamen, per day. Hay costs 1 cent and barley 2½ cents per pound.
y are brought from Bakersfield. There is plenty of wood and grass
he vicinity. About 25 men are now at work. Country roads are
bad. Deer, bear, quail, and grouse are found in the neighborhood.
gravel is said to be quite rich, and it is estimated that, by ground-
cing, one man can wash out $10 per day.

SAN GABRIEL DISTRICT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

[From notes by Lieut. Willard Young.]

his district comprises the whole mountain region drained by the San
briel River. It was first discovered in 1852, by Captain Hanegar and
Thos. Driver. Little or nothing was done until 1858; but since this
e the district has been worked continuously. The post-office is Azusa,
nall town near the mouth of the cañon. From the main mining camp,
lve miles up the cañon, to the railroad at San Gabriel Mission is
ut 33 miles. No geological investigation has been made, except
ng the cañon for about 3 miles above its mouth to the Winston Sil-
Mine, which was visited by Professor Marcou in 1875.

he principal work now being done is on the placer mines along the
r, there being some hundred or more claims located; and on two
raulic claims, comprising large tracts of gravel banks, with ditches
flumes to convey the necessary water. These latter have been in
ration since 1874, the gravel deposits being some 80 feet in depth,
from 100 to 200 feet above the present river bed. These deposits
almost inexhaustible, and will afford employment to the present own-
nd workers for years to come. There are several veins in the vicinity
ne Winston Mine now being worked, all yielding silver ore; but noth-
definite could be ascertained as to their extent or richness. The char-
ristics of the ores are the same as those at the Winston, which, in
r composition and in the manner in which they are found, are said
esemble very closely the rich silver ores of Virginia City, Nev. All
ys thus far have shown the presence of gold. The amount of money
ended in constructing ditches and in machinery and labor for the
raulic claims is about $32,000. Amount of gold extracted per annum
n these claims about $12,500. Expended on Winston Mine, $8,000,
cipally in running tunnels and shafts. Little or no returns have
been realized.

he placer mines have been worked principally by Mexicans, and it is
ossible, on that account, to obtain any statistical information. It is
eved, however, that the total amount of gold produced from these
es since 1858 will exceed $2,000,000.

imber, in considerable quantities, abounds in the entire district, with
ge pineries on the northern and eastern boundaries. The district is
l watered by the San Gabriel River and its tributaries, which afford
er in sufficient quantity for hydraulic mining and milling purposes.
road up the cañon is very rough. Deer, bear, quail, wild pigeons,
gray squirrels abound. There are now about 150 inhabitants in the
rict. Hay, grain, and farm produce are easily obtained from the
Gabriel Valley. Labor costs $2 per day.

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

[From notes by Lieut. Willard Young.]

This district comprises the country drained by San Antonio Creek. It was first organized in 1872, and was reorganized in October, 1878. But very little work has been done in this district since its first discovery. The post-office is Cucamonga; and Cucamonga Station, distant 11 miles, is the nearest railroad point. No geological investigation has been made. Mineral croppings are found in the cañon on either side of the creek; and one ledge is situated near the summit of San Antonio Peak. None of them have yet been developed to any extent. The principal mines are the Shell Bark, Gilbert, and Elmore, all placers; and the Clark, near the summit of San Antonio, and the Red, White, and Blue, on the east side of the cañon, both quartz.

I was unable to find out the composition of the ores of the Clark and other vein mines. Rich placers, just discovered in the bed of the creek, gave new life to the work there, and, as a consequence, locations have been made along the creek for nearly its whole length. Nothing of any consequence had been done up to the time of our visit. Labor costs $2 per day. Hay 1 cent and barley 1½ cents. These and farm produce, &c., are easily obtained from Cucamonga and the valley below. Wood and water are abundant; grass only moderately so. Game is scarce, though deer, mountain sheep, pigeons, and quail are found.

The district will, I think, never be of any great importance.

HOLCOMB VALLEY DISTRICT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

[From notes by Lieut. Willard Young.]

This district was first discovered in 1860, by William Holcomb, and was organized in the spring of 1861. It has been worked continuously since that time. The post-office is San Bernardino, distant by trail 40 miles, and by wagon-road 75 miles. A good road runs from Cajon Pass to the district. It is situated in the mountains, north by northwest from San Bernardino Mountain, and is bordered on the north by the Mojave Desert; on the south by the Santa Ana River; on the east by Bear Valley; on the west by the desert hills, near the forks of the Mojave River. The district is about 10 miles square, and mineral croppings are found pretty nearly over the whole area. No special geological investigations are known to have been made.

The general trend of the mountains in the vicinity is from west to east, with spurs running from north to south. The mining ledges are situated, some near the top of the mountain, and others in cañons and on both the north and south slope of the mountains. The general direction of the lodes is a little north of west, except at the Green Lead Mine, where it runs from north to south. The wall rock is granite, with a dip of 40° to 45° towards the south. Near the Green Lead, which is towards the western boundary of the district, the country rock is limestone and granite. In Holcomb Valley proper the rock is entirely granitic. The gold ores at Holcomb Valley yield from $7 to $80 per ton and are worked by the free process. The silver ores are smelted. There are a great many placer claims here also. The ore from the Green Lead is roasted. At Holcomb Valley the water level has been reached at about 100 feet, more sulphurets being found below than above this level. At the Green Lead, water level was reached at about 300 feet, but no change in the ore was noted. At Holcomb Valley the gold-bearing quartz

and the placers are found on the south side of the main mountain ridge. The silver and lead bearing veins are on the north slope of this ridge, towards the desert. The average yield from the latter is about $40. They have not been much developed. The ore from the Green Lead is worked for gold only, but it contains some silver and a great deal of copper.

There was no work being done in the district at the time of our visit, except by a few Spaniards at some of the placers. There are a sawmill and a stamp-mill here, both run by a 10-horse-power engine. The stamp-mill has five stamps of 750 pounds each. A 10-stamp mill, without furnace, would cost, with transportation and putting up, about $12,000.

Mining the ore costs about $7 per ton; milling the ore, $7 per ton; mining labor per day, $3; milling labor, $3,50. Ore that can be stoped by one man in one day, about one ton; amount that can be extracted by one man in one day, about one-half ton. Cost per foot for running a tunnel, $8; for sinking a shaft, $15. Hay costs 1½ cents; barley 4 cents. There are no facilities for raising farm produce; present source of supply, San Bernardino. There is plenty of timber everywhere. Water is found only in wells. Number of inhabitants in the district, 15. Freight costs 2 cents per pound. Game is scarce. Country roads good. Principal mining companies and property holders are, the Holcomb Valley Mining Company (limited), London, England; and the Green Lead Mining Company, Los Angeles, Cal.

BEAR VALLEY DISTRICT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

[From notes by Lieut. Willard Young.]

The Bear Valley district is situated immediately east of, and adjoining the Holcomb Valley district, of which it used to form a part. It was organized in 1873, and since that time, has been worked continuously. San Bernardino is the post-office and general depot of supply. It is distant 50 miles by trail and 80 miles by wagon-road. The mining ledges here, as at Holcomb, are situated in cañons, along the foot-hills, and near the tops of the mountains. The veins generally run with the country rock. Wall rock is granite and slate. There are good evidences of permanent veins. All the ore is gold quartz, worked by the wet process, and yields about $20 per ton. The principal mines are the Gold Mountain, which has a shaft of 50 feet, and three tunnels, one of 300 feet and two of 100 feet, each; the Memphis, worked only on the surface, the vein being about 600 feet wide; and the Last Chance, worked only on the surface, vein 60 feet wide.

A few years ago there were several hundred inhabitants here, and quite a flourishing town sprang up. It is now pretty nearly deserted. At present, there is one 5-stamp mill in working order, the stamps weighing 350 pounds each. It is of but little value, and cannot work up more than two tons of ore per day. Most of the ore in the district is worked in arrastras, run either by horse or water power. The ore can be mined for about $3 per ton. Milling costs $10 per ton. Labor, forage, produce, &c., the same as at Holcomb Valley. Number of inhabitants in district, about thirty. Freight costs 2 cents; country roads good. Deer, geese, and ducks are the principal game. There is a store in the town of Bear Valley, supplying dry goods, groceries, and provisions. About $215,000 have been expended by the Gold Mountain Mining Company, principally on the mill, now burned down, and in improving the country roads. They have realized about $30,000 in bullion. The Memphis Company have expended $3,000, and have taken out $2,000. The Last Chance have expended $2,000, and have realized $2,000.

LONE VALLLEY DISTRICT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

[From notes by Lieut. Willard Young.]

This district is situated in the mountains and hills bordering the Mojave Desert, near the San Bernardino Mountain, and lies southeast of Bear Valley district, and immediately adjoining it. It was discovered in 1873 by J. W. Wilson and J. E. McFee, and organized the same year. It has been worked continuously since. It is distant from Whitewater Station, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, by trail 50 miles and by road 85 miles; and from San Bernardino, by road, about 90 miles. The district is approximately 8 miles long, from north to south, by 5 miles broad, and mineral croppings are found over nearly the whole area.

No geological investigation has been made. The general trend of the mountains in the vicinity is northwest and southeast; and the mining ledges are found on either slope. Their general direction is parallel to the mountains, and they run with the country rock, which dips to the southwest, from 30° to 40°. No large leads have yet been developed. Wall rock is granite. The country rock is limestone and granite. The principal ores are gold quartz and galena, associated with iron pyrites and other sulphurets. Considerable copper is found at croppings. No fossils have been found. Gold averages from $35 to $40 per ton; silver, from $35 to $60 per ton. The gold quartz is worked in arrastras, by the wet process. No silver ores are being worked. Gold is present in all the ores.

The principal mines are the Silver Star, Old Jeff, National, Oro Fino, White Stockade, Big Blue, Rough and Ready. None of them have been extensively worked. About $2,000 have been expended on the Big Blue. At some of the others shafts, of from 20 to 30 feet have been sunk. Two arrastras are now being worked. A small smelting furnace was established here but is now abandoned. The ore can be mined for about $4 per ton. Melting the ore by arrastras cost $10 per ton. Labor costs $3 per day. Cost per foot for running a tunnel, from $7 to $10; for sinking a shaft, $8. Hay costs 1 cent, barley 3 cents. There are no facilities for raising produce of any kind. Present source of supply, Whitewater. There is an abundance of fine timber and plenty of wood. Grass and water are very scarce. Inhabitants in district, 10. Price of freight, 2 cents per pound. Deer, antelope, mountain sheep, rabbits, and quail are found, but are not plentiful. Country roads good.

LONE DISTRICT, SAN MIGUEL COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

[From notes by Lieut. Rogers Birnie, jr.]

This district was discovered in 1870 and organized in 1871, and has since been worked continuously. It is 350 miles from the terminus of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, via Hot Spring, Cottonwood Ranch, Fest's, La Parida, Punta del Agua, and Anton Chico. The district is 5 miles square, and about 1,200 acres near the center contain the mineral croppings, with a trend northeast and southwest. The deposits occur in limestone rock found crossing cañons and along the east side of the Lone Mountain hills, which trend nearly north and south. The wall rock is nearly perpendicular, with continuous veins, which have been easily traced to a depth of 50 feet by shafts. Much of the ore, however, has been taken from apparently isolated pockets. The ore is worked by the raw amalgamation process. Assorted ore averages 75 to

0 ounces of silver per ton. The characteristics of the ore are native ilver and chloride, heavy brittle sulphurets in quantity, and in places ead, copper, and iron. Gold occurs in some of the mines.

The principal mines now operated are Home Ticket; vein opened 12 o 14 feet in depth for 1,000 feet; two shafts, 20 and 48 feet, with some vater in the latter, probably from a crevice. The vein is 18 inches wide, lark and light quartz, in hard red limestone. The hanging wall is ree and well defined, and has a pitch of 80°. Pino Carte, recently pened on what seems to be a well-defined ledge in limestone. A small pening has yielded ore, producing 52 ounces per ton. Bismarck, ecently opened; two tons of ore yielded 33 ounces each. Red Lead as five shafts, one of 50 feet with a 10-foot drift; not worked during the ear. There are several smaller mines with streaks of good ore, but not ufficient to pay for working. On all the mines labor has chiefly been erformed by the owners. About 250 tons of ore was worked at the nines during the year, averaging about 100 ounces per ton.

There is one mill with an engine of 25-horse power, 4 stamps of 500 ounds, 2 ordinary arrastras for grinding pulp, and 2 amalgamating pans, ld Varney patterns; capacity, 3 tons in 24 hours.

Georgetown ore is worked at this mill, averaging 150 ounces per ton; nd Lone Mountain ore, averaging 100 ounces per ton, the charges being 20 to $25 per ton. The superintendent of the mill claims that grinding y arrastras saves 15 per cent. over iron pans. As most of the work is lone by the mine owners, no prices of labor are determined. But little and in the district is tillable. Hay is $20 per ton, and grain 2½ cents er pound. There are a few small springs and a small stream in the listrict. Wood has to be brought 9 miles. Freight costs 4 cents from he railroad and 3 cents back. The roads are excellent. The district ontains 38 inhabitants and about 500 head of stock. There is good razing.

CHLORIDE DISTRICT, SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO.

[From notes by Lieut. Rogers Birnie, jr.]

This district was discovered and organized June 3, 1870, by John and James Bullard, E. Necks, and John Swisshelm. It has been worked ontinuously, although with decreased activity, since 1875. It is situated bout 500 miles from Trinidad, the terminus of the railroad. The district was examined geologically by Dr. O. Lew, of this expedition, in 1873.

The country rock is very much broken. Slate and limestone predominate, with an occasional dike of igneous rock. The slate is usually barren, the ore occurring in streaks in limestone, being richest near line of contact with the slate. It is doubtful if true veins exist, those being ound chiefly in pockets. No fossils. The smelting process failed because of the predominance of chloride, as also did roasting. The amalgamation wet process is now employed. The ore contains much base metal, and the workings have saved only about 60 per cent. of value. The ore has not been weighed, but during the past year the Bremen mill has run about 485 tons from the "'76" mines, the average working being 45 ounces to the ton. The ores are chiefly chlorides, together with black sulphurets and some native silver. There is probably a small amount of bromine copper; also lead, antimony, and iron. The vein matter is feldspar mixed with ores. The ores contain no gold. The principal mines are the '76, Two Ikes, New Issue, Republican, and R. E. Lee.

The '76 mine has several shafts sunk through a bed of slate, under which the ore occurs in beds and pockets.

The Providence is of the same class. The Two Ikes has been but little worked since 1875; one shaft is sunk 135 feet with driftings. An attempt to work this mine was made within a year, but failed to pay. $351,000 have been taken from this mine; expenses, $121,000. The New Issue has been idle for three years; but within six months a few tons of ore have been extracted, giving 109 ounces to the ton. The Republican has three shafts, 125, 35, and 48 feet; no drifts. Accurate information as to the amount expended in developments could not be obtained. The Bremen Mill has a 25-horse-power engine, 10 stamps, 10 Varney pans, 4 settlers. The Pope Mill has been idle for two years; it was run at a loss.

The average cost per ton for mining ore is $7; for roasting and milling, $12; for mining labor per day, Mexican, $2; American, $3. But little stoping is done. Amount of ore that can be extracted by one man per day, one-half ton; average cost per foot for running a tunnel, $7; for sinking a shaft, $9; for running a drift, $7. Hay is most abundant, and easily obtained from the adjacent plains; price per ton, $15; grain, 2½ to 3 cents per pound. There are 5,000 to 6,000 acres of cultivable land on Mimbres and Gila Rivers within one day's journey of town. Timber is at present obtained from Burro Mountains. Timber is worth $35 per thousand at mill; shingles, $5; laths, $9. At present rate of consumption, timber will last four years longer. Water is readily obtainable from wells 15 feet deep; the San Vincente spring in the town runs 35 inches.

MIMBRES SILVER MINING DISTRICT, NEW MEXICO.

[From notes by Lieut. Rogers Birnie, jr.]

Discovered and organized by James D. Fresh April–June, 1873. It has been worked continuously. It is distant from Trinidad 525 miles. The district covers an area of 3 miles extending northeast and southwest. Geological investigations have been made by C. W. Irish, Iowa City, Iowa. The ledges are on the southeastern slopes of the Parapet Mountains. The deposits are in chimneys in limestone with frequent branches. The pockets occur very irregularly, the richest ores generally in vicinity of granite dikes. No real fissure veins can be traced. No fossils have been found in the ore-bearing limestone; in the limestone cappings of the hills many occur. The ores are worked by the free amalgamation process, one ton yielding 150 ounces. They occur as chlorides, sulphurets of silver, and as carbonates. Iron, antimony, and arsenic occur in small proportions. No gold is found. Water has not been reached. The principal mines are: 1. McGregor, with 12 shafts, averaging 50 feet each, and 2,500 feet of drifts; 2. Commercial, with 10 shafts of 50 feet each and 3,000 feet of drifts; 3. McNulty; 4. Naiad Queen, with 3 shafts aggregating 335 feet and connecting drifts; $600,000 have been expended in developments, all of which has been drawn from the mines. The camp has yielded $800,000.

There are two mills in the district. The Mimbres Mining and Reduction Works is situated on Mimbres River, 3 miles from Georgetown, and is run by water-power. It has 1 Blake crusher, capacity 25 tons per day; 5 stamps, capacity 4 tons per day; 3 settlers and 2 arastras. The capacity of this mill is soon to be materially increased.

Meredith's mill, on the Mimbres, is also run by water-power. It has no crusher; it has 3 stamps. Capacity of mill, 2½ tons per day. Cost

of a 10-stamp mill, without roasting furnace, $15,000. Average cost of mining ore per ton, $40; for roasting and milling per ton, including transportation to mill, $30; average mining labor per day, $3; average amount of ore that can be extracted by one man per day, one-twelfth of a ton (200 pounds); average cost per foot for running a tunnel, $12 per foot; for sinking a shaft, $7.50 per foot; for running a drift, $12. Hay costs $20 per ton. There are about 5,000 acres of tillable land on Mimbres; stock facilities are excellent. A good supply of timber is found within 12 miles; wood abundant. Willow Spring in the town runs 4 or 5 inches of water, and, by digging, its capacity can probably be doubled.

There are 500 inhabitants in the district, the mines affording employment to 100 men. Four stages a week run to Silver City. Inward freight costs 4 cents per pound; outward, 3 cents. There are 3 stores, 1 school-house, 1 banking house; 100 head draught animals, 1,200 cattle, and 2,000 sheep and goats sum up the stock in the vicinity. Bear, deer, and quail are found. The country roads are good. There are no Indians in the district.

PINOS ALTOS DISTRICT, GRANT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

[From notes by Lieut. Rogers Birnie, jr.]

This district was discovered and organized July, 1859, by Isa Langston, Captain Snively, and Mr. Birch. It has been worked continuously, but much less actively, since the winter of 1866. An area of about 3 miles square is covered by the outcroppings. Geological investigations have been made by Ross Brown; no special surveys obtainable.

The general direction of the lodes is north and south, and conforms to country rock. Uniformly low-grade ores are found in granite, the richest near junction of slate and granite; there are some rich deposits of gold in slate. Pyrites is met with in varying quantities; free gold is found with it. There are five old and well developed and apparently genuine fissure veins. The vein matter is usually inclosed by talc. The dip is nearly uniform (to west) from 75° to 82°. Granite, quartzite, and slate constitute the country rock. No fossils are found. The ores are worked by arastra process and only for free gold. A large quantity from Pacific mines Nos. 1 and 2 is said to have yielded an average of $40 to the ton. The Mina Grande about $8 per ton; but the latter ore is free from metals and pays best to work. Water is reached in Pacific mines about 300 feet from summit of hill; ore changes to pyrites. No water in Atlantic, which is sunk 125 feet.

Atlantic and Mina Grande ore contains a little iron and silver; Pacific contains iron pyrites in quantity, copper, carbonate and chloride of silver, iron, and probably some zinc. In the Langston silver predominates, and assays give $100 to the ton. All the above are worked only for gold. The principal mines are: 1. Atlantic with 1 tunnel 300 feet; 4 shafts 125 feet, 100 feet, 80 feet, 80 feet, and surface worked 15 to 20 feet for about a mile. 2. Mina Grande with 1 tunnel 45 feet long; 2 shafts aggregating 250 feet, and surface worked 10 or 12 feet for about 700 feet. 3. Pacific No. 1; 2 tunnels 700 feet and 75 feet; 12 shafts aggregating 800 feet; surface worked 12 to 15 feet for about 900 feet. 4. Pacific No. 2; tunnel now being run is 186 feet; 6 shafts aggregating 480 feet; surface worked 15 feet for 300 feet. 5. Langston; tunnel 500 feet long; 2 shafts 60 feet each. 6. Arizona; tunnel 200 feet long; 4 shafts aggregating 300 feet. 7. A number of narrow seams, many of which have proved rich. 8. A number of placer diggings on

both north and south slopes of Pinos Altos Peak. As to amount expended in developments, no strictly reliable figures could be obtained; the following estimates were given:

	Expended.	Extracted.
Pacific No. 1	$250,000	$125,000
Pacific No. 2	75,000	25,000
Arizona	60,000	20,000
Atlantic	40,000	20,000
Mina Grande	4,000	10,000
Unnamed veins		250,000

There are 3 mills with one 15 and two 25 horse-power engines, besides some 15 arrastras. A 10-stamp mill costs $15,000; an ordinary smelting furnace, $2,000; average cost per ton for mining ore, $5; for roasting and milling, $5; of mining labor per diem, $2; of milling labor per diem, $1.50; average amount of ore that can be stoped by one man in a day, one-half ton; average amount that can be extracted by one man in a day, one-half ton; average cost per foot for running a tunnel on main veins, $2; for sinking a shaft on main vein, $2; for running a drift on main vein, $2.50. Shafts and drifts should be run in vein matter.

There is plenty of hay in the vicinity, price $10 per ton; grain 2 cents per pound. The amount of agricultural land is small. Vegetables are raised without irrigation. Timber and wood are abundant and near at hand. There is sufficient water for milling and stock-raising purposes, but not for placer mining except during a few months of the year.

There are 300 inhabitants in the district, 1 school-house, and 3 stores. There is but a limited amount of stock. Deer, bear, turkeys, and quail are found. The roads are good. Freight costs $4 per hundred; back freight, $2.50. The Apaches were very troublesome from 1860 to 1865, and have killed probably 40 men. No depredations have been committed since 1874; none now living in the vicinity.

Placer mining.—There are a number of placer diggings on north and south slopes of Pinos Altos Creek. Work is mostly confined to the months of June, July, and August (the rainy season). About 15 men are now at work, using cradles in the dry season. The average per day per man is $2; $300,000 is the estimated profit from the placers.

LAS ANIMAS DISTRICT, COLORADO.

[From notes by Louis Nell.]

This district was discovered and organized by David Shitsel, May 22, 1877. It is distant from Trinidad 428½ miles. No geological investigations have been made. The district is situated in the foot-hills of the Mimbres Mountains, and is about five miles square; general direction of the lode northeast and southwest. The country rock is granite; no fossils found. The ore contains free gold, is worked by the free process, and yields from $20 to $35 per ton; base metals, copper and iron. Water is reached in some of the mines at a depth of from 40 to 60 feet.

The principal mines are the Snake, Golden King and Extension, Weeks Extension, Bobtail, Red Jacket, Yellow Jacket, Argosy, Eldorado and three extensions. From the Snake about $4,500 (in ore on dump) has been extracted; the same from the Bobtail. Some $20,000 worth of ore has been taken from the district in seven months. A Hillsboro mill was *en route*, and expected to be in operation by January, 1879. Average cost per ton for mining ore, $5; for milling, $10; for mining labor per day, $2.50; average amount of ore that can be stoped by one man in one day, one ton; average amount that can be extracted by one

in one day, about one-half ton; average cost per foot for running a
el on main vein, $4; average cost per foot for sinking a shaft on
vein, $5; average cost per foot for running a drift on main vein,
. Shafts and drifts should be run in vein matter.
ere is abundance of grazing and plenty of water. Timber is abun-
10 miles from the town. There are about 300 inhabitants, includ-
Iexicans. There are 20,000 head of stock in the vicinity, including
, cattle, and horses—principally sheep. The country roads are
poor. The route in use follows up the bed of Animas River, and is
ct to "wash-outs." Freight costs 3 to 4 cents; stage fare from
ad, $80. Deer, antelope, bear, rabbits, turkeys, ducks, and geese
und.

AZTEC AND MORENO DISTRICTS, COLFAX COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

[From notes by Prof. J. J. Stevenson.]

e Aztec mining district, organized in 1869, was visited in 1876 by
Conkling, of this expedition. But little change has taken place since
isit. A few new mines have been opened, but the productiveness
e district has not been increased materially.
e Moreno district, organized in 1869, embraces a part of the Mo-
Valley between the mouth of the creek and Elizabethtown, and
ies to the crest of Old Baldy Mountain, so as to join the Aztec dis-
Placer mining alone is carried on in this district, but the lack of
r prevents it from attaining much importance, although the gravels
ery rich.
th of these districts are easily reached by way of an excellent road
ng up Cimarron Creek from Cimarron, and are on the direct road
that place to Taos. Wood and grass are abundant, and good crops
l the ordinary grains can be raised within the Aztec district. The
no district lies too high for successful farming, though very near
ead of Cimarron Cañon wheat and barley have matured.

LOS CERILLOS MINES, SANTA FE DISTRICT, NEW MEXICO.

[From notes by Prof. J. J. Stevenson.]

s Cerillos are irregular hills, perhaps 20 miles west of south from
a Fé. Many years ago the Spanish residents worked some silver
s there, but they could not have been very profitable, as the work-
are not extensive. The region became the object of attention dur-
879, and a large number of miners flocked to it. When visited in
of 1879 it had many prospecting shafts varying from 20 to 50 feet
pth; but the ore streaks were very thin and the prospects not alto-
er such as to satisfy any but a visionary miner. The ore is galena,
ing silver. Some of the assays show ore of fabulous richness.
e region is arid and no good water has been obtained in the hills.
er is plenty but the grazing is poor.

PLACER DISTRICTS, SANTA FE COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

[From notes by Prof. J. J. Stevenson.]

e Placer districts of the Placer Mountains are about 25 and 35
, respectively, distant from Santa Fé in a west of south direction.
was discovered in the Old Placer during 1828, and the gravels have

been worked ever since. The New Placer was discovered at a somewhat later time. Water is scarce at both placers, and but little work can be done.

Quartz mining is carried on in a small way at the Old Placer. The New Mexican Mining Company erected a 20-stamp mill, but it is not in operation. Several lodes have been opened here, but they are irregular in thickness as well as quality. The New Placer was not examined.

In the vicinity of the placers water and grass are by no means abundant, but timber present for all necessities.

NATURAL HISTORY (INCLUDING GEOLOGY, ZOOLOGY, &C.).

Prof. John J. Stevenson submits a preliminary report (Appendix K) of his examinations made along the mountain ranges southward from the Spanish Peaks in Colorado, and between the Rio Grande and the plains as far as the latitude of Santa Fe, lying mostly in atlas-sheets 70 A and 70 C. He was assisted by Mr. I. C. Russell, and the labors of the season proved distinctly satisfactory, both as regards geological data and in the collections of rocks and fossils. Twenty-six distinct coal horizons or beds from Trinidad to the south were noted, their order of succession distinguished, and the complicated axes of several mountain ridges determined. Resuming his labors in May of this year, he reviewed certain points of the field, and carried his examinations to the southern end of the Santa Fe axis, near Galisteo Creek.

Mr. H. W. Henshaw presents an ornithological report (Appendix L) upon regions traversed in 1876, 1877, and 1878, in portions of California, Nevada, and Oregon, as far to the northward as the Columbia River.

The following collections in natural history were made during the season:

Mammals	specimens..	8
Mammals (alcoholic)	do.....	3
Mammal crania		1
Bird skins		243
Bird crania and sterna		7
Birds' eggs		12
Fishes	specimens..	200
	lots.....	12
Snakes	specimens..	25
	lots.....	16
Lizards	specimens..	25
	lots.....	7
Batrachians	specimens..	50
	lots.....	11
Hemiptera	lot	1
Orthoptera	specimens..	200
	lots.....	6
Shells	specimens..	25
	lots.....	3
Crustaceans	specimens..	12
	lot	1
Fossil leaves	specimens..	72

The list of specimens forwarded during the year to the Smithsonian Institution to be deposited in the National Museum is herewith:

Bird skins	361
Birds' eggs	738
Birds' nests	19
Mammal skins	16
Snakes	94
Lizards	10

chians		12
s	specimens	400
	lots	35
ptera (alcoholic)	specimens	500
	lots	14
ptera (pinned)	specimens	150
	lots	4
ptera	specimens	1
	lots	3
	specimens	50
	lots	11
aceans	specimens	12
	lots	1
s	specimens	100
	lots	2
tebrate fossils	specimens	2,159
, approximated		2,494
als, ores, &c., approximated		1,993

SPECIMENS FORWARDED TO ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

n crania		1
sterna		5
rania		5
nal crania		2
olic mammals	lots	5

PUBLICATIONS.

e following maps have been finished during the year, and will appear the extra copies asked for of this report, viz:
ogress map for 1879 and seven regular atlas-sheets in hachures, land classification color added, Nos. 32 D, 47 B, 47 D, 61 D, 73 A, , and 84 B. Volume VI, Botany, has issued from the Government ting Office, and Volume VII is passing through the various stages roof, preparatory to stereotyping. Two thousand extra copies of Annual Report of 1878 from this office (Appendix N N, Annual Re- Chief of Engineers) have been published, accompanied by ten sepa- y bound atlas-sheets.
e following lists show the condition of reports add maps to date:

REPORTS (PUBLISHED).

Quartos.

lume II. Astronomy and Barometric Hypsometry.
lume III. Geology.
lume IV. Paleontology.
lume V. Zoölogy.
lume VI. Botany.
lume VII. Archæology (in hands of printer).

Annuals.

(Separate from Report of Chief of Engineers.)

73, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878.

Miscellaneous.

(Quarto, octavo, and pamphlet.)

vo preliminary reports, 1869 (one octavo and one quarto).
eliminary report, 1871 (quarto).
ogress report, 1872 (quarto).

Camps and distances, 1871 (oblong folio).
Camps and distances, 1872 (quarto).
Astronomical report, 1874 (quarto).
Star catalogue (quarto).
List of latitudes and longitudes (extract from Volume II).
Vertebrate fossils of New Mexico (pamphlet).
Catalogue of vertebrates of New Mexico (pamphlet).
Invertebrate fossils (pamphlet).
Catalogue of plants (octavo).
Ornithological specimens (octavo).
Meteorological instructions (octavo).
Barometric hypsometry instructions (octavo).
Field lists of stars (pamphlet).
Logarithm, traverse, and altitude tables (pamphlet).

IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION.

Volume I, Geographical report (quarto).
Geographical positions, distances, &c.

NOTE.—It is intended to submit during the coming year the final report of Prof John J. Stevenson upon the result of his geological investigations of 1878 and 1879, and also his examinations of the coal beds of Eastern Colorado and New Mexico. This report is accompanied by a number of cuts, profiles, and maps, and will require considerable time and expense for its complete production.

MAPS (PUBLISHED).

Topographical.

Three sheets of conventional signs for (1) plotting and for final maps in (2) hachures; and (3) crayon hill shading.

Sheet of that portion of the United States lying west of the 100th meridian, showing ninety-five numbered rectangular divisions, each to appear as separately numbered atlas-sheets, indicating the progress of the survey. (Published for the years 1872–'73–'74–'75–'76–'77–'78–'79.)

Drainage sheet, showing by colors the area of drainage to the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the interior basins of the territory of the United States west of the Mississippi. Scale, 1:6000000.

Geological.

Index sheet, showing the general topographical features and the rectangular divisions from Nos. 1 to 95.

Special sheet, embracing portions of Western Utah and Eastern Nevada, representing the location of an ancient fresh-water lake, which included the region of Great Salt, Sevier, and Utah Lakes. Scale, 1 inch to 17 miles.

Special.

Reconnaisance map of parts of Nevada and Arizona. Scale, 1 inch to 12 miles, or 1:760320.

Map of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, expedition of 1871. Scale, 1 inch to 6 miles, or 1:380160. (To accompany Vol. I.)

Topographical map of the vicinity of the Comstock lode in the Washoe mining region, Nevada: area, 119 square miles; scale, 1 inch to 1,500 feet, or 1:18,000.

Atlas-sheet number	Locality.	Scale.	Area, square miles.	Latitude north.		Longitude west from Greenwich.			Remarks.
				°	′	°	′	″	
32*d*	Part of Southeastern Idaho	1 inch to 4 miles	4,022.58	42	20	111	00	00	*With land classification added.
				43	10	112	22	30	
41*b*	Southeast corner of Idaho and part of Northern Utah.	do	4,075.29	41	30	111	00	00	‡Also as land-classification map.
				42	20	112	22	30	
47*b*	Parts of Eastern California and Western Nevada.	do	4,178.42	39	50	119	15	00	In skeleton.
				40	40	120	37	30	
47*d*	do	do	4,228.56	39	00	119	15	00	*‡Also in hachures with land classification added.
				39	50	120	37	30	
49	Parts of Eastern Nevada and Western Utah	1 inch to 8 miles	16,813.96	39	00	113	45	00	Also in crayon (hachure edition out of print).
				40	40	116	30	00	
50	Parts of Central and Western Utah	do	16,813.96	39	00	111	00	00	Also in geological form and crayon (hachure edition out of print).
				40	40	113	45	00	
53*c*	Part of Central Colorado	1 inch to 4 miles	4,228.56	39	00	104	07	30	†Land classification to be added.
				39	50	105	30	00	
57	Parts of Southwestern Nevada and Eastern California.	1 inch to 8 miles	17,208.58	37	20	116	30	00	
				39	00	119	15	00	(Out of print.)
58	Part of Eastern and Southern Nevada and Southwestern Utah.	do	17,208.58	37	20	113	45	00	Also in crayon and partly in geological form (hachure edition out of print).
				39	00	116	30	00	
59	Part of Southwestern Utah	do	17,208.58	37	20	111	00	00	Also in geological form and in crayon (hachure edition out of print).
				39	00	113	45	00	
61*a*	Part of West Central Colorado	1 inch to 4 miles.	4,278.00	38	10	106	52	30	With land classification added (out of print).
				39	06	108	15	00	
61*b*	Part of Central Colorado	do	4,278.00	38	10	105	30	00	Also as land-classification map (out of print). Geological classification to be added.
				39	00	106	52	30	
61*c*	Part of Southwestern Colorado	do	4,326.00	37	20	106	52	30	*‡In skeleton, afterward with land classification; geological classification to be added.
				38	10	108	15	00	
61*c*, sub.	Parts of Southwestern Colorado (San Juan mining region.)	1 inch to 2 miles.	1,100.00	37	42	107	15	00	§In contours, and also as land-classification map.
				38	07	107	57	00	
61*d*	Part of Southern Colorado	1 inch to 4 miles.	4,326.29	37	20	105	30	00	*†With land classification added.
				38	10	106	52	30	
62*a*	Part of Central Colorado	do	4,278.00	38	10	104	07	30	‡Also as land-classification map.
				39	00	105	30	00	
62*c*	Part of Central Colorado	do	4,326.29	37	20	104	07	30	‡Do.
				38	10	105	30	00	

*To accompany extra copies of annual report, 1879. ‡Separate edition with annual report, 1878. †Issued with extra copies annual report, 1877. §Accompanying extra copies annual report, 1876.

Topographical atlas-sheet (published)—Continued.

Atlas-sheet number.	Locality.	Scale.	Area, square miles.	Boundaries. Latitude north.			Longitude west from Greenwich.			Remarks.
				°	′		°	′	″	
65	Parts of Southwestern Nevada and Southeastern California.	1 inch to 8 miles.	17,587.88	35	40		116	30	00	
				37	20		119	15	00	(Out of print.)
65*d*	Part of Southeastern California	1 inch to 4 miles.	4,420.20	35	40		116	30	00	†Also as land-classification map.
				36	30		117	52	30	
66	Parts of Southeastern California and Nevada, Southwestern Utah, and Northwestern Arizona.	1 inch to 8 miles.	17,587.88	35	40		113	45	00	Also in crayon and geological form in part (hachure edition out of print).
				37	20		116	30	00	
67	Parts of Northern and Northeastern Arizona and Southern Utah.	....do	17,587.88	35	40		111	00	00	Also as geological form and in crayon (hachure edition out of print).
				37	20		113	45	00	
69*b*	Parts of Northern New Mexico and Southern Colorado.	1 inch to 4 miles	4,373.74	36	30		105	30	00	†Also as land-classification map.
				37	20		106	52	30	
69*d*	Part of North Central New Mexico	... do	4,420.20	35	40		105	30	00	†§ Do.
				36	30		106	52	30	
70*a*	Parts of Southern Colorado and Northern New Mexico.	....do	4,373.74	36	30		104	07	30	†Also as land-classification map; geological classification to be added.
				37	20		105	30	00	
70*c*	Part of Northern New Mexico	....do	4,420.20	35	40		104	07	30	†Do.
				36	30		105	30	00	
73*a*	Part of Southern California	....do	4,465.85	34	50		117	52	30	* With land classification added.
				35	40		119	15	00	
75	Parts of Central and Western Arizona	1 inch to 8 miles.	17,952.24	34	00		111	00	00	§Also in geological form, land classification to be added (hachure edition out of print).
				35	40		113	45	00	
76	Parts of Eastern Arizona and Western New Mexico.	....do	17,952.24	34	00		108	15	00	§Also in geological form (hachure edition out of print).
				35	40		111	00	00	
77*b*	Part of Central New Mexico	1 inch to 4 miles.	4,465.85	34	50		105	30	00	†Also as land-classification map.
				35	40		106	52	30	
77*d*	.....do	....do	4,510.27	34	00		105	30	00	‡ Do.
				34	50		106	52	30	
78*a*	Part of North-Central New Mexico	... do	4,465.85	34	50		104	07	30	* With land classification added
				35	40		105	30	00	
83	Parts of Southeastern Arizona, Western and Southwestern New Mexico.	1 inch to 8 miles.	18,301.78	32	20		108	15	00	§Also in geological form (hachure edition out of print).
				34	00		111	00	00	
84*b*	Part of Central New Mexico	1 inch to 4 miles.	4,554.13	33	10		105	30	00	**; In skeleton.
				34	00		106	52	30	Also in hachures with land classification added.

*To accompany extra copies of annual report, 1879. ‡Separate edition with annual report, 1878. †Issued with extra copies annual report, 1877. §Accompanying extra copies of annual report, 1876.

NOTE.—The sheets are reproduced as photolithographs in black and underlying tint unless noted otherwise in column of "Remarks."

RECAPITULATION.

l atlas-sheets published	28
ward completion and to accompany extra copies of the annual report of this office	5
ation sheets published	21
eets published	7
	61

MAPS (UNPUBLISHED).

Geological.

r map of Ely mining district, Southern Nevada. 1 inch = 12
.tlas-sheets, 61 B, 61 C, 70 A, and 70 C., also 52 D, in which
l work is necessary.

Special.

portions of Eastern California and Western Nevada, the Lake
gion of the Sierra Nevada; area, 2,232 square miles; scale, 1
mile, or 1:63360.
Salt Lake and vicinity, area 5,719.8 square miles, plotted on
inch to 2 miles (more field work required).

Topographical atlas-sheets (unpublished).

Atlas-sheet number.	Locality.	Scale.	Area, square miles.	Boundaries. Latitude north.			Longitude west from Greenwich.			Remarks.
				°	′		°	′	″	
20*a* in part.	Parts of Northern Oregon and Southern Washington.	1 inch to 4 miles.	3,859.85	44	50		120	37	30	More field-work required (land classification to be added).
				45	40		122	00	00	
20*c* in part.	Part of Northern Oregon	do	3,914.30	44	00		120	37	30	Do.
				44	50		122	00	00	
29*a* in part.	Part of Central Oregon	do	3,968.85	43	10		120	37	30	Do.
				44	00		122	00	00	
29*c* in part.	Part of Southern Oregon	do	4,022.58	42	20		120	37	00	Do.
				43	10		122	00	00	
32*c*	Part of Southern Idaho	do	4,022.58	42	20		112	22	30	Land classification to be added.
				43	10		113	45	00	
38*b* in part.	Parts of Southern Oregon, Northwestern Nevada, and Northeastern California.	do	4,075.29	41	30		119	15	00	Land classification to be added (more field-work required).
				42	20		120	37	30	
38*d*	Parts of Northeastern California and Northwestern Nevada.	do	4,127.18	40	40		119	15	00	Land classification to be added.
				41	30		120	37	30	
41*a*	Parts of Southeastern Idaho and Northwestern Utah.	do	4,075.29	41	30		112	22	30	Do.
				42	20		113	45	00	
47*a*	Part of Northern California	do	4,178.42	39	50		120	37	30	Do.
				40	40		122	00	00	
48	Part of Central and Western Central Nevada	1 inch to 8 miles.	16,313.96	39	00		116	30	00	In hachures only.
				40	40		119	15	00	
52*d* in part.	Parts of Central Colorado	1 inch to 4 miles.	4,228.56	39	00		105	30	00	Land and geological classification to be added (more field-work required).
				39	50		106	52	30	
56*b*	Parts of Eastern California and Southwestern Nevada.	do	4,278.00	38	10		119	15	00	Land classification to be added.
				39	00		120	37	30	
56*d*	Part of East Central California	do	4,326.29	37	20		119	15	00	Land classification to be added (more field-work required).
				38	10		120	37	30	
68 in part.	Parts of Northeastern Arizona and Northwestern New Mexico.	1 inch to 8 miles.	17,587.88	35	40		108	15	00	More field-work required.
				37	20		111	00	00	
[illegible]	Parts of Southern Colorado and Northwestern New Mexico.	do	17,587.88	35	40		105	30	00	Land classification to be added (more field-work required).
				37	20		108	15	00	
[illegible]	Part of Southern California	do	17,952.24	34	00		116	30	00	More field-work required (land classification to be added).
				35	40		119	15	00	
[illegible]	Part of [illegible]	1 inch to 4 miles.	4,510.27	34	00		117	52	30	Land classification to be added.
				34	50		119	15	00	

[illegible]	[illegible] Central New Mexico	do	18,301.78	34	00	119	15	00	
				32	20	105	30	00	Do.
				34	00	108	15	00	
90*a* in part.	Part of Southwestern New Mexico	1 inch to 4 miles.	4,638.24	31	30	108	52	30	Do.
				32	20	108	15	00	
90*b* in part.	Part of Southern New Mexico and Western Texas.	....do	4,638.24	31	30	105	30	00	Do.
				32	20	106	52	30	

RECAPITULATION.

Topographical sheets unpublished	23
Land-classification sheets unpublished	12
Geological sheets unpublished	4
Total	39

NOTE.—Geographical material has been gathered in the following atlas-sheets, but more field-data is necessary before they can be satisfactorily published, viz, 11 C, 20 B, 20 D, 28 D, 29 B, 29 D, 31 D, 38 A, 38 C, 39 C, 39 D, 40 A, 40 B, 40 C, 46 B, 47 C, 51, 56 A, 56 C, 60 C, 60 D, 62 D, 64 B, 70 B, 70 D, 72 B, 72 D, 78 C, 81, 82, 85 A, and 89.

CONCLUSION AND ESTIMATES.

On December 10, 1878, at the request of the Chief of Engineers, I submitted a memorandum exhibiting the extent, the methods, and the cost of the survey under my charge, and an approximate estimate of the cost of completing it. This appeared as inclosure No. 3 to Senate Ex. Doc. No. 21, Forty-fifth Congress, third session, extracts from which are herewith:

* * * * * * *

The survey at present is carried on at an average cost somewhat exceeding $2 per square mile, and maps of a scale of 1 inch to 4 miles result.

If land classification is to be included, not less than $2.50 per square mile should be estimated. If a triangulation of a higher order of accuracy should be required, the cost of making the same would not be less than $10 per square mile. Such triangulation, however, should not be entered upon until the information gained during the progress of the triangulations of the grades now used to establish check data for a map of 1 inch to 4 miles is sufficient to point the way. The selection of stations for the most perfect set of triangles covering this entire area can only be made with a proper degree of intelligence after the marked topographical points have been occupied as triangulation stations, and observed at with the degree of accuracy now required.

It is thought that the amount of $2,039,522.50 is the minimum of expense that should be anticipated for the completion of the survey required for a topographical map on a scale of 1 inch to 4 miles.

* * * * * * *

Since it appears that the interior topographical surveys on the European continent have cost, as in the case of Prussia, $65 per square mile as a minimum, and in England $190 per square mile for its ordnance survey, it can be readily seen how much skill and judgment should be displayed in the detailed plans for all branches of the field and office work; how much prudence in the administration and facility in the execution of so important a trust as the prosecution of a connected topographical survey of large interior areas.

The best distribution of the amount of, approximately, $2,000,000 of appropriation would be over an interval of fifteen years, somewhat as follows:

Three years, $120,000	$360,000
Three years, 125,000	375,000
Three years, 135,000	405,000
Three years, 140,000	420,000
Three years, 150,000	450,000
Total	2,010,000

Larger amounts could not be used with a due regard to economy, because of the want of skilled assistants. The number of really effective working parties can be but slowly increased, since a special field training is req uisite to perfection in the application of the methods.

The plan now pursued in the topographical surveys west of the 100th meridian is to confine the parties engaged in field-work to a part or all of one of the rectangular divisions of the area, of which there are ninety-five, as shown upon the progress map.

Each of these divisions, when represented upon a scale of 1 inch to 4 miles, requires four sheets of 19 x 24 inches. The secant-conic projection employed, the co-ordinates of which are the result of original computations at the office of the survey, admits of the conjoining of the sheets, and demands uniformity in size as a prerequisite. The approximate size of the area embraced in the average atlas-sheet is 150 miles in longitude by 120 miles in latitude, or in square miles, approximately, 18,000, corresponding 11,520,000 acres.

* * * * * * *

The final topographical sheets represent mountain forms by hachures alone, or by a combination of hachures and contours.

The land classification, including arable and arid, timber and grazing, together with marked outcrops of precious and economic minerals, is similar to the expression of geological formation shown upon the topographical sheets in colors (see Annual Report Chief of Engineers, 1878, Appendix N N, p. 1439).

The land classification, as well as the topographical map, should finally be made complete for the entire area. The government will then become possessed of sufficient data by means of which to define by law a new disposition of its lands to settlers.

The main portion of the work is in advance of the subdivisions of the public lands for the purposes of occupancy and sale; still, connection may be had with the meridian, base, and township lines of these surveys, and the true longitude and latitude of al

t one given township corner to each county may be furnished the General Land
e as a check. The law might recognize the use of these points geodetically deter-
ed as proper checks in the land-parcelling surveys.
he gauging of streams at marked points of their flow is now going on, and there
ıld be added the requirement of connecting by levels of precision sub-basins of
nage, thus to determine series of datum points to which to refer the profiles of the
ating channels, when the same may be constructed.
s the scale of the map of the public domain may be directed to be increased at any
e by Congress, it must be understood that a *pro rata* increase of expense will ensue,
ccount of more details as to triangulation, and for minor topographical measure-
ıts. At present more detailed topographical data is being secured at prominent
ing districts, and in the more thickly settled areas, and at a cost for actually occu-
l square miles greater than that herein shown. The field-record forms and compu-
on blanks in use by the survey have been adopted, after much deliberation and
thought, and exceed thirty in number. A manual of meteorological observations
been issued, and one for the geodetic and topographical observations and reduc-
ıs is being prepared.
n adequate appropriation will admit of winter and summer parties, thus keeping
ermanent expedition in the field until the whole area is covered.
he *personnel* engaged includes officers of the Corps of Engineers and other branches
the Army; certain technical civilian assistants and scientists; assistants enlisted
he general service; and there should also be added a number of enlisted men of the
gineer Battalion. The Washington office should be confined to the reduction of the
l plots, and the issue of the maps and annual reports of operations.

* * * * * * *

Congress evidently did not consider the above estimate at that ses-
n, since in establishing the "Geological Survey," none of the duties of
opographical or geographical survey were confided to the direction
ereof, but, to the contrary, the word "geographical" was stricken
m the law. A geographical survey presupposes that a topographical
ıp has been or is to be made, upon which to delineate cartographi-
lly a portion of the results. The requirement for a connected topo-
aphical map in detail of over 800,000 square miles of mountainous
ea, remaining unserveyed at the West, for the uses of the War Depart-
nt alone, is even more apparent now than when the subject by re-
est was laid before the House Committee on Appropriations in April,
72; and yet at the close of the present fiscal year, for the first time
ıce the earliest appropriation for the Pacific Railroad surveys (winter
1852–'53), the War Department is found without money for its usual
pographical surveys, as the funds of the last of twenty-eight separate
propriations made during and since that interval cease to be available
er June 30, current.

It would seem that no other department, should the jurisdiction finally
lodged with it, would have the same interest in sending at an early
y parties to prosecute topographical surveys in the outlying and most
ccessible parts of this great area.

As bearing still further upon the cost of this work, a copy of my letter
February 20, 1879, is here introduced, that, having been submitted
the Acting Chief of Engineers to the War Department, was for-
rded and appeared as House Ex. Doc. No. 104, Forty-fifth Congress,
rd session:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 24, 1879.

he Secretary of War has the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of
Committee on Appropriations, a communication received from the Acting Chief
Engineers, submitting statement in regard to the total amount expended in the
secution of military and geographical surveys west of the one hundredth meridian
being carried on by this department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MCCRARY,
Secretary of War.

he SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS WEST ONE HUNDREDTH MERIDIAN,
Washington, D. C., February 20, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to invite the attention of the department to the following remarks of the Hon. J. D. C. Atkins, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, made while the legislative appropriation bill was under consideration in the Committee of the Whole House, in order that any erroneous impressions that might be derived therefrom shall be corrected.

The following appears as a portion of his remarks in the Record of the 11th instant, page 31:

"United States surveys and explorations west of the one hundreth meridian, Lieut. George M. Wheeler in charge, 1869–'79..... $549,316

"General Humphreys does not report the salaries of officers, soldiers, and detailed men from other departments, and other sources of expenditures. If these were included it doubtless would raise the amount to over $1,500,000."

Referring to House Ex. Doc. 88, Forty-fifth Congress, second session, it appears that the One Hundredth Meridian Survey had expended up to March 8, 1878, as follows:

From Engineer appropriations	$368,770 55
Aid and supplies from Quartermaster's Department	121,348 00
Aid and supplies from Commissary of Subsistence	5,135 54
Aid and supplies from Ordnance Department	4,062 63
Total to that date	499,316 72
Amount appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879	50,000 00
Total	549,316 72
Salaries of officers since commencement, to include February 14, 1879	66,823 13
Total	616,144 85
Amount stated by Mr. Atkins	1,500,000 00
Difference	883,855 15

The officers performing professional services, their salaries are properly chargeable to the total cost of the survey. The "soldiers" are paid the same, whether detailed as escorts upon this work or not, nor are they diverted, except temporarily, from their usual field of duty; and they do not add to the aggregate of results, but on the contrary, by the necessity of their presence, prove that the labors are conducted in the face of more than ordinary obstacles. Their expense has not, therefore, been considered properly chargeable to the work.

No men have been detailed from "other departments."

It is not known by "other sources of expenditure" to what allusion is made.

Farther on in his remarks upon the subject of surveys Mr. Atkins states as follows (see Record of the 19th instant, page 85):

"And we appropriated, I believe it was, $100,000 for the Wheeler survey, besides the transportation that is furnished to Lieutenant Wheeler by the War Department, which amounts to as much more."

The amount actually appropriated and as shown above, for the year ending June 30, 1879, was $50,000, instead of $100,000. While it is impossible to furnish the exact amount paid for transportation since March 8, 1878, as the field accounts are not yet all at hand, still the approximate amount paid by the Quartermaster's Department for this purpose, to include January 31, 1879, is not to exceed $24,000.

Instead of $200,000 for the year in question, as would be inferred, the summation of the appropriation and cost of transportation is not to exceed $74,000.

I have the honor to request that the information contained in this statement may be forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. WHEELER,
First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, in charge.

Col. H. G. WRIGHT,
Acting Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, February 20, 1879.

Respectfully submitted to the honorable the Secretary of War.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Acting Chief of Engineers.

Independent of the great value to the War Department of constantly mproving detailed maps for its current uses, the resulting advantage o its officers engaged upon these surveys lies in the experience gained vith men and affairs, and in studying the *terrain* within the field of ision, from actual measurements made of roads, trails, streams, and elative elevations, thereby educating that "*coup d'oéil*" so essential to he commander in time of war, and which has been considered of great mportance in foreign countries, and should not be lost sight of in our wn.

ESTIMATES.

or the preparation, under the direction of the Secretary of War, of reports and maps, and such other illustrations as may be necessary in completing the office work of the geographical and topographical survey of the territory of the United States west of the 100th meridian, including cost of engraving and printing, thirty thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

To be expended somewhat as follows:

For office expenses, including pay of assistants	$19,500 00
For storage	500 00
For engraving and printing maps and charts	8,000 00
For preparation, engraving, and printing plates, cuts, photographs, and other illustrations	1,000 00
For office contingencies	1,000 00
	30,000 00

It is estimated that for filling gaps in the triangulation and topographical work, thereby admitting of the completion and publication of a number of atlas-sheets, a like amount will be sufficient.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Amount expended from appropriation for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1879.	$48,414 59
Amount remaining unexpended July 1, 1879, from appropriation for continuing the office work of the geographical surveys of the territory of the United States west of the 100th meridian for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880	20,000 00

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. M. WHEELER,
Captain of Engineers, in charge.

Brig. Gen. H. G. WRIGHT,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT S. E. TILLMAN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, IN CHARGE OF PARTY NO. 1 UTAH SECTION, FIELD SEASON OF 1878.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 31, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the operations of the party under my charge during the field season of 1878, together with a brief description of the country visited and a statement of present condition of office work.

I left Washington July 19 and reached Ogden on the 24th. At this point the outfits for three parties were collected. Indian troubles in Idaho prevented the field work from being conducted to the northward from Ogden, as was originally intended. The parties were organized at Ogden and transported by rail to the vicinity of the new areas selected. The area chosen for the operations of the party under my charge is in atlas-sheet 47*a* of progress map, and is situated between the parallels of 39° 50′ and 40° 40′, and the meridians of 120° 37′ 30″ and 122° 00′ 00″. It lies to the westward of and contiguous to areas mapped in 1876 and 1877.

Chico, a town on the California and Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad, was chosen as a base of operations, and here the supplies were collected. The party as organized consisted of myself, in charge, Mr. Gilbert Thompson, principal assistant and topographer; Mr. J. S. Polhemus, assistant topographer; Mr. Louis Seckles, meteorologist; Mr. John Bishop, odometer recorder; one enlisted man, two packers, and a cook. Before my arrival at Ogden, Mr. Thompson, with a packer and the soldier, had been sent out towards Bear Lake, for the purpose of obtaining the data necessary to complete an atlas sheet of the previous season. With the exception of that portion in use by Mr. Thompson, my outfit left Ogden on July 27 by freight. Mr. Thompson, with remainder, left on August 1. On August 8 everything had reached Chico, and on the morning of the 9th the rendezvous camp was left for the field, the party taking thirty-five days' rations.

The country to be mapped lay principally in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, but at the southwestern corner extended a few miles into the Sacramento valley. The limiting line on the west, for the greater portion of its length, fell in the foot-hills of the Sierras. Chico was a little way outside the area. In starting from the rendezvous camp it was my intention to make the complete circuit of the area, accomplishing as much as possible from a single line and obtaining a definite idea of the country. With this intention the party moved along the southern limit of the sheet until reaching the North Fork of Feather River. At this point the cañon of this stream could not be crossed and a long detour to the south had to be made. The crossing was effected at Oroville, and the stream was ascended until the original line of travel was reached and resumed. The physical features of the country caused me to abandon the idea of a reconnaissance trip around the entire area. The accompanying topographical sketch shows the lines of travel, and from the consecutive numbers of the camp the direction of the travel is known. The principal points occupied for topographical and geodetic purposes are also indicated on the sketch.

Chico was revisited September 11 for supplies. Between the dates of leaving and return to Chico 22 camps were made and two approximately parallel lines of travel were run, extending from Chico to the eastern limit of the work. The party left Chico the second time on September 14, with 20 days' rations, and supplies for 40 days were at same date sent to Prattville by wagon. Reference to the sketch will again show the lines and direction of travel, the principal topographical stations, and the places named. The party reached Prattville on September 26, and made it a base of operations from that date until October 16. On October 3, a portion of the party, under charge of Mr. Seckles, was left in camp at Prattville, the remainder operating in the direction of Lassen's Butte. The small party at Prattville made hourly readings of the barometer from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily, from the 3d to the 13th of October. On October 16 the party left Prattville for the last time, taking the supplies left at that date. The general movement was thence to Greenville, Taylorville, and Susanville.

The successive camps and subsequent movements of the party are shown on the sketch, and any other remarks upon them are deemed unnecessary. Susanville was reached October 23. Camp 63, opposite Red Bluff, was made November 14, and Chico was reached December 5, where the party was broken up. The natural and physical features of the section made it a difficult one to examine with satisfaction. Nearly the entire surface is covered with timber or underbrush, which renders observation for topographical purposes, except from the most prominent points, very difficult. The lack of distinctly marked and naked points rendered it necessary to fix most of the topographical stations by observations from them, the observations to them being generally uncertain. The sketch is intended to convey an idea of the work done. The streams are pretty fully shown; the full lines are measured meandered roads; where there are dotted lines no roads existed. When such lines are along trails, it is indicated. For the reasons already given, much was made to depend upon the meandered lines. Every line of this sort which would give a reasonable amount of topography was run. From the topographical stations, the usual full sketches were made. The triangulation was an extension of that of 1876 and 1877.

There were occupied for topography and located by observations on known points 50 stations; eight of these were meander stations also. There were made 5,1[illegible] meander stations, from many of which more or less extended sketches were made. One thousand three hundred and twenty-one miles were meandered and 965 traveled not meandered. Sextant altitude observations were taken at 15 camps. Observations for altitude of 136 points were made with cistern barometer and 1,129 with aneroid. The aneroids, except upon a few occasions, were compared tri-daily with the cistern. The variation of the needle was determined at 30 points.

In accomplishing the results here given, 108 days were occupied in actual field work. Stormy weather delayed the party 10 days, and 10 other days were occupied in camp transcribing and arranging collected data. In addition to the above, Mr. Thompson accomplished 9 days' field work and 2 of camp before joining the party at Chico.

The party was provided with the usual allowance of instruments, to wit: 1 sextant

and horizon; 1 triangulation instrument—10 inch, by Stackpole; 2 topographer's transits—minute instruments; 2 cistern barometers; 2 aneroid barometers; 2 psychrometers; 1 maximum and minimum thermometer; 2 pocket thermometers.

In closing this portion of the report, it gives me pleasure to certify to the zeal, energy, and fitness of my assistants. Mr. Thompson has accompanied me in the same capacity for three successive field seasons. His interest in every detail of the work, his untiring energy, long experience, and familiarity with the work I have each year testified to. Whether engaged upon triangulation, topographical, or meander work, I believe that he always accomplishes the best results at the least expenditure of time and labor that his means allow. Mr. Polhemus came to the field familiar with the instruments but unacquainted with the kind of work. He acquired with marked rapidity a knowledge of the requirements of the work, and his interest and energy made him a most valuable assistant. Owing to the capacity of these two assistants we were often able to have all three of the topographical instruments in operation at once, and very frequently indeed two of them were being used. The party was thus able to accomplish far more than the addition of a single assistant would seem to imply. Mr. Seckles, in addition to the ordinary duties of the meteorologist, kept the aneroid and odometer record. He was faithful, conscientious, and intelligent in the performance of his work, and the full value of his services were not appreciated until his work came to be reduced.

The country embraced in the sketch lies principally in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The true summit line of the mountains is shown, as also the terminating line of the western foot-hills. The distinctly marked eastern wall of the mountains disappears at Thompson's Peak, near Susanville. The range is broken into numerous cones and confusing spurs. The northwest section was once the seat of intense volcanic action, and is dotted with ancient craters—the most marked being that of Lassen's Butte, which has an altitude of 10,400 feet, and stands 1,000 feet above any point within 75 miles. From the bordering lines of the foot-hills in the Sacramento Valley long spurs of even grade extend to the northeast. The highest points of these spurs form a line called the western summit. This line, so far as our work is concerned, culminates at Lassen's Butte. South of this point the western summit line is tortuous, its general direction being a little east of south. Between the two summit lines are situated several small valleys, the most important of which are the Big Meadows, Indian Valley, American Valley, Mountain Meadows, Butt Valley, Deer Creek Meadows, Battle Creek Meadows. The little town of Prattville is at the southern end of Big Meadows. There are several stores and a hotel at this place. It is largely visited in summer by the residents from Sacramento Valley, and affords a delightful change from the oppressive heat of that valley. The extent of the valley is approximately outlined on the sketch by the loop formed by the roads from Prattville around by camps 35–48 and back. Taylorville is the settlement of Indian Valley, and is at its southern point. The loop of roads from the village to camps 44–43 and return shows the extent of the valley. Quincy, the county seat of Plumas County, is situated in American Valley. This valley is much smaller than the other two mentioned. The Mountain Meadows are north of Greenville, and are completely outlined by the line of travel starting from camp 48*a* and return. Camps 41 and 18 mark the southern end of a small valley called Butt Valley. It extends 5 or 6 miles up the creek there indicated and varies one-fourth to a mile in width. An open area extending a couple of miles on either side of Longville is called Humbug Valley. Deer Creek and Battle Creek Meadows are situated near the heads of those creeks. Camp 29 is at the upper end of the first-named, and camp 58 the lower end of the second.

In the Big Meadows, Indian, and American Valleys the cereals and different kinds of vegetables are successfully grown and some fruit. Butt and Humbug Valleys and the Mountain Meadows have permanent occupants, who succeed in growing a few vegetables, but who mainly depend upon their cattle ranches. All the valleys named support herds of cattle in summer and yield quantities of hay for their sustenance in winter. The waters from these mountain basins pass by deep and picturesque cañons to the Sacramento Valley. Along the courses of these streams, above the scorching heat of the Sacramento Valley and below the mountain snows, are situated several rich and prosperous farms. For the greater portion of their lengths these cañons are barren and desolate, and will forever remain so. The natural scenery of the region, especially around Lassen's Butte, is seldom surpassed. From this lofty cone the waters flow in every direction. On its south side, at an altitude of about 7,000 feet, is situated a beautifully clear lake. From this lake, by an almost precipitous fall, the water descends for 1,000 feet. Rushing on in its downward course, it passes through a region of hot springs. The whole surface of the ground in the vicinity of these springs is warm. The cold water from above, reaching these heated points, is partially converted into steam, which in its efforts to escape sustains an almost continuous column of water in the air. In some places the generated steam is recondensed without reaching the surface, so that beneath the surface appear innumerable little jets in continual activ-

r. The temperature of the stream before reaching this caldron is 51°; after passg through it is 85°.

The view from this point is particularly fine. On either side the lava-capped ridges se up 1,500 feet, and to the north Lassen's Butte extends upward 2,000 feet more. any other vents existed through which vaporized bodies made their escape. Some e still feebly active, and far up the cañon sides are seen, in variegated colors, the 'ect of the heat upon the volcanic rocks. From the springs there continually arises dense column of fine white steam, which contrasts beautifully with the dark green nes, the bright earth, and sombre-colored rocks. From this point the stream, Mill 'eek, continues to the southward for six miles and then turns to the westward and passes the Sacramento through a grand cañon, reported to be impassable. On a line nearly ie east from the springs just mentioned are situated several such springs, the nearst batch being upon the surface of the eastern wall of the cañon, about 1,500 feet ove. Still farther to the east, and in the cañon of Warner Creek, is a large number these springs. More to the east, and in the same line, is a hot lake, heated by the caping steam which is generated under pressure at lower depths.

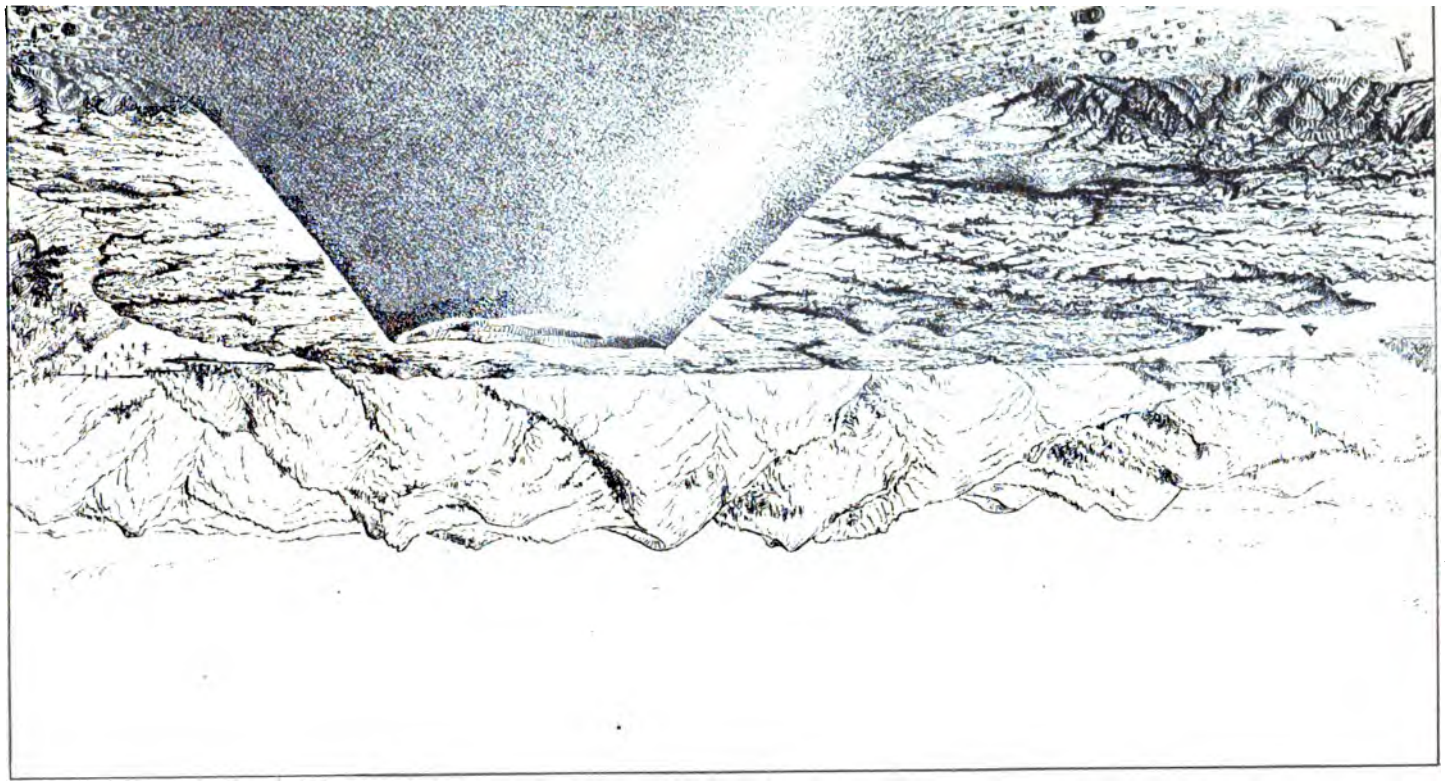
The most easterly of these springs is just north of Willow Lake on the sketch, tween camps 31 and 32. This is situated at the head of a small gulch. A circlar basin of about 15 feet diameter receives the percolating waters from the surunding sides. Under this basin superheated steam is generated, which, escaping, eps the water in continual agitation. At the time of our visit the water at one int was thrown to the height of 5 feet, the entire basin being at the boiling temperure. From all accounts, the action is continually growing less energetic. At all of ese springs the action in decomposing the surrounding rocks is seen; some of them, om the continual agitation of the waters wearing away the surrounding sides, have ached a ropy consistency. After reaching this state, whenever the uplifted waters ll beyond the basin the suspended material is again deposited, so that around many the springs little craters are built up.

Lassen's Butte is the center of this disturbed region, and, owing to its separation om other high points, is very prominent. It is easily ascended by the southeast spur. ie party visited it on the 6th of October. A more fitting day could not have been osen. It was immediately subsequent to a storm, and the atmosphere was clear and ll. Mount Pitt on the north and Mount Rose on the south could be distinctly seen. ount Shasta, though 70 miles away, did not appear half that distance. The meadows and flats of the mountain region and the Sacramento Valley were all open to inspection. Their famished vegetation lent at the distance a pleasing effect to the view. ie point is itself an extinct crater, and from it many others were seen. One of these, e most recent, is worthy of mention, and is shown in the sketch. The cone is a perct specimen. It is about 475 feet high, and is composed of black, granular cinders. ie slopes are very steep—about 45°—and the ascent difficult. Upon arriving at the per rim the interior is seen to consist of a double funnel. The larger funnel extends out 30 feet downward and then a second rim exists, which is the base of the smaller nnel. This funnel is about 150 feet deep and to the eye symmetrical.

At the south point of the circumference of the base of the cone there exists a sort of ched opening, displaying the black lava which underlies the cinders. From this int the rigid curves in the lava still show the direction of the flow, which was first the south and then to the east. The extent of the flow is about three-fourths of a le wide and one and one-half miles long. The field is of indescribable roughness. e flow terminates in an abrupt wall about 100 feet high. The whole mass is so igh, broken, plowed by ravines, uplifted by bubble-like protuberances, that it beines beautiful and grand from its utter desolation. All the eastern side of the lava w is bordered by a lake, which evidently existed before the outburst. It is divided arly in two by the lava. Looking from the point upon which the sketch was made whole picture is peculiarly fine. In the foreground is the cone of cinders, a perct frustum; the lava from it spreads in bleak desolation around its base; the dark ie waters of the lake make a border around the lava; then the many shades of een from the mountain sides beyond complete the strange and weird picture. Dead es are still standing in the lake, which probably only reached them after the erup n.

At the southwestern base of the cone are a number of globular concretionary masses, ort of volcanic bullet, of a dark, liquorice color, containing white quartz-like crys s, probably analcime or leucite. A few fine bushes have found root in the lava thin the past ten years, but by the ordinary observer these are overlooked, and it pears perfectly barren.

The cone here mentioned is the most recent, but the action of many others of older te has been more powerful. To the eastward and northward the craters are very merous, and they rise in close proximity. In the basins between them the waters from melting of the accumulated snows of winter collect and form lakes. From one nt I counted twenty-two lakes, varying in area from 3 square miles to as many es. These lakes are the source of many bountiful springs, which burst forth in the



ountain valleys to the south. The valleys, flats, lower cañons, and foot-hills of this ection afford good grazing; the greater portion of the mountain region and upper foot-ills are timbered or covered with chapparal, and grass is scarce. Cattle and sheep re driven here from the Sacramento Valley during summer, and the entire area is ested to its utmost limits to support them.

The vegetation of this region has been twice described in survey reports—first in he survey for a Pacific railroad in 1854, and later, in the geological survey of California. he valuable timbers are the different varieties of pine. Near the head-waters of hico, Antelope, and the northern tributaries of Battle Creek are situated numerous aw-mills. It would be difficult to find a region better suited to the production of imber. Its transportation is, however, attended with much difficulty. It is carried o the valley both by flumes and wagons. The construction and repair of flumes make hem very expensive, and transportation by wagon is difficult and tedious, owing to ough roads and steep gradients. Some of the flumes are thirty miles long and in any places have to be supported by expensive trestle-work.

The general geological features of the section may be briefly stated. From Lassen's utte as a center, a vast sheet of lava has flowed in every direction. It covered nearly ll the western slopes of the Sierras, extending (as far down as Red Bluff) to the Sacramento River. South of this point the lava did not reach to the river. The southern point of this sheet is near Oroville. To the east the lava extended to Susanville. he limit of the flow from this point is made by a line (on sketch) passing through amps 48, 48*a*, 48*b*, 34, 42, 28, 27, 19, 21, 3, and 6. Before the western slopes of the ierras were covered by lava there was deposited a layer of conglomerate composed of agments of metamorphic rocks. In many places this conglomerate is now exposed, nd a fact which at once strikes the attention is that at the time the conglomerate was ormed the gradients must have been very different from the present. The size of the atrix stones is such as to show that with the present slope they could not have been rought into position by present causes. In some places—as between Butte and Chico reeks—the lava has not covered the conglomerate, and the sedimentary deposits are een in several layers Beneath the conglomerate, Tertiary and Cretaceous beds were xposed in some of the cañons. Granite appears along a line from camp 5 to 6, and rom camp 9, along a line, to Greenville. It also appears in the vicinity of camp 45 nd is exposed in a narrow belt from that point to the southeast.

South of Greenville there is a quartz mine in operation, which I visited. The superintendent was unwilling to give any information in regard to the mine, but referred me to the owners in San Francisco. There is another mine in the same vicinity in peration, but it was not visited. Copper and iron ores were seen in the vicinity of amp 45, and prospecting is carried on in the granite ledges extending from that point long the line above indicated. Hydraulic mining and prospecting have been extensively attempted between camps 5 and 6. Sedimentary rocks of the Pliocene period make up the remainder of the exposure of the section embraced in the sketch. Around assen's Butte the evidences of glacial action are very distinct and beautiful. To the orth and east of the butte the lava covering is continuous. The more recent flows an be easily distinguished from the older. In one place along the old emigrant road, orth of Lassen's Butte, the lava crust has broken in, exposing an immense arched avern. It would seem that the upper surface had cooled while the interior was still iquid. This liquid subsequently flowing out left the opening. Far down on the estern slopes of the mountains are situated several extinct craters. The lava-fields rom Oroville to the north are principally hard basaltic lava with occasional layers of shes and scoriæ. Lassen's Butte is a magnificent mass of trachytic *débris* with projecting ledges of the same. It was once a crater. Rhyolite is found at the south and astern base of the butte, which at a distance closely resembles gneiss.

It is well known that it seldom rains in this section between May and November. t the time the party left Chico, August 8, the Sacramento Valley was oppressively arm, parched, dusty, and disagreeable. The day temperature frequently exceeded 00°, while the night temperature was 30° to 40° less. The daily range in the valley as not so great as in the mountains, though the daily maximum and nightly minnum of the valley were both greater. The valley of the Sacramento, as viewed from he mountains between August and December, is generally enveloped in haze. This aze is so much thicker in the valley than above that it is outlined like a wall both orizontally and vertically. It was a source of much trouble in topographical and eodetic observations. The obstructions to the work from this cause, from the timber, nd from the long, deep cañons, made the area difficult to map with accuracy.

The accompanying sketch is intended to render intelligible the movements of the arty, and give an approximate idea of the labor bestowed in the work. I am indebted to Mr. Thompson for the topographical sketch, as well as the drawing of volanic cone herewith.

In conclusion, I would refer to the obliging kindness of General H. B. Davidson, gent of the Central Pacific Railroad at Chico. His disposition to assist the party reatly facilitated our preparations, and saved me great personal annoyance.

After reaching Chico, on December 5, the party was disbanded. The material and animals were taken to Sacramento. I was detained at this place until the 18th of December, in connection with the disbandment of the parties of Lieutenants Macomb, Young and Ludlow. On the 20th I arrived at Ogden, at which point I remained eight days, under your instructions, for the purpose of starting a field office at this point. On the 28th I left Ogden for Washington, and arrived here on the 2d of January.

OFFICE-WORK.

Upon arriving at the office I was directed to superintend the reductions of geodetic, topographical, and hypsometric observations. As usual, the amount of work in these reductions has been very great. In the geodetic branch Mr. Miles Rock is the first assistant. At the time of my arrival he had the work well under way. He has practically had charge of its execution since, seldom receiving any advice from me except as to order of sequence. He has selected and arranged the figures for adjustment, and been employed principally upon the computations for adjustment. His thoroughness, great care, and perfect system are all that could be desired in such work. For the management of this branch of the work he deserves and should receive the principal credit. In this branch the other assistants have been Mr. J. S. Polhemus, Mr. C. J. Kintner, and Mr. William Hoffman. Mr. Polhemus commenced the work upon his return from the field, and has been continuously engaged upon it since, having had experience in every step, from the adjusting of angles to the final computation of positions. He has been very regular in attendance, careful and systematic, and perfectly satisfactory as an assistant. Mr. Kintner was employed temporarily, and was engaged in the adjustment of figures and subsequent computations. He brought his previous experience to and displayed his usual rapidity in the work and greatly facilitated the reductions. Mr. Hoffman's services were secured about the middle of January and retained since. He has taken part in every step of the reductions, from the station adjustment to the determination of the final position, and his work has been satisfactory. Dr. A. Einhorn was also employed a few days in this branch of the work. In the meteorological branch Mr. F. M. Lee and Mr. F. W. Floyd and Mr. John Hasson have been the only assistants. Mr. Hasson was employed only temporarily. Mr. Lee has been engaged entirely in the arrangement and computation of observations from the cistern barometer, and Mr. Floyd entirely in the computation of aneroid profiles. These gentlemen are neat, careful, and conscientious in their work, and it is sufficient commendation to call attention to the results as below stated.

In the geodetic branch at the time of writing (April 15) there have been computed the positions of 46 primary triangulation stations, 30 secondary triangulation stations, 31 cross-sight stations, 120 three-point stations. In the meteorological department there have been computed 805 altitudes from cistern barometer observations, 5,443 from aneroid observations.

Very respectfully,

S. E. TILLMAN,
First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

Capt. GEORGE M. WHEELER,
Corps of Engineers, in Charge.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT T. W. SYMONS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, IN CHARGE OF PARTY NO. 1, CALIFORNIA SECTION, SEASON OF 1878.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE AND OBSERVATORY,
Ogden, Utah, March 31, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following executive and descriptive report of the operations of the party under my charge during the field season of 1878.

I arrived at Carson City, Nev., on the 12th day of July, under orders to organize there for the field two topographical parties and one geological party. Owing to delays in forwarding supplies and assistants from the east, it was not until the 29th day of July that I was able to leave Reno with men and instruments to rendezvous at Camp Bidwell, where I arrived August 1. August 4, our stores arrived, and on the 7th, everything being in shape, we started for our summer campaign with the following *personnel* and outfit: Lieut. Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, executive officer and field astronomer; Charles P. Kahler, topographer; Thomas W. Goad, meteorologist and assistant topographer; H. W. Henshaw, naturalist; Richard Pitcher, odom-

er recorder; French, Sayres, Collins, and Barrett, packers; and Willson and Hen-
rson, cooks.

Our transportation consisted of 11 riding mules, 16 pack-mules, 7 extra mules, and
bell-mare and colt. A full set of the instruments, books, &c., necessary for our
ork was furnished. Our instrument for taking azimuths was, however, too old and
rn to be reliable for that purpose. It was my intention, if possible, to carry a sys-
m of triangulation across from the mountains occupied in 1877 by my party, in the
cinity of Surprise and Warner Valleys, in a northwesterly direction, to the high
aks of the Cascades. This I found to be entirely impossible in the time at my dis-
sal, owing to the dense haze which prevailed almost uninterruptedly from the time
leaving Bidwell until we reached the vicinity of Mount Jefferson, in the fall.

The people of the country inform me that it is generally very hazy during the sum-
r in Oregon, but that for some reason it was much more so this summer than ordi-
rily. This haze must be attributed mainly to the fires in the woods and swamps, of
ich great numbers came under my personal observation, and these formed but a
all part of the existing ones. Besides those which occur from unexplained causes,
eat numbers of these fires are built by the Indians for the purpose of driving game
o places convenient for their slaughter. They also burn off the marshes in the lat-
part of the summer, that a more tender and nutritious grass may grow for their
nies. The haze is also very largely attributable to the impalpable dust which rises
m the desert. The winds grind the dry, cinder-like vegetation of the great arid
ins and mountains to atomic fineness, and then, carrying it aloft, it mingles with
e smoke and forms the impenetrable clouds which so seriously impede the work of
e surveyor.

Our first station after leaving Camp Bidwell was Sugar Loaf Mountain, a triangula-
n station of the previous year. Leaving this we went around to old Camp Warner,
d then moved to the north. On Rabbit Creek we found a deserted cabin, and quite
arge number of cattle and horses which had undoubtedly been deserted by the owners
fear of the Indians who had devastated portions of Warner Valley, only a short
tance away.

Bidding adieu to Rabbit Creek and its myriads of little scampering inhabitants from
ich it takes its name, we crossed a range of hills where bunch grass and springs
ld furnish food and drink for many cattle, and then on to the north across the great
d rocky plateau lying to the east of Abert Lake. So rocky and barren is this great
teau that not a living thing was seen during our journey across it. In the distance
could see the outlined mass of a mountain, which guided us and which I wished to
upy if the haze should diminish sufficiently. Arriving near it toward nightfall we
read out in search for water, but the hillsides and ravines, so far as we could find,
re as innocent of water as are the mountains of the moon. After traveling some time
to the night, we found a place where a little water could be dipped up from about
e roots of the tules, and here we made camp and passed a night made hideous by the
tes and songs of myriads of mosquitoes, the wailing cries of the coyotes, and the
fling atmosphere.

As early as possible in the morning we moved out to the westward, and after travel-
several miles found a beautiful spring in the northwestern part of the valley, where
n and animals slaked their raging thirst, and then keeping on to the westward over
olling sage-brush country utterly desolate and waterless, we at last, at nine o'clock
the evening, reached Chewaucan marsh and camped on the banks of the Chewaucan
eek.

This marsh or valley is divided into two parts very similar, and separated by an in-
vening range of hills, except at the low place where the stream breaks through.
ey are both low and marshy, and overflowed in the spring, and while a small pro-
tion has been reclaimed, by far the larger part is still a tule and marsh grass flat,
nishing a good winter range for cattle that live on the hills in the summer. The
ewaucan flows through these two divisions, not as a stream, but by being dissem-
ted through them to form the marsh, and then leaving as a creek to flow into the
th end of Abert Lake, which is its sink. Some ranches have been taken up and
rked where there are streams coming down from the mountains and about the upper
of the northern marsh. I cannot but think that there is a very prosperous future
this valley when capital and enterprise are found to make the necessary improve-
nts for reclaiming the entire valley, which can be done by turning the stream and
ning an irrigating ditch of it along the base of the mountains which constitute the
tern boundary of the valley. This would drain the swamps and furnish water for
gating the reclaimed and the now arid and waste land between the swamps and the
ntains.

The creek discharged when we were there in the dry season, in the middle of August,
ut 26 cubic feet of water per second, an ample sufficiency for every purpose. It
s in the mountains to the west, is full of the finest trout, and about its sources
usands of cattle find abundant summer range. Timber is plenty and within easy
ance, and a saw-mill is in operation on the divide between this valley and Goose

Lake. Any one visiting this valley in a few years will, I believe, find it inhabited by many hundreds of people.

Leaving Chewaucan we proceeded to the north over a low barren divide into Sumner Lake Valley, and kept on up the western side of the valley to Foster's ranch. This lake is of bitter alkaline water, entirely unfit for use except as a goose and duck pond. It is, I believe, strongly impregnated with borax, but am unable to say, as the water collected has not been analyzed. Most of the fertile patches along the lake are taken up and under cultivation. I am informed that the climate in this valley is much milder in winter than it is in any of the neighboring valleys, and can well understand why it should be so, for all the west shore of the lake, which is the only part inhabited, is shut in on three sides by the almost perpendicular cliffs of the Rim-rock Mountains, and consequently none, or at least very few, of the chilling winds of winter can reach it, while the lake on the east acts as a great heat reservoir.

As it continued uninterruptedly hazy, I gave up all attempts to carry any triangulation across to the Cascades, and, leaving Foster's, struck out for Klamath by crossing the Rim-rocks by the old Frémont Pass, and moving westward through the timber until the Sykan Marsh was reached. This, at the time we visited it, appeared a level meadow about fifteen miles long and ten miles broad, covered with splendid grass. A fine stream flows through the valley, with its banks bordered with tall willows and its waters enriched with great numbers of large brook-trout, of which several were caught, weighing from four to six pounds each. I was subsequently informed that the whole place is flooded in the spring and remains covered with water until June. The water has for its outlet the north fork of the Sprague River, and in the years past has so dammed up the outlet at the southern end of the valley by alluvial accumulations that at high-water in the spring the overflow is caused. The remedy is easy and unquestionable, by which the whole place may be reclaimed. It is the same action that has taken place in Goose Lake, whereby its outlet into Pitt River has been destroyed. This valley lies partly in the Klamath Indian Reservation, but the Indians seem to make no use of it at present.

Leaving, now, the southern end of this pretty valley, we proceeded to the southwestward, in the direction of Fort Klamath. Our way lay through the unbroken forests of pine, tamarack, cedar, and spruce; the soil of volcanic sand and ashes so light that at each step our mules sank into it above the fetlock joints. Every now and then a tract would be encountered which had been swept over by fire and hurricane, covering the ground with a network of charred and dead trunks, making progress doubly difficult and tedious. No grass and no water exists in these sterile wastes except little widely scattered patches and springs, and it was with great joy, after being for several days in these woods, that from the summit of a divide we came in sight of the Cascades, and knew that for the present our weary plodding through the deep and untrodden sand was nearly over.

Soon we came to the old Oregon Central Military Road, and continued on down it until we came to the Sprague River, thence down this noble river and across its tributary, the Williamson River, to Fort Klamath. Both the Sprague and Williamson Rivers have considerable bottom lands, which are now going to waste, for the Indians feed but few ponies on them and cultivate but an infinitesimal portion of the soil. Flowing over pebbly, rocky, and sandy bottoms, and with banks bordered by great pine barrens or beaver-inhabited cottonwood bottoms, green meadow lawns or willow clumps, the streams of this vicinity are the most beautiful in the world. Nothing could be more pure and clear than the waters of the Sprague and Williamson Rivers, and Fort, Wood, Annie, and the other creeks about Fort Klamath. All the streams are stocked with fish, nowhere else to be found in such abundance and quality. Trout of from three to fifteen pounds and sometimes larger are taken in these streams.

At Fort Klamath the outfit was divided, and Lieutenant Wheeler and his party set out northward along the base of the Cascade Mountains to the Columbia River, while I with five men went south to Mount Pitt, thence north to the Columbia, occupying as I went the high peaks of the Cascades. Going around by Spring Creek, Pelican Bay, the Dead Indian Road, and Rancheria Trail, we camped at Four Mile Lake, and the next day started to make the ascent of the peak, intending, if possible, to go up it by the long ridge which juts to the south.

After spending most of the day in picking our way through the labyrinth of fallen timber and beds of rock, we were completely stopped by great lakes of lava bowlders across which we could not go with our animals. We returned to camp, and after one more day spent in vainly endeavoring to penetrate the maze, on the third day we succeeded in climbing the peak, taking our animals to within about 500 feet of the top, where we camped among rocks so thick that we could not find a place to attain a comfortable position.

The next day we occupied the peak, and took such observations as the smoky nature of the atmosphere would allow.

Mount Pitt, or Wal-um-sen-yein (Rogue River Mountain), as the Indians call it, from the fact that it is the highest summit about the headwaters of Rogue River and its

tributaries, is the most southern peak of the Cascades and a very beautifully shaped cone-like structure of volcanic rock. Wherever the slopes are not too great and it is a little sheltered, the mountain is covered about the summit with great and thick masses of snow. The ascent is extremely difficult and perilous, owing to the great rock slides which it is necessary to cross and sometimes to climb. From the summit the view is very grand and extensive. To the north the snowy range of the Cascades, sharp and jagged, extends until lost in the distance. It is flanked on both the east and west by numerous outlying spurs and foot-hill ranges. To the south the various mountain ranges of Northern California are seen in wild confusion; while towering high above all, Mount Shasta shows itself clear and white. To the west we overlook the fertile valleys of the Rogue River headwater streams, with their intervening mountains and thriving towns, while to the east the main features of the landscape are the Klamath lakes and marshes and hills of no great height. Woods are all around us as far as the eye can reach, covering every hill, bordering every lake and meadow—woods of yellow, black, and sugar pine, of tamarack, spruce, and fir, and impenetrable jungles of brush. Spread around us are many pretty mountain glacier lakes and meadows.

Leaving Mount Pitt, we retraced our steps to Klamath, and from thence started into the wilderness to the north, our first objective point being Mount Scott, the next high peak of the range. Our method of proceeding was to make as accurate as possible a time meander from one camp to another, and from camps to peaks and return; to make topographical stations on mountains and hills whenever practicable; to take sextant time and latitude observations at each camp, to make cistern and aneroid observations for altitudes at short intervals, and to connect our work by triangulation through to the Columbia River as well as the limited time at our disposal admitted. This latter part of the work was rendered impossible by the smoke and haze and the necessity for haste which my orders demanded.

The soil over which we traveled is composed of volcanic sand and ashes interspersed with basaltic bowlders, and with here and there an exposure of trap-dyke. Lumps of ashy conglomerate without grit abound, which can be worked into any shape and furnish an excellent powder for cleaning purposes.

We were continually in the forests of pine, except when we crossed the western arm of the Great Klamath marsh or traversed some little glacier meadow or tract of fallen timber overthrown by fire and wind. It is extremely hard traveling through this country, the soil being so light and loose that our mules sank fetlock deep at each step.

Mount Scott has the same general features that characterize most of the Cascades. It is of volcanic origin, and is covered on the eastern side with the ashes and light *débris* which have been carried over from the west and form a comparatively easy slope to the summit. On the west the bluffs are almost perpendicular walls of igneous rock, ragged and torn, among which nestle great masses of snow sheltered from the summer suns, and forming reservoirs of water which irrigate beautiful patches of green in the lowlands at their feet. To the southwest, following down these walls, we come at last to one of the most remarkable and interesting features of nature's handiwork that is to be found. In the calm stillness of an exquisite summer's day, lying there in the dense and lonely wilderness, we saw Mystic Lake, a great elliptical shaped basin of water about eight miles long by five wide, with walls of unbroken cliffs from 1,000 to 2,000 feet in height crowned with evergreens and pines. A little conical island near the center, with scattered trees upon it, is the only occupant of this weird lake. There is probably a subterraneous outlet of the lake in Sand Creek, which flows to the east and is absorbed in the waters of the Great Klamath marsh system. Many other lakes are to be seen in the neighboring regions, and interesting bits of scenery hidden away in the woods and hills.

Leaving Mount Scott, we proceeded northward, skirting along the eastern base of the mountains, passing on our way Mount Thielson, its summit peak in the shape of a cow-horn, and reaching, on the 14th of September, Diamond Peak, another of the typical high mountains of the Cascades. I ascended this peak and remained on its summit several days, but was precluded by the smoke and storms from making any good station.

In traveling from Mount Scott to Diamond Peak, we passed the divide which separates the waters of the Klamath system from those of the Deschutes and Columbia. The Deschutes drains all the eastern watershed of the Cascades from the latitude 43° 10′ to the Columbia, and by means of the Crooked River a large portion of the great interior basin of Central Oregon.

Odell Lake lies to the east of Diamond Peak and is the cradle of the West Fork of the Deschutes, being supplied by the melting of the great snow fields and glaciers about the eastern portion of the Diamond Peak cluster. It is a very wild, romantically-beautiful sheet of water, in size about five miles by four. There is no grass on its borders and the fallen timber and dense thickets of brush and tamaracks, and the miry bogs, made it impossible to reach the shore with our animals, and we were obliged to retrace our steps for some distance and camp on the supply stream of the lake, where our mules fared very badly, as, indeed, they had done most of the time that we were in this timber-covered country.

With infinite labor we progressed slowly on to the northeast; all we could do was to make about 5 or 6 miles per day, so dense were the forests and thickets, so soft the soil, so steep the hills, and such intricate masses and tracts of fallen timber blockaded our way. Climbing one day around the brow of a hill, we came in sight of another lake, cliff and tree environed, and with bottom lands and meadows of great extent, with what appeared to be mud-flats near the water. This lake and valley were about 12 by 6 miles in size, and took us completely by surprise, as they were evidently in the course of our West Fork and were not represented on any map. Reaching it we found at its southern end many acres of rich grass and bunches of tall willows. Following around the west shore to the northern end, we ascertained that there was no visible outlet. We saw the water-marks 20 feet above us on the lava-bluffs of the northern and northeastern shores, and camping beside these in the night we heard strange rumblings in the vast pile.

We found the next day that these lava beds formed an impassable barrier extending unbroken for about 4 miles to the north, and at their end we were again surprised to find, foaming out from underneath the giant bowlders the clear, cold river that we had seen lose itself in the lake 15 miles and more to the south. All was now plain to us. The masses of lava had been deposited in their present position by some tremendous convulsion of nature, forming a dam to the waters and thus making the lake and green grassy valley where before there was none. The noises of the night were caused by the water forcing itself through the interstices of the rocks and wearing them and causing them to tumble upon one another. The water-mark 20 feet above us shows where the waters rise in the spring, when the mountain torrents are swollen. This explains also why we found the valley unsettled, as it is overflowed the greater part of the spring and early summer. It cannot be many hundred years since the convulsion took place which resulted in the formation of this singular lake and valley, called Davis Lake by the few people who know of its existence.

Following on down the river, through the great forests of pine, now and then cutting across a bend, and often crossing tributary streams which bring the snow waters from the Cascades, seeing little land of any value for agricultural or grazing purposes, seeing deer in great numbers, and signs of other large game, we came to the Spring River, another specimen of nature's grand way of doing things. The source is a spring covering acres of ground and sending down to the Deschutes its waters in a stream 200 feet wide and 2 to 4 feet deep. The Three Sisters and their mountain neighbors must furnish the water which pursues its hidden way and rises at this great spring.

On the 22d of September we reached Farewell Bend, at which point there is a ford across the Deschutes. The river here is about 400 feet wide, running very swiftly over a rocky bottom, with a nearly uniform depth of about 2 feet. There are some very pretty meadow bottoms along this portion of the river. This has been a crossing place for many years, and receives its name from the fact that the emigrants going north, east, or west in the olden anti-bridge times here bade farewell to the river.

From here we marched 27 miles to Crooked River, going by the old emigrant road. Our way lay all day along a rocky sage-brush desert, with junipers scattered more or less closely all over it. It was a great relief to emerge from the woods in which we had been traveling almost continuously for over a month, where our vision had been so contracted, out into the open country where the broad plains were spread out before us as far as the eye could reach. This plain across which we traveled presents the most unmistakable evidence of having been covered with a flow of molten lava from the mountains to the west of us. It is easy to distinguish the wave fronts where the fiery mass was arrested in its course by the hardening of its elements, and which enables us to imagine these hundreds of square miles as once a seething, struggling, turbid lake of fire.

At Crooked River I found Lieutenant Wheeler and his party, and separated again from him to rejoin the party at Warm Springs Agency.

In going from Crooked River to the Warm Springs Agency I did not follow the road, but struck across the country, intending to camp on Willow Creek. It does not do in this western country to expect too much, even to expect to find water in a creek, as to our discomfort we discovered on reaching Willow Creek that evening. We made a dry camp among the junipers, and consoled ourselves with a great fire. The next day we reached and crossed the Deschutes, after descending into its cañon fully 1,000 feet below the plain we had been traversing. Over this plain the bunch grass grows in great luxuriance, but there is very little stock upon it, owing to the scarcity of water. While encamped on Crooked River a storm in the mountains covered all the peaks with snow and cleared the atmosphere, and on our way to the agency we were greeted with a prospect the grandeur and beauty of which it would be hard to surpass. The great heights of Jefferson, the Three Sisters, Diamond Peak, and all the lesser mountains of the range, loomed up in their new and fresh robes of snow, pure white against the clear, blue sky, with their skirts of woodland showing folds and creases where sunny hill-slopes and shady cañons branched from the parent mass.

› exquisite beauty of this day's march will, I hope, never be obliterated from my nory.

he grand cañon of the Deschutes in this vicinity is about 1,000 feet deep, with ls almost perpendicular and impassable except at points quite remote from one ther. All the country seems to be metamorphic in its upper strata and lacustrine narine in the lower. To the west the country is considerably broken up into ons and ravines, made by the streams coming down from the mountains. The rm Spring Indian Agency is situated on one of these streams about a mile from the chutes.

eaving the agency with an old Indian chief, Clem-tusch-na, as guide, I started Mount Jefferson, which has never been ascended. The mountain was enveloped louds, and after experiencing a driving rain for two days, we retraced our steps, re judged that it would be impossible to make the ascent over the loose snow which fallen during the past few days upon the mountain. Indians out hunting came in h the information that the snow was 2½ feet deep at the base, which convinced me t it was too late to make the ascent of either Mount Jefferson or Mount Hood, as I intended doing.

eaving again the agency, we moved to the north over the rolling, cut-away mesa ntry, and at about 8 miles distance came to the Warm Spring River, upon which found quite an encampment of Indians, lolling about in listless idleness in the sant, warm weather. At the Warm Springs, about an eighth of a mile from the age, there were a number of Indian women disporting themselves in the basin ch had been hollowed out for the purposes of the bath. The cañon of this creek ery deep, and over the hills and down to this place, which is the winter home of Warm-Springs, many trails lead. About the cañon and on the hills many horses e grazing, and some few cattle, but the latter were in nearly every case poor and wny, although the feed was excellent, and this I attributed to the lack of salt. ice we kept on our way over a country which commenced to give evidences by its etation that we were approaching more nearly to the sea-level and a more moist con- on of the atmosphere, until we came to Oak Grove, a stage station and store, where road debouches from the Mutton Mountains into the plains or valley called Oak ve. Here I found the rest of the party, and sending Mr. Karl to survey the new d which leaves this valley and joins the Barlow road and crosses the mountains to south of Mount Hood, I, with the main party, kept on across the plains of Oak ve to Tygh Valley. This plain has several valley settlements in it, the most able being the Womack settlement and that around Wappinitia, the main post- ce of the valley. It is quite well covered with grass, and is being rapidly settled as it has been pretty thoroughly demonstrated that crops of cereals, potatoes, and its can be raised in this country without irrigation, and water enough for domestic poses can be obtained by sinking wells.

rom this plain we descended into Tygh Valley, which is at the bottom of the old cut de by the White and Tygh Rivers. It lies about 500 feet below the Oak Grove in, and is a level, pretty valley, some ten miles long, and averaging about one to and a half miles wide. The White River, with its whitish muddy waters, breaks of its rocky, clear-cut cañon into the valley, and is joined by the Tygh Creek, the › forming a considerable stream, which at the east end of the valley flows into the chutes. Before, however, reaching the Deschutes it runs over a precipice, forming a y pretty waterfall, where Mr. Sherar, the most enterprising business man of the region, built and is running a fine flour mill. From Tygh Valley to The Dalles the distance the road is about thirty miles, and leads over a succession of hills and ridges, grad- ly diminishing in altitude until the Columbia is reached. In this region there are eral streams of water, but as they run in deep cuts, the water is only available for gation on the lands at the bottom of these cuts, and it has until within a year or been considered that all the land of these rolling hills was useless for agricultural poses. But within a short time different ideas have prevailed, and now farmers rapidly settling up the country and raising good crops. And it is claimed that ter crops of grain can be raised on the hills than in the bottoms

Our first view of the Columbia was very disappointing, for looking down upon it m the hills above The Dalles it appears a very small stream, winding its way through rents of a great bed of basaltic rock, while to the north were the great dry, barren- king Klikatat Hills; and in the nearer foreground the rocky flats, partially covered h dunes and heaps of drifting sand, marked a very picture of desolation. Below l at The Dalles, however, the river widens out nobly, and its waters are breasted the steamers of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, which has also built a road around the unnavigable portion of the river above The Dalles, from the lat- place to Celilo, whence others of their boats carry passengers on up the river.

he Dalles is the most important town of Oregon east of the Cascades, the county ; of Wasco County, and is situated at the head of navigation of that portion of river between the Cascades of the Columbia and the narrows above the town. s is the grand *entrepôt* for all the great interior basin of Oregon and for a large

part of Washington Territory, and it is safe to assume that there are more than 40,000 square miles whose white inhabitants draw their supplies almost exclusively from The Dalles. This assumes a large forwarding business, continually increasing, which is entirely done by wagons. The town is well supplied with water from Mill Creek. The population is about 1,500 souls.

At The Dalles I found an astronomical monument which had been erected and its position determined by Mr. Clark, and in obedience to instructions I set about the work of finding and measuring a base line and developing it. I selected a base extending from just west of the burying-ground, near the old mission, to a point in the race-course, about one and three-fourths miles in length. This was carefully cleared away and measured, but as we had no standard rods to compare our tape, it had to be sent to Washington to be compared there as we used it. There being no good natural points in the vicinity, I developed the base to the Klikatat Hills, previously building monuments upon them about twelve miles apart on the two highest. These hills lie just north of the Columbia River, with a narrow belt of bottom land intervening. They are covered with bunch-grass, and some fine springs exist, which, however, do not furnish water enough for the great number of cattle and sheep that could find sustenance thereon. Beyond these hills lies Klikatat Valley, through which runs Klikatat River, discharging its water into the Columbia several miles below The Dalles. This is a very fine valley of many miles in extent, and studded over with houses and claim shanties. Away to the north, at the foot of the wooded hills, lies Golden Dale, the valley town. All the supplies of the valley are procured at The Dalles, and all products find a market there. The rivers and the hills form a great drawback to the valley, as to get to The Dalles it is necessary to cross the Columbia on a ferry-boat, to which the legislatures of Oregon and Washington Territory have given the right to charge exorbitant prices for services performed, and also to cross these hills by a winding road which ascends some 3,000 feet in about ten miles, and descends in about the same distance.

While engaged on the base measurement, one party under Mr. Karl was kept at work doing topography about the vicinity of Mount Hood, both south and north of the peak. On the 27th of October we had finished measuring the base. The azimuth taken here is not to be relied on, as the instrument used was old and unreliable, and unprovided with an axis-level.

On the 29th, Mr. Kahler, Mr. Goad, Collins, and Condit started on their return to Bidwell, by the Cañon City road to old Camp Watson, across to the Harney road, and via Warner Valley. An account of the trip is appended. On the 30th Mr. Henshaw left us to return to Washington, and we left The Dalles and marched along the river-road to Miller's Bridge, which crosses the Deschutes near its mouth. The town of Celilo lies just below the mouth of the Deschutes, on the Columbia, and is the eastern terminus of the railroad from The Dalles and the landing place for the Oregon Steam Navigation Company's steamers which ply up the river. From the bridge, which is a strong, well-kept structure, we proceeded up the Columbia by the wagon-road until opposite Columbus, where there is a ferry. Here we left the road and went over the trail along the bluffs. This is an excellent type of a good Indian trail, very picturesque and well selected. We camped at Grant's Landing, and made a station on the highest peak of the Klikatat Hills, opposite Celilo. The hills are covered with grass, but water is lacking.

From Celilo we turned southward, traversing the section of country lying between the Deschutes and the John Day Rivers. From the great bend of the John Day at Bridge Creek the river runs nearly due north, as also does the Deschutes, the two rivers forming the two sides of a parallelogram about seventy miles long and thirty miles wide. The cañons of both rivers are very deep and steep, and the land rises into roundish hills with intervening ravines and lowlands. The soil of nearly all this section is excellent, and is covered with a luxuriant growth of bunch-grass. Unfortunately, there is a great lack of water, which will hinder its speedy settlement very much. These hills are bare of timber, and and are called haystacks from their shape and their covering of grass. At Grass Valley, where there is a little stream, a settlement is forming, and water is very easily obtained by digging a short distance. We crossed the Deschutes again by Sherar's Bridge, at the lower end of Tygh Valley, being obliged to go by way of the Mutton Mountains and the Warm Springs Agency for supplies. Some idea of the difficulty of crossing the Deschutes and the depth of its cañon is shown by the fact that we descended constantly, by a well-graded road, through side cañyons for a distance of six miles before reaching the bridge. Here Mr. Sherar has constructed a very ingenious little fish-trap for taking salmon, which he preserves. Near the bridge there are some little falls, and a small rocky island just above the falls separates the channels forming the falls and a little side chute much easier of ascent for the fish than the falls. At the head of this chute he has made a trap which receives the fish and forces it to find egress through a flume which gently conducts it to the fish-house, from which it only emerges after being killed and salted.

orking several days among the Mutton Mountains, we returned to the agency
n a supply of provisions for our trip to Camp Bidwell. We all received much
at the hands of Captain Smith, the Indian agent, and his assistants, and I
ear testimony to his great success in the management of the Indians and
ancement in the arts and customs of civilization. From a state of savage
ion he has in a few years taught them to build and live in houses, to culti-
ground with improved agricultural instruments, to provide in proper season
wants, to wear ordinary clothing, to respect age and womanhood, to attend
ous exercises, to learn trades, and to dispose of their ponies and purchase
good school is in operation. Some of the children show a very considerable
for learning. These remarks apply mostly to the Wasco tribe, on whose par-
main the agency is situated. The Warm Springs are still in much more of
nature, living in wigwams of skins or cotton, and subsisting chiefly by hunt-
shing.
g the agency, we crossed again the Deschutes by the Indian Ferry and bade
to this beautiful river. Traveling on by the settlement at Willow Creek we
y the road to the mouth of Grizzly Butte to Prineville, a thriving town sit-
he junction of Ochoco and Crooked Rivers, and in the midst of a stock-raising
ultural district. Several good stores, mills, shops, &c., are here, and it is
rapidly. After remaining here one day we started in a drizzling rain to cross
t to Silver Lake. Our first day's march of 25 miles brought us to Green's
here we had plenty of good water, wood, and grass. I could not resist the
n to remain over one day and hunt in this vicinity, where the mule deer is
. We were rewarded by having seven deer in camp at night. This desert
especially the mountains and hills about Bear Creek and the Bear Creek
the great winter range for the deer of the Cascades. Leaving Green's our
ering place was Laughton's, to reach which we traveled two days, making a
at night. The water here is very scant and poor, and has to be dipped up
sin from a deep hole in the ground.
xt camp was on Christmas Lake, at Button's Ranch, and from here we marched
Lake, and the desert was crossed. We passed at Button's within a short dis-
out eleven miles, of the sandy desert where the petrified animal remains have
nd, and at the ranch we secured some fine specimens. The desert that we
in some places rocky and in others has a scanty growth of grass and sage-
d some junipers on the hills; taken as a whole, it is about as worthless a
s it is possible to find. It extends from the Cascades to the Rocky Mountains,
idth of from 100 to 200 miles. This vast area is crossed by several rivers, has
ams, sinks, and springs, but on the whole is a very desolate country. We
d to get to Silver Lake and among the settlements again. This lake is a
-water sink, fed by Bear, Bridge, and Silver Creeks, bringing down the water
mountains to the west. Around the lake there are a goodly number of
especially about the west and northwest in the bottom lands traversed by
e-mentioned creeks. The road for the south leaves Silver Lake, and passing
ugh rocky dividing range of hills descends into Sumner Lake Valley, and con-
n down the west shore of the lake it crosses over into Chewaucan, and down
y, and crosses the dividing ridge into Goose Lake Valley. Thus we have a
us string of valleys with low divides extending about 125 miles nearly north
h, traversed by a good road. On the heavily timbered divide between Chew-
d Goose Lake there is a good saw-mill which furnishes the people of the
rith lumber.
anksgiving day, November 28, we reached Lakeview, the county seat of Lake
Oregon, and a thriving town. Hence we marched to Camp Bidwell, going
ew road being built by Mr. Ayers across the Warner Mountains. This is an
road, and will be the chief route across the mountains when fully completed.
ached Camp Bidwell on the last day of November, about five o'clock, and
alf an hour the side party under Mr. Kahler, which had been detached at The
st one month before, came in also. This coincidence in time of arrival after
each about 400 miles and working along the route was a little remarkable.
under orders not to disband until the 15th of December, I sent Mr. Kahler
arty to do some work in the unfinished atlas-sheet east of Bidwell, which,
, they were unable to do, on account of a severe snow-storm, and they wisely
to the post. After the work of the disbanding camp was done, I sent
Kahler, Goad, and Pitcher in an ambulance, kindly furnished by the quarter-
f the post, to Reno, meandering the road thereto. This finished the field sea-
78, so far as work in the field was concerned.
rty of four men, consisting of Mr. C. P. Kahler, Mr. T. W. Goad, Frank Col-
Jack Condit, which left The Dalles October 29, moved first to the southeast,
ing the road and putting in the topography of the country between The Dalles
ar's Bridge across the Deschutes. Thence the party crossed the river and
p the country lying between the John Day and the Deschutes Rivers, in the

southeastern part of atlas-sheet 20 A. This section is to a great extent covered with rich bunch-grass; in some parts, however, it is rocky and covered with small bowlders. The country is cut up with cañons debouching into the Deschutes or John Day and many branch ravines and cañons. Water in small quantities is found in many of these cañons, and also considerable timber—cottonwood and willow. After spending some time about this country, the party struck out for Camp Bidwell, traveling at first by the Cañon City road. About Currant Creek and Cherry Creek the country is described as being very rough and piled up into small hills with massive jagged rocks cropping out in every direction, assuming fantastical shapes. It was down among these hills and rocks that the settlers of the country round about, during the Indian excitement of the summer, brought their flocks of sheep and herds of cattle and horses.

Leaving the John Day River at the mouth of Bridge Creek, the party proceeded along the road up this creek, and over the mountain road, towards Old Camp Watson. Mr. Kahler says of this section: "All the section that we have traveled through to-day, and some distance to the eastward, presents a rich field for the geologist—every variety of rock, quartz, sandstone, granite, limestone, conglomerate, &c. Numbers of fossil remains of animals of different kinds, also the impression of palm leaves and other tropical plants, have been found in the strata on which the rim-rock rests. The country presents the same rugged, broken appearance as that we passed through yesterday. With the exception of where we are camped this evening, the country has been pretty well cleared of grass by the sheep and cattle. The country is fast filling up with settlers." Over the mountains to the southward, through a country alternately covered with grass and destitute of all vegetation, the party traveled and came to Beaver Creek, a tributary of the Crooked River. From Beaver Creek across to Buck Creek the route lay through Long Hollow, well watered and with great quantities of grass. From Buck Creek, across a timbered ridge, the party passed to Silver Creek, and camped at Old Camp Curry.

Mr. Kahler says: "Making an early start from Camp Curry, our course was to the southeast down Silver Creek for about 25 miles. All the country from Camp Curry shows strong evidences of the devastation committeed by the Indian raiders. With the exception of the ranch near which we are camped to-night, all are deserted. About all of the ranches are to be seen the carcasses of the horses and cattle killed by the Indians. From Camp Curry our route lay over a flat alkali country, covered with sage-brush and greasewood and in season with tolerable grass, to a point where Silver Creek passes through a rocky gorge, about 13 miles from Camp Curry. It was at this point that Captain Bernard had a fight with the Indians, and near are the stone breastworks thrown up by his men."

Thence the party marched until the Harney road was reached, and on this road across the desert to Mule Springs, and thence to Warner Valley, and by the main traveled road to Bidwell, which point it reached November 30. The party experienced many hardships, as it was very cold and stormy most of the time, rain and snow falling, and the roads being either very muddy or frozen and slippery.

The results of the field-work of this section of the survey have been to give three and partially four reconnaissance lines across Oregon from California and Nevada to the Columbia River. These lines were all carefully meandered, the country as far as possible in the vicinity examined and sketched, profiles run with cistern and aneroid barometers, and checks made at frequent intervals by sextant latitude observations.

Particular attention was paid to gaining such information as will be useful in a more thorough and elaborate survey of the area; peaks suitable for triangulation and topographical purposes were located as closely as possible; the general characteristics of the country were noted with reference to the supplies it can be made to furnish, and also with reference to the accessible and practicable routes of travel.

Besides these lines, a base line was measured and developed and connected with the astronomical monument at The Dalles, and the topography of the quarter atlas-sheet 20 A was nearly completed, all being done except the work in the immediate vicinity of Mount Hood, which could not be accomplished on account of the lateness of the season.

The following is a numerical list of the principal observations made during the season, number of miles traveled, &c:

Number of sextant latitude stations occupied	18
Number of bases measured	1
Number of azimuths measured	1
Number of triangles about bases measured	4
Number of main triangulation stations	11
Number of secondary triangulation stations	1
Number of meander stations occupied	2,195
Number of variations of needle taken	57
Number of miles meandered	2,673
Number of miles traversed and not meandered	608
Number of monuments built	18

Number of camps made during season	128
Number of cistern-barometer stations	169
Number of aneroid stations	1,570
Highest altitude, approximately (feet)	9,500
Lowest altitude, approximately (feet)	310
Number of thermal springs	3
Number sets sextant time observations	22
Number sets hourly barometric observations	1
Number of pointings at main and secondary triangulation stations	803
Number of rivers and creeks gauged	1
Number of rock specimens collected	2
Number of specimens of mineral waters collected	1
Number of zoological specimens (about)	1,000

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS W. SYMONS,
Lieutenant of Engineers.

Capt. GEORGE M. WHEELER,
Corps of Engineers, in charge.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT EUGENE GRIFFIN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, IN CHARGE OF PARTY NO. 2, COLORADO SECTION, SEASON OF 1878.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS WEST OF THE 100TH MERIDIAN,
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of party No. 2, Colorado section, of the surveys west of the 100th meridian during the field season of 1878.

On the 5th of July, in accordance with your orders, I left Washington for Fort Union, New Mexico, the rendezvous camp of party No. 2, Colorado section. I was delayed at Fort Garland, Colo., assisting Lieutenant Birnie in fitting out his party (party No. 1, Colorado section), and on other duty, reaching Fort Union on the 21st. On the 4th of August the party was completed and ready to take the field, organized as follows:

Lieutenant Griffin, executive officer and field astronomer; Mr. F. O. Maxson, topographer; Mr. W. G. Walbridge, assistant topographer; Mr. Mark B. Kerr, meteorologist; Mr. W. A. Phillips, jr., odometer recorder; three packers, and one cook. The party was provided with the usual allowance of instruments, the necessary camping outfit, eight riding-mules, twelve pack-mules, and one horse.

My instructions were to proceed southward from Fort Union to Fort Stanton, completing, on the way, the detailed meander work in atlas-sheets 78 A, 78 C, and 77 D; after refitting at the latter post to carry on the detailed topographical survey of atlas-sheets 84 D, and that part of 84 C lying eastward of the Rio Grande.

On the 5th day of August the party left Fort Union, and topographical work was commenced on the following morning, the party filling in those portions of sheets 78 A and 78 C where additional details were required. At Pozos del Pino, or Alkali Holes, on the 14th, the party was divided, Mr. Maxson, with Mr. Kerr and one packer, passing to the east of the Gallinas Mountains, and the remainder of the party to the west, thus enabling us to complete, at once, all work requisite for the final plot of atlas-sheet 77 D. On the 17th Mr. Maxson reached Stanton with his party, and I arrived on the 18th.

This area has been traversed, in previous years, by parties of the survey, and complete descriptions of the country given in their reports. The narrow belts which we worked up presented no marked features, and differed in no respects from their surroundings; they do not, therefore, require further remark. Sheets 84 D and 84 C, the survey of which constituted our main season's work, had never been entered previously by parties of the survey. To give an intelligent idea of our movements necessitates a brief description of the country in which we operated.

Sheets 84 D and 84 C are included between the parallels of 33° 10′ on the north and 32° 20′ on the south, and longitudes 105° 30′ on the east and 108° 15′ on the west. The area designated for the party to occupy, however, was limited by the Rio Grande on the west, which included only about two-ninths of sheet 84 C. This designated area is approximately 5,618 square miles.

Bordering the Rio Grande lies the Caballo range of mountains, trending nearly north and south. Rising rugged and precipitous in the north, they decrease in elevation toward the south, finally dividing into a double range, and sinking gradually to the plain in latitude 32° 40′, where the river bends to the east. But little water is found in these mountains; indeed, nearly all this portion of the Territory, except a strip of

varying width bordering the river, is dry, and, were one dependent on natural water supplies, would be well nigh impassable.

About thirty-three miles to the east are the San Andreas Mountains. These also lie meridianally, and are more elevated and broken, more barren and dry than the Caballo Range. They are a southern prolongation of the Oscuro Mountains. In latitude 32° 25′ they break down nearly to the plain, forming the San Augustin Pass. South of this they rise even higher than before, and are there called the Organ Mountains. The towering, conical, and slender pinnacles rising in profusion, but with regularity, resemble the pipes of an immense organ, and suggested the name, which is certainly appropriate. Again, they are broken by the Soledad Pass, and south of this they are known as the Soledad Mountains, and still further down as the El Paso or Franklin Mountains. Near the town of Franklin, Tex., they come to an abrupt termination. The Rio Grande, bending eastward, cuts through the range, forming here the boundary between the United States and Mexico.

The Jornada del Muerto (Journey of Death) lies between the Caballo and San Andreas Mountains. This is a dreary level waste, stretching from the Fra Cristobal Range on the north for some ninety miles to the south. It is covered with fine gramma grass, but the scarcity of water renders it valueless for grazing purposes. The Ojo del Muerto (Spring of the Dead), near the north, Toussaint's Ranch, Martin's Well, and a stage station at the Point of Rocks are the only places where water is to be found.

East of the San Andreas Mountains is another plain, a sandy desert, stretching for some 43 miles to the east and terminated there by the Sacramento, Guadalupe, and Hueco Mountains. This was over the bed of an ancient ocean, but the waters have long ago receded, leaving only salt lakes and marshes dotting the plain and surrounded by quicksands. In brief, the area to be surveyed consisted of three parallel ranges of mountains, separated by two extensive plains or deserts.

It was considered advisable to work up the San Andreas Range at once, during the rainy season, as later on it would be more difficult if not impossible, owing to the scarcity of water. The necessary repairs to the outfit being completed, on Monday, the 26th day of August, the party left Fort Stanton. For three days we were accompanied by Lieutenant Wright, Ninth Cavalry, and twenty Navajo Indian scouts, who being skillful hunters, kept us supplied with game. On the 27th we reached the Mal Pais, an immense lava bed, which had been surveyed the previous year by Lieutenant Morrison, Sixth Cavalry. Crossing this by one of the only two practicable or possible routes, we proceeded down the western edge, and on the 30th entered the area of atlas-sheet 84 D, making camp at a water-hole fortunately filled by recent rains. Mr. Maxson, with one packer and ten days' rations, left us at the camp, to work down the range, carrying the meander well over to the western border and into the Jornada. This difficult and laborious operation was completed with his usual skill and success.

From the Mal Pais Spring, at the southern point of the lava-bed, a wagon-road runs south, along the eastern edge of the mountains, to the San Augustin Pass. The main party meandered this road, and obtained all the details, both of the plain and the mountains in the vicinity. The road followed was, at times, hardly passable; pools of water were seen, but investigation showed them to be salt, and the surrounding quicksands made them difficult of approach; a running stream of the clearest water was also salt, and on following the road to the edge of an immense salt-marsh we found ourselves plunged in a dangerous quicksand. With difficulty the pack-mules were extricated, and, abandoning the road for a time, we continued our journey on the higher ground near the mountains. No water was found at the end of the first day's march, and our camp was made on the sand, with but little if any grazing for the animals. On the following night we camped at the San Nicholas Spring, about two-thirds of a mile up a cañon in the mountains.

The clearness of the atmosphere at the high altitude we were in (about 4,200 feet), made objects distinctly visible at almost incredible distances. From this camp, looking across the almost level desert at our feet, we could see the Sacramento Mountains on the farther side. Their outline could be clearly traced; the mouths of the immense cañons which abound on their western borders were distinctly visible; the giant masses of rock forming the sides of the cañons, rising in some places to a vertical height of 2,000 feet, seemed so near that the mind refused to credit their extreme distance of 50 miles.

We remained at this camp for five days, obtaining the topography in the vicinity, and being detained by heavy thunder-storms. Mr. Maxson arrived on the 6th, and on the 9th the main camp was transferred to San Augustin. The Organ Mountains on the south, and the San Andreas Range on the north, bending westward at this point, form an immense rincon, open to the east and rising gradually to the San Augustin Pass. On the northern slope of the Organs are several springs, and here two dwellings have been erected, forming the town of San Augustin.

In 1866 Mr. W. F. Shedd made the first settlement here, and Shedd's ranch is widely known in this country, more so, perhaps, than the more recent appellation of San Augustin. It is only within the last few years that traveling, even in parties of considerable size, has been safe in this vicinity, on account of the Indians. The erection of

ıts and the increased number of troops have confined the Indians more closely
:rvations, and the traveler is now comparatively safe. The grazing on the
slopes is excellent; though not luxurious, the grass seems to possess great
›roperties, and supports a flock of some 10,000 sheep and several herds of

ıgon-road leading over the pass crosses the Jornada del Muerto to Las Cruces
—two towns on the Rio Grande. A branch from this, just across the pass,
town of Doña Ana, a few miles north of Cruces. From the pass a road
to Fort Selden, on the river. On the 11th the party crossed the pass, and,
ıe Selden road, while Mr. Maxson meandered that by way of Doña Ana,
't Selden the same night.
len had ceased to be a military post, but the Government property still
guarded by a small detachment, under command of Lieutenant Cory, Fif-
ıtry.
ting the transportation two days at this post, we journeyed northward
Jornada over a well-traveled stage-road, remained in camp one day at the
cks, while the topographers were working in the vicinity, and reached Ale-
tin's Well on the 16th. Here, in the center of this vast sandy plain, is a
› water, having a depth of 160 feet.
'th we camped at the abandoned post of Fort McRae. On the 19th we
Caballo Mountains over the Palomas Pass, and made camp on the bank
r. The pass is utterly impassable for wagons; in fact, it can hardly be
s, as the trail leads directly over the crest of the mountains, hardly lower
t than at others. It was a delightful change from the barren plains on
ad been traveling to the rich, fruitful country in which we now found our-
ween the mountains and the river the soil is fertile and well cultivated,
ıy trees afforded us a grateful shelter from the scorching sun. Watermel-
upes, fruits, and vegetables of all kinds, and chili, the national dish of the
ere plentiful and cheap. The ground is irrigated by acequias or ditches,
ing from the river several miles above the town which they are intended
›llow a gentle slope, and distribute the water by side drains throughout
The acequias are municipal works, and the major-domo de las acequias, or
lent, an important municipal functionary, is elected by the people. In
ıergency, he is empowered to turn out the entire population to save the
ıich is frequently the only water-supply of the village.
'eached the northern limit of our work, and after remaining four days in
to enable the topographers to complete their notes, we started down the
› morning of the 24th. Our object now was to meander the river, and at
me obtain the necessary data for an accurate plot of the mountains on our
lowing the course of the river, in many places we were obliged to travel on
ls literally cut into the face of the mountains, which, stretching out to the
ıted nearly vertical walls. These difficulties were finally overcome, and on
› party reached Fort Selden without accident.
th we started southward on the stage-road, and passing through Doña Ana,
.as Cruces. Doña Ana is a true Mexican town, formerly very prosperous
ımercial center of the southern part of the Territory; now it has greatly
in population and its commercial importance is entirely gone. Abandoned
dwellings line the plaza and mutely tell of its departed glory. Las Cruces
are the successful rivals. The former is situated about nine miles farther
ver, and is one of the most important towns in the Territory, having a pop-
ıbout fifteen hundred. Mesilla, a few miles farther south, on the western
› river, has a population of one thousand.
st of October we reached Fort Bliss, in Texas, 46 miles south of Cruces.
y through which we had traveled was a continuation of the Jornada del
marked by the same characteristics. The road turns from the river bot-
eaving Cruces, and in following it we lost the river until just as we ap-
ort Bliss.
s were quartered in the little town of Franklin, occupying buildings rented
rnment, no quarters having been erected or reservation designated for the
emained in camp here until the 15th. During this time we were treated
eatest courtesy by all the officers at the post, who gave us every assistance
wer, and contributed in every possible way to the speedy and successful
of our work. We received like courtesy and consideration from all officers
we came in contact.
› had been occupied as an astronomical station by Mr. Rock, of the survey,
ıe season, and I had instructions to connect his monument with the main
›n to the north, and also to connect with the initial monument of the Mex-
lary Commission which located the Mexican boundary in 1855. For this
once commenced the measurement of a base line. A nearly level plain, about
he east of Franklin, was selected, and after the direction of the line had
ıined and the ground prepared, two measurements were made with a stack-

pole, 50-foot, compensated, steel tape. The first measurement was made by Messrs Maxson and Walbridge, and the second by Mr. Maxson and myself, resulting as follows:

First measurement, 8049′.689+0′.632 (temp. correction)	8050.321
Second measurement, 8049′.789+0′.512 (temp. correction)	8050.301
Mean adopted	8050.311
Level correction	0.030
Reduction to sea-level	1.321
Length of base at sea-level	8048.960

The temperature of the tape was read every thousand feet, and the difference of level obtained for the same distances, the character of the ground rendering any further refinement in the latter respect unnecessary. Eight triangulation stations were occupied, including the two ends of the base and two monuments of the Mexican Boundary Commission. One mountain-peak was occupied in Mexico. In this work Mr. Maxson was invaluable, and I cannot testify too highly my appreciation of his zeal and energy and thorough familiarity with his work. I am also indebted to him for many timely suggestions, which his knowledge of the country and long experience on the survey rendered doubly valuable.

On the morning of the 14th Messrs. Walbridge and Phillips, with one packer, started northward for San Augustin, following a good wagon-road which runs to the east of the Soledad and Organ Mountains. The last two triangulation points of the development were successfully occupied during the day, and on the 15th the main party followed, abandoning the road, however, and making camp at a little spring in the mountains. On the following day we climbed and occupied the North Franklin Peak, the remaining point of our system of triangles. In the descent, by an unfortunate accident, the triangulation instrument was ruined, falling some 400 feet down the side of the mountain. On the 17th we reached Shedd's ranch, after a weary march of 41 miles, and found the remainder of the party in camp there. Here we remained for six days, the topography of the Organ Mountains being obtained by short trips from this camp. On the 23d I visited the Stevenson Mine in these mountains, the only mine within the area we occupied that has been worked. On the 24th we left Shedd's ranch for the last time *en route* to Fort Stanton, following a well-traveled road. On the 25th we camped at the White Sands, on the Mal Pais plain. This is a peculiar formation; an area of about 46 square miles is covered to a mean depth of about 30 feet with gypsum. At a distance it has every appearance of an immense snow-bank, and even on close approach it is difficult to divest oneself of this impression. The sand is rather coarse; shrubs and bushes grow in it to some extent. It is said that this bank shows a continual growth, and there is abundant proof of its yearly increase in a horizontal direction. The road runs close to it, and the constant encroachments of the sand have in time converted what was formerly a straight road into an immense arc. This is probably due, however, to the drifting of the sand by the winds rather than to an actual increase in the total bulk. A spring bubbles up from under the sand-bank, and the water, though not palatable to man, is greedily consumed by the thirsty animals after their long and hot journey through the sands; it is strongly alkaline and mineral. On the following day we passed the Lost River; a considerable stream rushing up from the ground like an immense spring, flows on about ten yards, and sinks as mysteriously as it rises. The source and mouth of this mysterious river are unknown; at no other point in its course is it visible. That night we camped at the town of Tularosa, and three days later arrived at Fort Stanton.

After resting two days at the post, we started, on the 1st of November, to complete our work in the Sacramento Mountains. On the 2d we camped at Elk Spring, 42 miles from Stanton. Our camp was in a beautiful cañon, with excellent grazing for the mules, and wood and water in plenty. With a few exceptions, we were equally fortunate during the next three weeks. These mountains are in reality an immense plateau, on their eastern slope cut by gentle cañons, with long and numerous branches running from the divide out towards to the Staked Plain. On the western slope the cañons are deep and rugged, with high, precipitous walls. They are heavily timbered, principally with pine, though scrub-oaks and quaking-aspens are quite numerous. They are well watered by several streams and by many springs. These springs are much more numerous on the eastern than on the western slope. Game is plentiful. Bear, deer, and turkeys, especially the latter, are numerous, and, judging from the tracks and cast-off antlers, many elk still range these mountains, though it was not our fortune to see one of these animals. The greater part of the mountains lie within the Apache Indian reservation, and this fact has kept settlers and prospectors almost entirely out of the country.

Work was prosecuted vigorously until the 22d, suspended only on the 8th and 9th by snow-storms. In these nineteen days we meandered 356 miles, and traveled altogether 626 miles. On the 21st and 22d we were without water, having left our water-kegs behind at Fort Stanton, and failing to find any springs, we turned back toward the Peñasco Creek, which we had left about a week before, and at noon on the 23d we reached it, with the mules in a very weak condition and the members of the party heartily tired of subsisting on bear's meat alone. At 5 a. m. on the 24th a vio-

storm began, which continued all day. The next morning found the ground a depth of 15 inches, and no signs of a cessation of the storm. At 7.30 roke camp and started for Fort Stanton, a distance of 79 miles. At 4 p. m. ceased, leaving a depth of over 2 feet, and we camped at a little spring. were in a very bad condition. Lack of food, combined with the intense ifficult traveling through the snow, had weakened them all, and it was whether they could hold out. On the 26th we traveled 21 miles, and camped ing. On the 27th 22 miles brought us to Dowlin's Mill, a government for-, and on the following day we easily made Fort Stanton. I found await-tructions to disband the party on or about the 10th of December. Accord-property was boxed and stored, and on the 7th the party disbanded, and the mbers started for their homes.

owing is a summary of the work done:

gulation stations occupied	9
triangulation stations occupied	8
t stations	251
tations	1,898
variations of needle determined	30
rometer stations occupied	98
arometer stations occupied	1,235
made on triangulation stations	2,249
ndered	1,679.68
s traveled	2,672.57
les surveyed	4,656

e no valuable mines in the area we occupied that have been discovered and ut this subject has never received the full investigation that it deserves. ous galena was found through the San Andreas and Organ Mountains, and indications of both silver and gold bearing rock in the Sacramento Moun-e galena ore is not valuable, however, only averaging from $10 to $18 to the

venson mine, in the Organs, has been worked, but to little profit. The dis-the railroad and consequent great cost of transportation has induced the stop work for the present. A lawsuit, now in progress, involving the title e probably had its influence in this respect also. Most of the silver thus ont has been found in pockets in the limestone that constitutes the surface-haft has been sunk, however, and a true lead reached in the solid granite. trends northeast and southwest. From different assays, and the practical hus far, the rock is found to avefage about $33 to the ton.

perhaps, the most important product of the country. The immense plains ered rincons in the mountains, together with the mild climate, make this e well adapted to sheep-raising, and considerable wealth is invested in this industry.

aising is the principal occupation of many. Agriculture is but a secondary s there are so few places where the soil is suitable.

n, or El Paso, Tex., is the seat of the custom-house of the district of Paso . On the opposite bank of the Rio Grande is the old Mexican town of El ing a population of about 5,000. The character of the commercial inter-tween the two countries, at least in this district, is shown by the following dly furnished me by Mr. Slade, the collector of this district, to whom I am for many other acts of courtesy.

DISTRICT OF PASO DEL NORTE.

Exports and imports for the year ending December 31, 1878.

EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
ation	$60,000 00	Total valuation	$420,873 46
cotton and woolen goods.		Principal commodities:	
		Silver coin and bullion	$313,381 00
		Cattle	59,916 00
		Wheat	5,543 00
		Wheat-flour	7,244 00
		Corn	6,337 00
		Beans	4,287 00
		Sugar	3,307 00

ition of the initial monument of the boundary line between the United States o, as determined by the commission of 1855–'56, is as follows: Latitude, 31°

47′ 00″; longitude 106° 31′ 23″.5. Our determination of the same point differed somewhat: Latitude, 31° 46′ 58″.54; longitude, 106° 31′ 34″.02. This shows a difference in latitude of 1″.46 or about 147 feet, and in longitude of 10″.52 or about 906 feet. Our determination of the position of the El Paso cathedral showed a remarkable coincidence with that of the boundary commission. As published in their report, the position is, latitude, 31° 44′ 15″.7; longitude, 106° 29′ 00″. As determined by our party, latitude, 31° 44′ 15″.11; longitude, 106° 28′ 59″.77; showing a difference of only 0″.59 in latitude and 0″.23 in longitude. The longitude of the astronomical monument was determined by telegraph, and carried to the other points by triangulation. The boundary commission determined their longitudes by "lunar culminations."

The 4,656 square miles surveyed by the party may be approximately classed as follows:

Arable, with irrigation	132
Grazing, good	2,984
bad	652
Timber, large	439
small	169
Arid or barren	280
	4,656

In conclusion, I desire to thank the members of the party for their untiring energy and cheerful co-operation under all circumstances. To Mr. Maxson is due, to a very great extent, the success of the season's work. Mr. Walbridge rendered valuable assistance in the topographical line, and Mr. Kerr as meteorologist and Mr. Phillips as odometer-recorder were all that could be desired.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EUGENE GRIFFIN,
Second Lieutenant of Engineers.

Capt. GEO. M. WHEELER,
Corps of Engineers, in charge.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT WILLARD YOUNG, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, IN CHARGE OF PARTY NO. 2, UTAH SECTION, FIELD-SEASON OF 1878.

OGDEN, UTAH, *March* 17, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of parties under my charge during the season of 1878:

SURVEY OF GREAT SALT LAKE.

Instructions from you were received early in March, at the field-office in Ogden, to organize at once a party for the survey of Great Salt Lake. A plan for prosecuting this work had already been submitted, and in reply your directions were: That a careful meander of the shore-line of the lake and of its islands should be made; that the amount of inflowing water should be determined by measuring all streams flowing into the lake; that observations should be made to determine the surface-evaporation as well as the rise and fall of the lake; that all necessary topographical notes of the country immediately bordering the lake, and of the islands, should be taken.

Soundings were to be made when practicable, but as our operations were confined entirely to the land, and land-transportation only used, nothing in this respect could be done.

The party which took the field March 11, consisted of myself, as executive officer; Francis Klett, topographer; Louis Seckels, meteorological observer and chainman; Corporal John T. Hill, Fourteenth Infantry, chainman; Private M. G. Brenholtz, Fourteenth Infantry, packer; Private Joseph Messer, Fourteenth Infantry, cook and assistant packer; Sergeant F. L. Hoffman, Fourteenth Infantry, was left at Ogden in charge of the observatory, and was to make the prescribed meteorological observations there, and was charged with making the experiments for determining the evaporation and rise and fall of the lake. The instruments supplied were one six-inch Würdemann theodolite, reading to ten seconds; one Y-level; one Young & Sons' topographical transit, reading to one minute; one gradienter, and the necessary meteorological instruments. Five riding, four pack, and two team mules, with a light spring-wagon, were the means of transportation.

The principal streams entering the lake are the Jordan, Weber, and Bear Rivers, and these are the only ones whose discharge was to be determined by regular current-observations. It was only possible, from the small size of the party, to gauge these streams in succession; and as it was desirable that this should be done as nearly on the same date as possible, and as only the eastern and northern shores of the lake could be meandered without the aid of a boat, the mouth of the Jordan River was selected as the initial point most favorable for our work. After determining the dis-

f the Jordan, our first care being to find a suitable place for our observations,
ar meander work of the shore-line was commenced.
rveying party proper, consisting of the topographer and two chainmen, fol-
nearly as possible, the actual shore-line; and an average of seven or eight
r day was found to be good work. A great deal of soft, sticky mud was
red, making the walking very difficult and the chain very hard to drag.
nder work along the eastern shore, around the Promontory, and along the
shore of the lake, was prosecuted almost without interruption, until a point
ht miles south of Kelton was reached. A few days of stormy weather were
ed, and a short delay made at Weber and Bear Rivers to gauge these streams.
impracticable to continue the work further without the aid of a boat, and as
d not be furnished, the party, after waiting several days in Kelton for in-
s, returned to Ogden on May 12. Around the Promontory, and where the
uld be closely followed with the wagon, measurements were made with an
instead of by chaining. Three-point stations, to serve as checks to the
re frequently made. Careful topographical notes of the Promontory Moun-
re taken, and two of the principal points occupied as triangulation stations.
estimates of width, depth, and velocity of all streams encountered were
that the total inflow of water to the lake could be determined. The only
not observed by us in this way are those entering the lake at its southern end,
g west of Jordan River, and the few small springs on Antelope and Stans-
nds.
are a few springs known to exist below the present level of the lake surface,
ourse no estimate of the amount of water discharged by them could be made.
l discharge from all other sources, not including Jordan, Weber, and Bear
s given by our observations, is 222 cubic feet per second. When it is remem-
at these observations were made during the months of March and April, after
ms had begun to rise, and when the springs were well supplied with water
last winter's snows and rains, and that at this season none of the water was
for purposes of irrigation, it is not too much to assume that this result will
a fair annual mean of the inflow from these sources.

CURRENT OBSERVATIONS.

ging the Jordan, Weber, and Bear Rivers, sub-surface-floats only were used
re made from ordinary five-gallon coal-oil cans, the tops and bottoms of the
g cut out. Wires were soldered diagonally on the inside to serve as an attach-
the cord connecting with the surface-float. Light slips of pine board were
the proper length and fitted on the inside near the top of the can, to give it
buoyancy. Each can was connected by a fine cord to a small tin elliptical
rying a flag. This served to keep the main or sub-surface-float at a constant
d the flag marked its course. Opposite each base-line four or more cross-
f the stream were made, by taking soundings at distances of 10 feet. The
being narrow, the distances were very accurately determined by stretching
k to bank a cord marked at distances of 50 and 10 feet, respectively, with
d red rags. These graduated cords, when placed at the extremities of the
, afforded a very easy and accurate method for determining the course of each

ults obtained are given in the following table. I base my estimate for mean
on a study of the character of the channels and on information gathered as
elation existing between the height of the water at the time of measure-
l at the flood and low-water seasons, as well as the probable duration of high

Stream.	No. of floats.	Measured volume, in feet, per second.	Estimated mean volume, in feet, per second.	Remarks.
er—Measured March 12, 13, 1878, at 's Ranch, near the mouth of the river	55	875	1,000	Mid-depth flow only.
er—Measured March 22, 23, 1878, at low mouth of Ogden Creek	95	882	1,200	Mid-depth flow only.
r—Measured April 6, 7, 1878, at Co-	125	2,507	3,500	Mid-depth flow only.
m all other measured sources	.....	222	222	Estimate of width, depth, and velocity.
m Tooele and Skull Valleys and from	.....	.....	78	Estimated.
l	.....	.....	6,000	

The mean inflow to the lake for the year 1878 would thus be 6,000 cubic feet per second. This result is not to be relied upon as giving a correct mean. Such would be the case, very nearly, if the sources of these streams were constant springs, and if they were allowed to flow in their own channels throughout the year without being diverted for purposes of irrigation; but, depending as they do largely upon the melting of the mountain snows, an almost daily fluctuation during the spring and summer months is noted, and the amount is, besides, perceptibly decreased during the season of irrigation. During the season of high water the volume is many times that of the fall and winter months, and it is very difficult to form a correct estimate of the mean inflow.

Observations were made by me in March, 1879, to determine the height of the lake surface as compared with its height of the same date in 1878. I find that, in the year thus included, the lake fell 2,575 feet, or about 31 inches. The average annual rainfall for Salt Lake City for the past ten years is over 20 inches, while the rainfall for the year ending March 20, 1879, as taken from the records of the signal station at Salt Lake City, is but 16.02 inches. A marked decrease in the lake's supply is thus shown, both of inflowing water and of rainfall.

An inflow of 6,000 feet would in a year suffice to cover the lake to a depth of 40 inches. Adding to this the total rainfall assumed for the whole lake to be 12 inches, and the fall of the lake surface 31 inches, we have for the total annual evaporation 83 inches.

EVAPORATION, ETC.

The observations for determining the evaporation and rise and fall of the lake were made by Sergeant Hoffman at Lake Side, near the village of Kaysville. This point was selected as being convenient to Ogden, and, besides, as being distant from any large streams of fresh water and from the mountains.

A wooden pillar, graduated to feet and inches for 5 feet of its length, the zero being at the bottom, was set in the lake, in about four feet of water. On March 18 the water-surface read 1 foot and 9 inches. A large wooden stake, to serve as a permanent reference-mark, was driven near the flag-staff, and its top connected by leveling with the zero of the water-scale. It was found to be 11.075 feet higher than said zero.

For obtaining the evaporation, a wooden box, lined with zinc and made perfectly water-tight, was provided. Its interior dimensions were 24 inches by 30 inches, by 14 inches deep. It was so weighted by counterpoises passing over two grooved standards, in which it was made to work, that, when filled to within 2 inches of the top, it was not more than 3 inches above the lake surface. It was placed in the lake near the graduated pole. The water in the box would thus be subjected, as nearly as might be, to the same influences of temperature, sun, wind, rain, &c., as the water in the lake.

The amount of evaporation was to be taken directly from the box by scale and vernier reading, or was to be determined by measuring the fluid-ounces contained in the box when filled and the amount remaining at the time of observation. The difference, referred to the size of the box, would give, it was thought, a more correct measure than could be obtained by vernier reading. Other necessary meteorological observations were also to be made in connection therewith. The whole apparatus was placed in position on the 18th of March, a clear, calm day, and seemed to work well. Later, however, and after repeated trials, it was found that no reliance could be placed in the results obtained. If the lake was at all rough, the dashing of the waves against the box would soon fill it with the spray thus formed; and on several occasions the box was found totally submerged and sunken, a result, as I suppose, of the undulatory action of the waves, which would not allow a free action of the box in its grooved standards.

On being informed of this failure, other methods were proposed to Sergeant Hoffman which might prove more successful; but he did not find opportunity to carry out my suggestions, his time, until his death, being fully employed at Ogden with Professor André and associates, who were busily engaged in preparations for the transit of Mercury.

The circumstances of the sergeant's sad demise have already been reported in full to you. Sergeant Thomas Knight, Fourteenth Infantry, was afterwards detailed to take the late sergeant's place, but no further observations were made at Lake Side.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

Variations of the needle	6
Three-point stations	128
Triangulation and topographical stations	9
Creeks and ditches measured by estimating width, depth, and velocity	40
Rivers gauged by current-observations	3
Miles measured	255.8

ed as follows:

nd three-point stations	49.5
ter	60.5
ng	145.8
	22
ordan River to Kelton	54
d by storm	9
meter observations in the field	118
ometer observations in the field	118
meter observations on triangulation stations	16
ometer observation on triangulation, topographical, and meandered	155

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRACE-LUCIN BASE.

l of 1877 a base-line, a little over 24 miles in length, was measured along he Central Pacific Railroad between Terrace and Lucin. Two measure- made, under the direction of Messrs. Klett and Kintner, civilian assistants. be done by the party under my charge was to level this base, and to so to connect with the system of triangles to the northward and eastward n 1877.

nnel of the party was the same as that engaged in the survey of Salt Lake. ents, field-equipment, and transportation, were also the same, except that as taken. Triangulation instrument No. 112, by Würdemann, was very order. Application was made to have it replaced by a better one, but t done. The results obtained are not, it is feared, as good as could be consequence, although great care was taken, by multiplying observations, all source of error.

left Ogden on the evening of May 23, by rail, and reached Terrace the g. On inquiry, it was found that the monument erected by Messrs. Klett the previous year at Lucin had blown down, and had been removed and Two members of the party were, therefore, at once sent forward to rebuild it with white cloth, a supply of which had been provided on leaving Og- nument at Terrace was still standing. The work of leveling was at once and carried forward to completion by Messrs. Klett and Seckels. On oc- extremities of the base, the monuments were found to be indistinct, even favorable times of the day for observing. It was, therefore, decided to ir size, and a height was given to them of from 25 to 30 feet, while before nt 12 or 15 feet above the ground. On every station but one, where the t obstructed by mountains, sights were taken to both monuments. At the Lucin monument could not be seen, for the day we made the ascent ntain proved to be hazy, and the Terrace monument was undistinguish-

of leveling being completed and stations made at the extremities of the ceeded to occupy, in order, the following points: Desert Peak, Pilot Knob, nd Peak, Clear Creek Peak, Citadel Peak, Deer Peak, and Tangent Peak. ted the work assigned us, and, returning from the field, we reached Ogden opographical notes were taken by Mr. Klett at nearly all the mountain l the heights of all were barometrically determined.

ry, resources, and general geology of the Salt Lake Valley and Desert are wn from previous reports to require from me any further description.

cations had been made and some work done near South Promontory wfoundland, where there is a district organized; at Silver Islet, or Desert in the Clear Creek hills, north of Terrace. At none of these places was prosecuted at the time of our visit. Locations were noted on the east side ey Mountains, in the vicinity of Pilot Knob. On the western slope of ains, distant from the railroad about eight miles, and in the State of Ne- ated the once thriving mining town of Buell. Work in some of the mines ity is still carried on, but only to a limited extent. Specimens of ore were ly at Newfoundland. These are principally carbonates and sulphides of some argentiferous galena of low grade. The district has been almost since 1871.

is a brief summary of the work done on this trip:

on stations	9
cal stations	3
	14
field	28
veling	12
tions	8
eling base	6
d by storm	2

The prescribed meteorological observations were made every night and morning at camp, and barometric readings were taken on each mountain station.

PARTY II.—UTAH SECTION.

This party, which was organized at Ogden, Utah, in the latter part of July, consisted of myself, as executive officer and field astronomer; Frank Carpenter, topographer; William Hollis, meteorological observer; W. A. Purrington, aneroid and odometer recorder; George Stewart, chief packer; Corporal J. T. Hill, Fourteenth Infantry, packer; and Charles Harris, cook. One man to act as guide, herder, and man of all work was engaged on reaching the field.

The work intrusted to us was the completing of the survey of the country lying within atlas-sheets 73 A, 73 C, 73 D, and 80 A, left unfinished in 1875. Instructions were also given us to continue the work southward from Los Angeles toward San Diego, as far as time and the weather would permit.

We took train at Ogden, with our complete outfit, on the 26th day of July. The point selected for commencing actual field work was Caliente, Cal., and this we reached on August 2. All the supplies for the season were received here. From this point we proceeded to meander the Kern River to its forks, near Kernville, and to survey two small unfinished areas; one lying west and south from Owen's Peak, and comprising the country in the immediate vicinity of Walker's Pass; the other lying north of Kern River, on the slope of the mountains towards Tulare Valley, and comprising the country drained by Posa Creek.

The route of the party from Caliente was down the cañon to the railroad station Pampa, across the foot-hills, and down Cottonwood Creek to Kern River, and thence over the Breckenridge Mountain to the mining town of Havilah. From this point the stage and freight road running from Caliente to Panamont was followed, up the south fork of Kern River and through Walker's Pass, to Coyote Hole, a stage station on the edge of the Mojave Desert. Returning, a new line over the hills and down the Kelso Creek to the town of Weldon was meandered. A trail running down the Kern River Cañon took us to the old mining camp, now abandoned, of Dahlonega. The mines here are said to have been the first worked in Kern County. We were enabled to proceed but little farther along the river beyond this point, as the cañon below here and to its mouth becomes a narrow, rock-bound, and impassable gorge. We therefore turned northward across the mountains and descended to Posa Creek. A few days in this region sufficed for Mr. Carpenter to gather the necessary topographical data, when we proceeded to meander Kern River from the mouth of the canon to Bakersfield. We then returned to Caliente for supplies.

The foot-hills bordering the Tulare Valley, west of Breckenridge Mountain, and those north of Kern River, were well covered with the grasses of the country, and, where not eaten out by sheep, the feed was abundant. In the other portions of the country traversed by us the grazing was but indifferent. An abundance of fine pine timber was found near the summit of the Breckenridge Mountain, and in the vicinity of Posa Creek and near Caliente the hills were covered with oak, live-oak, and sugar-pine. In the country east of Havilah and Kernville but little timber of any kind was found. Along the south fork of Kern River, and in the valley where the north and south forks come together, there are about 20 square miles of cultivable land, with a sufficiency of water in the river for irrigation. A considerable sum of money would have to be expended to carry water to all this land, which, judging from appearances, is not very productive.

Posa Creek sinks before reaching the plain, and only furnishes water for a few ranches along its banks while yet in the mountains and foot-hills.

Kern River, as it debouches into the valley, furnishes water enough to irrigate about 200 square miles of land. It is being mostly utilized on the plains about Bakersfield, where there are large companies formed which own and control the water-rights.

Leaving Caliente August 25, a line around the north side of Livermore Mountain to the old Tejon Reservation was meandered. From this point our course was through Tejon Pass to the Desert, and thence across the Liebre Ranch to Elizabeth Lake. Here we entered the cañon of Castac Creek, which we followed to its mouth, on the Santa Clara River. Then, crossing by trail the mountains to the south of this stream, we reached the old mission of San Fernando, September 1. This country was visited by parties of the survey in 1875. The only new ground touched by us was the Castac Cañon. The country through which this creek runs, from Elizabeth Lake to within a few miles of its mouth, is almost utterly worthless, being covered with a thick growth of chaparral and other brush, to the exclusion of all other vegetation. Near the Santa Clara the brush runs out, and the hills are covered more or less luxuriantly with herbage of different kinds, affording very good pasturage. A great many sheep are herded here. Bear, deer, and quail abound in the cañon. Near its head, and for some distance below Elizabeth Lake, the rock of the cañon is of a true granitic structure. About midway down the cañon, however, it changes to a kind of dolorite, schistose in struct-

ure, and very much tilted and twisted. Still lower it changes to a pudding-stone, and then to a sandstone.

The next unfinished area to be surveyed by us was situated west of our camp at San Fernando Mission, and comprised portions of the San Fernando, Conejo, and Santa Monica Mountains, and of the Simi, Las Posas, Santa Clara, San Fernando, and Los Angeles Valleys. Our time until October 3 was fully occupied in this region in meandering roads and trails, and in occuping topographical and other stations. The sea-coast in the vicinity of Santa Monica for several miles, and from San Buenaventura to beyond Hueneme, was also meandered. The only lava seen during the season was found in the hills at the lower end of the Simi Valley. For description and resources of this region reference is made to the reports of former years.

On the 4th day of October the party left Los Angeles for the San Gabriel Cañon, passing on the way the beautiful San Gabriel Valley and the old mission of that name, said to have been the first established by the Spanish padres in this region. The old church here is in tolerable repair, and religious services are still held there. The surrounding country, which is largely taken up in orange culture, is the most beautiful visited by us during the season. The work in the cañon progressed very slowly, from the almost impassable nature of the trails we had to follow, and especially owing to the absence of grass or forage of any kind for our mules. The four principal forks were meandered as far as it was possible to penetrate with our animals. The extreme western fork, which rises immediately under San Gabriel Peak, was named Joy Cañon in honor of Mr. Douglas A. Joy, geological assistant of division No. 2 in 1875, who in that year traversed the whole distance from San Gabriel Peak to the mouth of the cañon on foot.

There are extensive deposits of detritus and *débris* all along the cañon, which are auriferous, and gold-washing has been and is still carried on to a considerable extent. There was some excitement at the time of our visit about reported rich strikes at and near the Winston silver mine, near the mouth of the cañon, where a true fissure-vein is said to exist, and where there are silver deposits resembling in many respects those near Virginia City, Nev. With the exception of the mining interests and a little pine and oak timber near the summits of the mountains, very hard to get at, the entire country drained by the San Gabriel is worthless, and comprises one of the most dreary and uninviting regions imaginable. From the head of Joy Cañon we made a comparatively easy ascent of San Gabriel Peak, and, although detained there two days by stormy weather (Mr. Carpenter and myself remaining on the peak during that time), we at last succeeded in obtaining all wished-for results. We were just three weeks in the cañon, meandering the stream and occupying the necessary mountain points, and during that time our animals had become very much jaded and worn, so that for a time but short marches could be made. After meandering San Antonio Creek to near its head, and making a topographical station on a mountain west of the cañon and near San Antonio Peak, we took the road leading through Cucamonga to San Bernardino, and reached this latter point November 1. Mining in San Antonio Cañon had just received an impetus from new discoveries made there, and a number of parties were at work washing or prospecting.

At San Bernardino we supplied ourselves with rations for thirty days, from the general stores that had been forwarded by rail from Caliente to Los Angeles, and thence to Colton. The surrounding country is a fertile, well-watered, and delightful valley of fields, vineyards, and orchards, and contains a mixture of American, Spanish, and Indian population. The principal business interests are centered in San Bernardino, though the town of Colton, but three miles distant, and situated on the railroad, bids fair, as the general depot of this region, to rival it in time. We were detained two days at the mouth of Lytle Creek Cañon by a severe storm, the only one experienced during the season. The surrounding mountains were covered with snow half-way down from their summits, and in some places to a depth of 18 inches, but it so rapidly disappeared as to occasion us no other inconvenience than the delay mentioned.

The ascent of San Antonio Peak was made from the head of Lytle Creek on the 10th, and the next day we crossed over the mountains northward into Swarthout's Cañon, camping at Matthews' Ranch, where Lieutenant Whipple and party made a halt in 1875. The rock around San Antonio Peak, and, indeed, throughout this whole sierra, is granitic. The cañon of Lytle Creek towards its head is the most regular I have ever seen, and exhibits signs of extensive glacial action. The east fork of San Gabriel Creek, heading under San Antonio Peak, and just over the divide from Lytle Creek, also shows this same action to a marked degree. Gold placer-mining has been carried on to some extent in Lytle Creek, but the work is now abandoned south of Swarthout's Cañon. On the mountains dividing it from San Gabriel and Rock Creeks, an abundance of fine pine timber is found, interspersed with a little redwood. Water in Swarthout's Cañon is quite scarce, only appearing as springs at different intervals along the cañon. Locations have been made at each of these, and several ranches have been started, where potato-growing is a great success.

After following down Swarthout's Cañon to near its mouth, on the desert, and turning to the east and crossing a low ridge, we entered the main Cajon Wash at its head, the aneroid reading 4,510 feet on the divide at this point. The projected railroad from Los Angeles to Independence was to have run through this pass, and the grading in this vicinity is completed for a distance of several miles. In crossing from the wash to the desert a long tunnel is necessary, and work on this had also been commenced. The wagon road does not follow the main pass for more than half of its length, but turns to the right up a narrow, rocky cañon, and thence passes from its head on to the desert. We followed this road from the mouth of the cañon to a mile beyond Fear's stage station, and then crossed over on to the west fork of the Mojave River. An extensive plain or valley, well covered with grass, along this stream to the forks of the river, affords pasturage for great numbers of cattle and horses. At the time of our visit the range was overstocked, and the grass pretty well eaten down. At the forks of the Mojave we found an encampment of about fifty Pah-Ute Indians, including men, women, and children, very comfortably fixed (though living in wickiups) and tolerably well dressed. They have water ditches constructed to irrigate about 10 acres of land, and this they farm each year. Their principal food, however, consists of pine-nuts and such game as they can kill in the surrounding mountains. Nearly all the water of the river at this point comes from the east fork, and it all sinks a short distance below the Indian camp. I estimate that there is water enough coming out of the cañon here to irrigate a thousand acres, and there is more than this amount of land in the plain below. Of its fertility I cannot speak, though I judge it to be not very productive.

Up to this point the hills were more or less thickly covered with chaparral and other brush, if timber of some kind was not found; but here we encountered the true desert country. The hills to the eastward, which we skirted by following the true desert plain, were entirely destitute of vegetation, except a scattering growth of bunch-grass, and resembled, in their dry, parched appearance, the isolated groups of mountains which rise here and there from the Great Mojave Desert and add to its dreariness and desolation. Farther east, as we ascended the road leading to Holcomb and Bear Valleys, brush and piñon pine were again met with; and, finally, extensive forests of beautiful pine were encountered, stretching eastward as far as Santa Ana Creek and the San Bernardino Mountain, and westward along the summit of the mountains to the Cajon Pass. Several steam saw-mills have already been built, one at Holcomb Valley, the others in the mountains just north from San Bernardino, which supply the surrounding country with lumber. The mining and timber interests of this region are the only ones of any considerable value, though the grassy swamps of Bear Valley afford good pasturage during the summer months. At the lower end of this valley the water collects into a large, shallow lake, which is a resort for thousands of geese and ducks. The principal rock formations are still granitic, though there are some quite extensive limestone deposits, notably in the vicinity of the Green lead mine, west of Holcomb Valley, and in the Lone Valley mining district. There is also some limestone found in the foothills east of Cajon Pass, and on the south slope of the mountains. East of Bear Valley the hills are mostly covered with piñon pine and the higher mountains with pine timber.

From our camp at Lone Valley two topographical stations were made; one on Mineral Hill, so named from extensive mineral deposits; the other on a point near the divide between the headwaters of Whitewater and Santa Ana Creeks. From Bear Valley we crossed over the mountain into the cañon of the Santa Ana, and meandered that creek from the fork near its head to near the mouth of Bear Creek, beyond which it was impossible to penetrate; then, crossing the west end of the San Bernardino Mountain, we descended into Mill Creek, at Forsee's Ranch, and from there proceeded to San Bernardino, which we reached November 29.

In Mill Creek there are two or three ranches, where fruit-growing is a principal business. The mills, from which the creek took its name, were destroyed by a flood in 1862, and have not been rebuilt. Forsee's Ranch, here situated, is a favorite camping spot for pleasure parties seeking relief from the intense summer heat of the valley below. In Santa Ana Cañon there are several large *cienegas*, where during the summer a great many cattle are pastured. A large fish-pond was built here at considerable expense, and fish-culture entered into; but it has proved a failure, mainly, I judge, from the want of a market. Besides pine and oak, some very fine cedars are found in this cañon.

Orders were found awaiting us at San Bernardino to disband the party in time to reach Sacramento with our outfit not later than December 12. Four days were spent in the mountains to the north of San Bernardino, to complete the topography of that region; and then, following down the Santa Ana River, we reached Santa Ana December 7. On the 9th our animals, stores, and public property of every description were loaded on to cars and started for Sacramento. Arriving there, everything was transferred to Lieut. B. H. Randolph, Third Artillery, quartermaster of the survey;

and the work of disbanding, storing, and shipping, carried to completion under the direction of Lieut. S. E. Tillman, Corps of Engineers.

The following list shows the principal observations made by the party:

Sextant latitude stations	9
Main triangulation stations	2
Three-point stations	106
Meander stations	1,571
Monuments built	43
Variations of the needle taken	8
Miles measured	1,176.44
Miles traveled and not measured	462.25
Camps	96
Cistern-barometer stations	176
Aneroid-barometer stations	1,044
Days on the march	118
Days in camp	11

Information concerning the mining districts examined will be found under the head of mining notes elsewhere.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. YOUNG,
Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers.

Capt. GEO. M. WHEELER,
Corps of Engineers, in charge.

APPENDIX D (SUB).

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT WILLARD YOUNG, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, IN CHARGE OF A SPECIAL PARTY ENGAGED IN THE SURVEY OF GREAT SALT LAKE AND VICINITY, FIELD SEASON OF 1879.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS WEST OF THE 100TH MERIDIAN,
Ogden, Utah, July 18, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of a special party engaged in the survey of Great Salt Lake and vicinity during the field season of 1879.

The party was organized at Ogden, Utah, and consisted of myself, as executive officer and triangulator; Francis Klett, topographer: Louis Seckels, meteorological recorder and chainman; Sergeant Thomas Knight, Fourteenth Infantry, chainman; Private Joseph Messer, Fourteenth Infantry, cook; Benjamin Brown and Lewis Brown, boatmen; making in all a party of seven men.

The boat chartered to furnish transportation for the party was the Joseph Brown, of Salt Lake, a sloop-rigged yacht of about nine tons burden. We had besides a cat-rigged skiff, which was used in landing and in general coasting where the water was shallow. The surveying party used the latter boat most of the time, as good headway could be made with the oars, even when the wind proved unfavorable for sailing. It drew about one foot of water, while the large boat drew about three feet.

Instruments, rations, and the general camp-equipage having been shipped from Ogden, the party proceeded by rail from that point to Lake Side on the Utah Central Railroad, meeting there on April 22, 1879, the Messrs. Brown with their boats. The general stores were at once loaded on to the boat, and everything placed in readiness to commence the survey work as soon as the weather would permit, it being at that time stormy, wet, and cold.

In plotting the work of last year, a portion of it, from the Jordan River to Lake Side, proved unsatisfactory, and it was therefore decided to run a new line between these points, so as to correct any errors there might be in the old work, and to exercise the men in their duties before reaching new ground.

The weather proving favorable, work was commenced April 22, and from that time on was vigorously prosecuted. Stations were made along the shore at distances of one or two miles apart, with a ten-inch Würdeman transit, and the position of each marked by a strong wooden stake, firmly driven into the ground and appropriately marked and numbered. A meander line was run between these points with a Gunter chain and a Young & Son transit by the topographer and his assistants, which afforded the means of gathering all necessary data regarding the conformation of the shore.

The work of running this meander was very fatiguing and trying to those engaged in it; the walking, almost without exception, being difficult, either from water, mud, or loose sand. For this cause and for the reason that the work of chaining would, of necessity, be frequently interrupted along the western shore, and especially around the rocky shores of the islands, this method of conducting the meander was not continued beyond the northern end of the Stansbury range of mountains, near Skull Valley; but from that point forward three-point stations with the large instrument were made more frequently, and the shore line between them sketched in and fixed by cross-sights. This change enabled us to make much greater progress, and it is thought the results will prove even more satisfactory.

On May 26 we reached the point where work was discontinued in 1878. Each of the principal islands in the lake was then visited in turn, its shore meandered, and the highest point carefully occupied as a triangulation station. Stations were then made with the large instrument at three different points on the promontory, and at two points on the eastern main shore, to serve as checks to last year's work. The shore line of the lake eastward a few miles from the mouth of Bear River, which was left unfinished in 1878, was filled in, and the river itself meandered from its mouth up as far as Corinne. This latter point was reached June 20, and here we dismissed the boat and boatmen. Thence proceeding by rail, we arrived in Ogden June 21.

Preparations were at once made to visit Mount Grant and occupy it as a main triangulation station in connection with our work. This was done on June 28, and on our return Mr. Klett and myself reached Ogden again June 30. The other members of our party, Sergeant Knight and Corporal Brenholtz, Fourteenth Infantry, delayed at Lake Side to assist in construction of an evaporation tank for determining the lake evaporation, and did not reach Ogden until July 2.

A meander of the Weber River, from the Utah Central Railroad bridge at Ogden to the lake shore, was also made.

Observations at the Ogden office are now being made during three days of each week, to determine the evaporation from the lake surface. The results thus far show a daily average of about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch for the month of July.

While on the lake some care was exercised in gathering specimens of lake water, salts, fossils, &c., to add as far as possible to the general knowledge of the country visited by us.

Lines of soundings were made whenever possible without interfering with our other duties. Time, however, did not permit any systematic work in this regard. The water brought from the lake—in all, twelve bottles—taken from the bottom, mid-depth, and surface, respectively, at four different points in the lake, and the specimens of mud and salt, have been submitted to Professor Kingsbury, of the Deseret University, Salt Lake City, for analysis.

Following is a summary in brief of the results obtained by the season's labor:

Points occupied as main triangulation stations: Mount Grant, Antelope Island, Monument Point, Skull Peak, Stansbury Island, Lip Peak; total, 6.

Points occupied as secondary triangulation stations: Dolphin Island, Carrington Island, Gunnison Island, Hat Island, Miller's or Fremont's Island, Strong's Knob; total, 6.

Number of three-point stations with large instrument (Würdeman, No. 160)	193
Number of three-point stations with small instrument (Young, No. 5063)	218
Number of pointings made on primary and secondary triangulation stations	2,590
Average for each station	216
Number of points occupied as meander stations	435
Number of three-point stations at land-office stakes or marks	2
Stone monuments built	50
Variations of needle by Polaris	7
Needle-readings from triangulation points	4
Number of miles chained	92.27
Number of miles traveled and not chained	300
Camps made	42
Points occupied as cistern-barometer stations	12
Points occupied as aneroid-barometer stations	2
Highest altitude noted (Mount Grant), feet	10,500
Lowest altitude noted (lake surface), feet	4,200
Mining camps	1
Days in travel	55
Days in camp	15
Streams gauged	16
Rock specimens collected	10
Ore specimens collected	6
Fossils collected	12
Botanical specimens collected	22

Zoological specimens collected, some in water	
Larvæ of insects, cans	2
Mud from lake bottom, bottles	2
Number of soundings recorded	500
Deepest sounding made, feet	39

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLARD YOUNG,
Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers.

Capt. GEORGE M. WHEELER,
Corps of Engineers, in charge.

APPENDIX E.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT ROGERS BIRNIE, JR., ORDNANCE CORPS, IN CHARGE OF PARTY NO. 1, COLORADO SECTION, FIELD SEASON OF 1878.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS WEST OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH MERIDIAN,
Washington, D. C., March 15, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit a report of operations of Party No. 1, Colorado Section, for the field season of 1878.

The party to which I was assigned was organized at Fort Garland, Colo., and left that place for the field on the 26th of July. The following persons made up the party: Lieut. R. Birnie, jr., executive officer and field astronomer; Mr. Louis Nell, topographical assistant; Mr. John A. Hasson, meteorological observer; Mr. G. H. Schleicher, meteorological observer; Mr. E. W. Lyon, odometer recorder, with Felix Burgess and E. W. Davis, packers; Thomas Wells and John Johnson, cooks; and J. B. Grant, laborer. Mr. E. Gillette, jr., afterward joined us at Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 3, 1878, and throughout the season performed the duties of assistant topographer.

The instruments assigned to the party or received during the field season and used by us, were, Sextant No. 1475 Stackpole & Bros., and artificial horizon, No. 11; theodolite No. 123, Buff & Berger (with adjustable standards), reading to 10″; theodolite, No. 1649, Stackpole & Bros., reading to 20″; transits, Nos. 4951 and 4952, Young & Sons, reading to 1′; compensated steel tapes, Nos. 1 and 7; one odometer vehicle, single wheeled; odometers Nos. 10, 15, and 16; field compass, No. 8, and Abbott compass, No. 11; cistern barometers, Nos. 1988, 2159, and 2161; aneroid barometers, Nos. 2088 and 2097, with attached thermometers; pocket thermometers, Nos. 17 and 24; psychrometers (sets), Nos. 5, 16, and 20; maximum and minimum thermometers, Nos. 6 and 14.

The party was designed to work in Southwestern New Mexico, which necessitated a march of over 400 hundred miles from Fort Garland to reach its field of work proper, but en route some old work was to be checked and the country between the Rio Grande about Albuquerque and the Puerco was to be traversed with reference to its topography and the routes of travel from Albuquerque west toward Fort Wingate.

Enough rations were taken at Fort Garland to last the party as far as Sante Fé, to which place we first proceeded. The meander was begun at the ferry near the mouth of the Trinchera, and thence Mr. Nell went through the lower settlements on the Conejos and returned to the Rio Grande at Myers' ferry. An old stockade, said to have been made by Pike near the Conejos, was sought for, but its site could not be certainly fixed. From Myers' ferry a meander was run, following as closely as possible along the west bank of the river, to the ferry and ford at Cieneguilla. Cattle trails were found the most part of the way, but no travel follows that route. The river flows through a deep and rugged cañon—the bank at San Cristobal crossing, 600 feet high, may be taken as an average. Cattle crossings are found opposite Los Cerros, near San Cristobal, and at the mouth of the Arroyo Hondo. From Cieneguilla to Santa Fé our route was over the main road, which had been surveyed and measured by your parties in previous years.

At San Ildefonso, Mr. Nell with a small party left us to survey the cañon of the river between that place and Peña Blanca. At Santa Fé I made arrangement for rations for the party during the season, and our barometers were there compared with those of the Signal Office..

We left August 6, and marched to Peña Blanca where Mr. Nell arrived two days later. He had strictly confined his route to the cañon of the river from San Ildefonso down, and had been compelled to travel a good part of the way along the rocky slopes, without trail and oftentimes crossing and recrossing the river. He made an accurate

route survey of this exceedingly rough cañon. Peña Blanca was a suitable place from which to enter the country that we desired to survey, between the Rio Grande about Albuquerque and the Puerco. The party accordingly marched southwest from Pena Blanca toward the little plaza of San Francisco on the Puerco. The meandered route crossed the river at Peña Blanca, where there is a good ford—followed down the west bank a few miles to Cubero and thence was over a little-used trail to the pueblo of Santa Clara on the Jemez.

Crow Spring, apparently only a water-hole but having permanent water, was visited; it is in the lava bluffs of one of the short cañons that cut up the cliffs on the west side of the river in this vicinity, and about one and three-fourth miles west of Cubero. It can scarcely be made of use except for cattle, though there was local talk of the advantage of a road crossing the Rio Grande at Cubero and passing this water, in preference to the established road through Peña Blanca toward San Ysidro Springs, this latter being very sandy. Near this water-hole was shown me the bed of what could only be a very old and long-since disused road; the rough lava rocks had been well cleared to either side, but now were fallen back, while there appeared a well-worn route, making a straight course nearly due east and west, and visible for a mile or more from our point of observation. I would incline to attribute its origin to the Indians, as it connects apparently the Indian towns on the Rio Grande with those on the Jemez, but in that case the amount of intercourse between the two places, as probably also the Indian population and power, has largely decreased. Indeed, the pueblo of Santa Clara presented to the traveler a most marked example of stagnation and, inferentially, of decay. It is built on the bank of the Jemez, where the stream-bed is a sand-flat nearly a mile wide, and the little rivulet of muddy water in it seemed scarcely to know what course to take; on the town side, the sloping bank on which it is built extends back a few hundred yards to the lava cliffs; on the opposite side, a few scattered cedar trees struggle for sustenance in a ridge of sand-hills; vegetation seems to have deserted the place; there were no gardens, because there is no water to irrigate in the dry season. One herd of about 40 cattle was brought to the corral in the evening, and there were numerous sheep and goats, so that all the wealth of the town semed to be their herds. We got a little corn for our animals, which must have been obtained by trade, or perhaps their cultivated fields were distant from the village. They could speak a little poor Spanish, but no English. There was a church and a priest's house, kept ready for the padre at his visit. Their food consisted principally of milk and corn, cooked and made up in various dishes. The isolation of this town, apparently due more to the desire of its inhabitants than its position (for it is less than a score of miles from the towns on the Rio Grande), made it for me an object of striking interest.

Continuing southwest from this pueblo, we passed through the sand-hills along the Jemez and crossed an elevated table-land, sloping toward the Rio Grande, with good grazing. About five miles from the Puerco, the well-defined ridge that runs parallel with it and forms the divide toward the Rio Grande was crossed. On the Puerco slope, and about three miles from the river, we passed Alum Spring. The Puerco Valley was reached just after it had been visited by a severe rain-storm. The alkali mud near the stream was in places nearly knee-deep; the water, totally unfit for use, was flowing in a narrow, deep stream between high clay banks. The character of this stream makes it dangerous to cross except at well-known fords.

From the Puerco we returned to the Rio Grande at Albuquerque, taking three different routes. Mr. Nell passed over a portion of the road that leads from San Bernardino to Salazar, and connects with the Santa Fé road to Fort Wingate through Pena Blanca; the most direct road from San Francisco to Albuquerque was taken by Mr. Gillette; the third meander was through San Ignacio to Albuquerque. There is a ford of the Puerco, at San Ignacio, and thence a route leads west toward Cebolleta and Wingate. The crossing at Albuquerque may be made by ford or ferry. The ford is very dangerous, and the character of the banks and stream-bed makes an exceedingly poor place for a ferry. In traveling from Albuquerque south, the river may be crossed at this point and the road down the west bank taken, or the road through the meadows along the east bank may be taken to the ford at Isleta, which is an excellent one. This latter road is somewhat sandy in places, and in this respect perhaps somewhat inferior to the other.

From the ferry at Albuquerque, in addition to the road toward Wingate via San Ignacio and the road down the river, is the direct road to Wingate, which crosses the Puerco about eight miles below San Ignacio, at San Luis Rey; Mr. Nell took this road to the Puerco, followed down that stream to intersect the road from Los Lunas toward Wingate, and thence proceeded to Los Lunas, where I had gone from Albuquerque with a portion of the party, by way of the ford at Isleta. We had thus crossed the strip between the Rio Grande and the Puerco by six different routes, and obtained thorough and reliable data concerning its topographical and economic features. There are a number of old roads, but the two principally used between Santa Fé and Wingate are

first that via Peña Blanca and San Ysidro, and second, that by the ford at Albuquerque and San Luis Rey bridge on the Puerco. Neither of these roads was followed by us far enough to determine its merits.

The travel to Camp Apache, Arizona, from the railroad termini at Alamosa, Cal., and Trinidad, if not through Fort Wingate, leaves the river at Los Lunas, and near Saint John's, on the Little Colorado, intersects the Camp Apache road from Fort Wingate. Later in the season we traversed the part of this road that lies between Rita Quemada and Saint John's, but did not go over any of the portion between Los Lunas and Rita Quemada, which is said to be very destitute of water in the dry season. From Los Lunas we followed the main road along the west bank of the river to Alimillo. My object was to traverse the North Star road—a new military road that leads from Fort Bayard north and passes directly through a portion of the country we meant to survey. Properly this road meets the Rio Grande near the mouth of the Puerco, but that portion between the Socorro Forks, near Pueblo Spring and the Puerco, had been surveyed by Lieutenant Morrison's party in 1877. I therefore went to Alamillo, and took the cross-road to the Socorro Forks by way of San Lorenzo Spring. From Pueblo Spring to Monica Spring we traveled over a road meandered by Mr. Thompson in 1873. Monica Spring is in atlas sheet 84 A, the eastern portion of which had been partly surveyed by Thompson's meander, checked by triangulation in 1873, and completed by close work by Morrison in 1877, but the only work done in the portion west of the ridge of the Mimbres Mountains had been a meander by Sommers in 1873. Thompson's and Sommers' surveys had been plotted, and having with us copies of these, we were enabled to see what had been done. From Monica Spring to Fest's Ferry, which was made the next objective point, a very circuitous route was taken, one however that served well the purpose for which it was undertaken, viz, to develop the mountainous, and consequently the difficult portion of the country we had to survey. It was rather in the nature of a reconnaissance, and indeed could not be much else, as at this time (August 20) the rainy season commenced, and we had rain nearly every day during the succeeding two weeks and until we reached Fest's. Detailed topography was afterward obtained where necessary, as we revisited the country at a better season, when working up the adjacent territory.

The North Star road was our general course from Monica Spring to Magruder's, or Upper Mimbres, near Georgetown. It follows the old road to Luera Spring as far as the Point of Rocks, and then takes a southerly course into the western slope of the Miembres Mountains, crossing the eastern branches of the headwaters of the Gila and comes on the Mimbres near McKnight's ranch, follows down this stream a few miles to Magruder's; thence there is a well-traveled road to Georgetown, Bayard, and Silver City.

From Monica Spring Mr. Nell meandered the trail through the western hills of the San Mateo Range to Ojo Caliente and thence the trail to Shaw's ranch, on the North Star road. The rest of the party followed the road to the forks of the Patterson road across San Augustin Plain from Ojo Caliente, thence along this road to the plain, skirted the edge of this plain a few miles toward the south, and thence proceeded to Shaw's ranch across the open grassy country, where head the extreme (though dry) drains of the Gila River; by this some twelve miles of the road was not traversed (at this time).

I had desired to cross the Mimbres Range to Fest's Ferry with a portion of the party about the latitude of the ferry, but the ground was so soft that it was impossible to travel off the road, and no traveled route across the range exists between Shaw's (over the trail to Ojo Caliente) and the one we finally took, which leaves the Mimbres some eleven miles below Magruder's and crosses the range near Mule Spring. This trail is the shortest traveled route between Magruder's and the new mining town of Hillsboro. From Hillsboro we went by trail to Palomas, and thence along the river road to Fest's Ferry.

This point had been selected as the best adapted for carrying out your instructions in regard to "finding a practicable route across the main divide of the continent between the Rio Grande and the head of the Little Colorado, so situated as to be the most direct possible between El Paso and the head of the Little Colorado." It was believed that in the ridge of the Mimbres, parallel to the Rio Grande on the west, there was no practicable pass between Ojo Caliente and where the range merges into the plains to the south near old Fort Cummings. This supposition was found to be correct, except that a route somewhat similar to, but not so good as, that by way of Ojo Caliente was found by Mr. Nell to be practicable by the head of the Cuchillo Negro. At Fest's a supply of rations and an Indian pony, to replace one that had died, were received from Fort Craig, so that two bell mares were available, and the pack-train could be divided.

The party was divided. I took with me Messrs. Gillette and Lyon, and E. W. Davies and Johnson as packer and cook, to make the party to go to the Little Colorado. The rest of the party were left with Mr. Nell to continue the regular topographical work. Mr. Nell was instructed to work southward between the Rio Grande and the summit of the Mimbres in 84 C., and afterward west from the river toward Fort Bayard, in

the southern part of the same sheet. We were to meet at Fort Bayard on my about the middle of October. From Fest's, by way of Ojo Caliente, was to be ward route; on the return the drainage of the San Francisco (a branch of th was to be made available to find a route from the Little Colorado to the vici Silver City or Bayard, whence the plains lying south of the Mimbres Mountai sent no obstacle to a route to the Rio Grande at Mesilla.

Both divisions of the party left Fest's on September 7.

TRIP TO THE LITTLE COLORADO AND RETURN TO SILVER CITY.

The accompanying map shows the route taken by the Little Colorado p going toward that river and the distances, the profile giving the elevation other routes of this party meandered are those across the Datil Mountains, and Tulerosa; and the return route to Silver City by San Francisco River are not esp mapped, no well-defined route being developed by them.

At Fest's is a ferry and a good ford at low water; several roads converge to i the Jornada del Muerto or the plains on the east side of the river. They ap Fest's through the gap in the Caballo Mountains. The point is a very good to approaches from that side, and a better road-bed can be had from El P Fest's by the Jornada del Muerto than by the river, owing to the heavy sand near the river, and as the plain presents a more even surface. The map sho outward route. It leaves the river at Fest's and passes over gradually-rising until a high grassy plain is reached, some six miles from the river; cross plain in a northwest direction until the abrupt bank of the cañon Alamosa is re Down this a road could be constructed at any desired grade. Once in this ca drain conducts one to the low divide to the plain of San Augustin. Betwe town of Cañada Alamosa and the government post at Ojo Caliente the cañon many places very narrow and somewhat winding; a stream some six feet wid three or four inches deep flows through it. Apparently there would be dan wash in the cañon at high water, but the wagon-road now passing through it ha used for a number of years. There is little wash, and the trunks of the trees and do not evidence high water, and scarcely corroborate the story of the water flowed with a depth of several feet throughout the narrow parts of the cañon a few years past. Still it is certain that great care would be necessary to pr road built through this cañon from washing. On going up, the cañon prope near the hot springs, which are situated in the little valley just above the op This opening (or entrance in going down) is remarkable, being like a narrow g in the rocks, scarcely more than 30 feet wide and with perpendicular walls dred feet high or more. The water from the springs which form the stream m shallow rippling flow that completely covers the floor of the gateway. In th cañon below and 24 miles on the route from Fest's is the town of Cañada Ala Mexican town of perhaps 100 inhabitants, who simply cultivate the flat, here mile wide, using all the water of the stream for irrigating purposes. The gro productive; several hundred acres are under cultivation. A few miles above th the cañon narrows as stated. A stunted growth of wood appears on the ban from Ojo Caliente good timber can be reached within a few miles. A sawm formerly in operation here, but is now removed. Throughout the cañon the st shallow and in no place cuts out the bed.

In September, Ojo Caliente was the agency for about 300 Indians, held th quasi prisoners of war, deprived of their arms, under charge of Lieutenant Cum of the Fifteenth Infantry, with a guard of some fifteen soldiers. The buildi good, consisting of two sets of officers' quarters, a small barrack, a trader's st house, and a good corral. The place cannot but impress one for its beauty and The warm springs, several in number, with a temperature of 85°, are on the sl the low hills a little north of the opening of the cañon and about a half mile fr buildings, which are on the south side of the main drain. The warm springs the most of the water of the stream, but there are copious cold springs near the ings. From the west several broad, open, but dry drains, filled with fine gra verge at the post. It is up the longest of these, from the northwest, that th leads toward the Little Colorado. After Ojo Caliente, the next water on the main Luera Spring, after the southern arm of the San Augustin Plain has been cross going from Ojo Caliente, we first pass the fork of the road (Patterson's) that for shortest road to the Tulerosa Pass. A limited supply of water will be foun spring on this during the greater part of the year a couple of miles from the In this vicinity there is good timber. Shortly after the divide to the plain is are seen the forks of the road to Point of Rocks; next, the North Star road is cro right angles. The direct and best route would pass through the low hills, l Luera Spring several miles to the south, but it is necessary to visit this pl water. Plenty of timber is found about this spring. At present, the spring filled up, the water supply is very limited. The next water is the Encinosa S

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with a evel plain to cross to within a mile and a half of the spring. A road forks to the Tulerosa Pass, a couple of miles from Luera, and on the west side of the plain the direct road from Pueblo Spring (or Socorro) to the Tulerosa Pass is crossed.

Encinosa is an abundant spring; small oak trees grow about, and fine pine timber can be had from the slopes of the Horse Mountain, a few miles to the west. Leaving Encinosa, the road traverses hilly country for several miles, but again enters the long, dry, and gently-sloping drain that is crossed where the road left the San Augustin Plain, plainly giving an excellent grade if we pass around to the north of the hills about Encinosa, but in this case the road would not pass the spring by a mile or more. Our road now follows one fork of this drain up a gentle declivity to the Continental divide, which is crossed a few miles to the southwest of a well-marked, square-topped mountain, called El Creston. On the west side, the road descends somewhat abruptly for about a half mile; then the slope is gentle to Rito Mangas, where is an abundant spring, and the road enters the drain of the Burnt Fork of the Little Colorado. For several miles on the west slope and adjacent to the road all the way from Encinosa to the divide is an abundance of fine timber, much of that about the divide being of a suitable size for telegraph-poles.

On the east side, several miles from the divide, is passed a growth of willows, where water can apparently be had by digging, but the amount would probably be small. From Rito Mangas to Carrizo Spring, or about 17 miles from Saint John's, the road follows or is adjacent to the bed of the Burnt Fork, and its gentle slope leaves no question about the grade. At Rita Quemada is another large spring, forming a stream that runs for several miles as at Rito Mangas. At both these places Mexican settlements have been established within a few years. There are three or four houses at Rito Mangas, and perhaps twelve at Rita Quemada; probably 50 acres are under cultivation at the former place, and four times as much at the latter. At Rito Mangas are to be found the first settlers after leaving Ojo Caliente (a cabin has been put up at Encinosa, but was, at the time we passed, unoccupied). As before stated, we intersect at Rita Quemada the road from Los Lunas to the Little Colorado. No large timber is found near the road to Saint John's after leaving the vicinity of Rito Mangas, but the road frequently passes through growths of stunted cedar. After Rita Quemada, the next point of interest is Salt Lake. Shortly before reaching it a road forks to the left that leads to Milligan's on the Little Colorado, by way of Coyote Spring. The road passes just along the north side of the Salt Lake, and from it one can look down into a depression covering several square miles, the lowest parts of which are covered by the waters of the lake, a hundred feet or more below the general surface. The depression has evidently been formed by volcanic action; a couple of small black cones (craters) rise from the water. In one of these is said to be a small lake with water of much greater saltness than the outer lake. The proportion of salt in this water is not known, but is very great, and the bottom of the lake is covered with a thick layer of salt, to obtain which it is only necessary to throw out the sediment on the beach and wash with clean water. It is the source of salt supply for a large area of country—among others the Zuñi Indians, who are said to hold the vicinity in great awe. A spring of pure water issues from the bank of the depression near the west side of the lake; we did not visit the spring. After leaving the lake, in a few miles, the road passes a number of fresh-water lakes—shallow, but quite extensive, and with *apparently* enough water to last through the year, but it is believed they would be quite dry in May and June. The first permanent fresh water convenient to the road, after Rita Quemada, is found at Tule Spring, in the immediate vicinity of which there is no wood. Shortly after this the road leaves the drain and crosses the hills to La Pilla, and thence to Saint John's. The drain of the Burnt Fork continues in a northwest direction, intersects the Zuñi River several miles from its mouth, and with the Zuñi reaches the Colorado some 15 miles below Saint John's; thus indicating a natural grade to the Little Colorado. Adjacent to the present wagon-road from Carrizo to Saint John's, the hills are rough enough to make the grading of a railroad difficult, particularly on the slopes toward the river; for here we cross a ridge of broken hills, rapi ly falling several hundred feet to the plain adjacent to the river. A wagon-route to Apache could probably not be better located than the present road, but a railroad having in view extension down the Little Colorado would undoubtedly find a better route to follow the drain. We passed over the portion of the road in the Burnt Fork just after the rainy season, and found its bed in many places very soft and miry, but this objection would, I think, not exist out of the months of August and September.

In going over this route I think any one could not help being impressed with its directness, its grade, and the character of its bed, with little exception. The Continental divide can be crossed by either a rail or wagon road without difficulty. The route is generally well watered, and much of it well timbered, while from Ojo Caliente to the Little Colorado there would be no bridging and little cutting to make, even for a railroad. A direct line from El Paso to the mouth of the Zuñi will be found to pass not more than 35 miles from Fest's Ferry, the point at which we left the Rio Grande Valley to cross the mountains. It will be seen that this direct line cuts through

the most inaccessible parts of the Mimbres Mountains, making it necessary to pass either to the north or south of this group. This route by Fest's is to the north. As stated, Mr. Nell found that a good grade for a road could be established from the Rio Grande, by way of the Cuchillo Negro, through the mountains to Shaw's Ranch on the North Star road. Other observations in the country north and west showed that this route might be continued to connect with that by way of Ojo Caliente at some point in the San Augustin plain. With a view, however, to a route to the Little Colorado from the Southern Rio Grande by this way, it would be necessary to follow up the Rio Grande as far as Palomas; thence the land between that stream and the Cuchillo Negro could be crossed to the drain of the latter. To leave the Rio Grande below Palomas and to attempt to reach the Cuchillo Negro would necessitate the crossing of one or more of those terrible cuts that the streams flowing into the Rio Grande in this vicinity make in the gravelly table between the river and the Mimbres Mountains. Between the head of the Cuchillo Negro and Shaw's there is a great deal of marshy land, and the route through the cañon would be less direct than the Cañada Alamosa. Then from Shaw's to the San Augustin plain the route would necessarily be either difficult or circuitous. I conclude that the Cañada Alamosa offers a route quite as short as the other and much easier, there being already a good wagon-road, while there is not even a trail by the Cuchillo Negro.

Near La Pilla is crossed the boundary line between New Mexico and Arizona. Saint John's is a town of about 200 inhabitants, most of them Mexicans. The roads from Wingate and from the Rio Grande (Los Lunas) to Apache join at the town. The Little Colorado, here a stream some 12 feet wide and 8 inches deep, is crossed by a ford. The road to Apache afterward passes by Cave Spring, &c.

A road leads up the stream toward Springerville, about 30 miles distant. We took this route to examine the valley of the stream. Six miles from Saint John's is found two remarkable springs, called "Salt Springs." Both present a circular surface of water; the largest is about 20 feet across. About the springs the surface is a sedimentary rock, probably lime, formed by deposits from the water, which is not cold. Near the water's edge the rock has formed most rapidly, and presents a wall which is now more than a foot above the surrounding surface. The water flows in small quantity over the edge of the wall, which on the interior is nearly perpendicular. The deeper of the two springs is 40 feet. All around the springs is an alkali marsh, but the sedimentary rock has made a solid footing extending in one direction about 100 feet from the springs. The two are about 40 yards apart. A ranch has been built close to the springs, and is inhabited. The water is not unfit for use, and is drunk by cattle. A few miles above these again, on the same side of the stream (the west), is found a similar series of springs, called Tule Springs. The country about is rough, and cliffs 50 to 100 feet in height rise near the stream, sloping to the higher country on either side. The stream occasionally flows through cultivable valleys, containing from a few acres to several hundred. Evidences of cliff-dwellers are numerous. An old burial cave was found near Tule Spring, but was burned out by some careless or superstitious visitors. Old pottery may be found on the hills, and remains of stone dwellings.

A Mexican living at Tule Spring is now using to irrigate his land a ditch of stone. The water used is derived from the Tule Spring, and the ditch has been so long in use that it is, so to speak, fossilized. The present owner knows nothing of who made it, and, with reason, attributes it to the old inhabitants. Lying on the surface of the ground near by are the remains of another ditch, the segments of trough-shaped stones being in position for 100 yards or more. A few settlers are found along the stream. The road is difficult, encountering a number of hills, and within 12 miles of Springerville leaves the stream and traverses a high lava mesa. The stream cuts through this in a narrow, deep cañon, having in one place an extended and rapid fall. To construct a good wagon-road would require much labor.

Springerville is a thriving and growing settlement, situated in a beautiful valley of the stream. There are probably 150 inhabitants, a number of whom are Mexicans, but the improvements are due to Americans. Mr. Milligan was one of the first American settlers, and owns a ranch and mill. A road through the Datil Mountains, from the San Augustin plain, bears his name. From Springerville the road continues to Camp Apache.

The Milligan road is not used for through-travel from the Rio Grande. The road which branches from the Saint John's road at Salt Lake joins the Milligan road at Coyote Spring and passes through Springerville, but the greater portion of the travel is by way of Saint John's to Apache.

The Tulerosa Pass had been supposed the best through which to cross the Continental divide; in going out, however, we had left it quite to the south. To reach the Little Colorado at Springerville from the San Augustin plain had been my original intention, but the route by the Mangas Pass had been found so direct and good that it was first traversed. Even to come upon the Little Colorado at the mouth of the Zuñi,

45 miles below Springerville, gives a most direct route to continue down the Little Colorado.

We proceeded, however, to examine the Milligan road and the Tulerosa Pass, partly with a view to a route from San Augustin plain, and partly to find a route from Springerville to the Tulerosa Creek, which, being a tributary of the San Francisco, would, if it could be reached, offer a passage from Springerville, by way of the San Francisco, to Silver City, which I had before planned as a return route.

A trip was made from Springerville, over the Milligan road, to the San Augustin plain. Returning to Springerville a circuitous route was taken. We crossed the pass to Tulerosa, looked for a route up Apache Creek, and, failing in this, kept west along the head of the drains of the San Francisco, and tried (from Paria's Spring) the pass of the Datil Mountains at the head of one of the drains of the main stream, which, passing by the new settlement of Las Lentes, cuts through the San Francisco Mountains in a deep gorge.

Afterward, from Springerville, a final route was examined to the drains converging at Las Lentes, by passing from Springerville up Nutrioso Creek and by the west side of the Escudilla Mountains, where the most northwesterly branch of the San Francisco was headed and followed down to Las Lentes.

Both routes from Springerville to Las Lentes were found difficult; that by the east of the Escudilla, and which would fork from the Milligan road between Cienega Amarilla and Oak Springs to cross a low pass of the Datil, is generally the best, although a few miles longer. The other route already has a tolerable wagon-road from Springerville to Bush Valley, which is near the head of the northwest branch of the San Francisco; but from Bush Valley to Las Lentes the country is well nigh impracticable for a road of any kind, without a great amount of labor. At present a very rough road passes along on the north side of the stream. No natural road could be had close to the stream, which for a good part of its course passes through narrow rocky cañons. But any well-graded route by Las Lentes to the Lower San Francisco must pass through the gorge of the stream in the San Francisco Mountains.

A personal examination of this gorge showed it to be impassable. For a couple of miles it narrows to a mere crevice, with perpendicular walls of rock, being several hundred feet in height and the water of the stream completely filling the winding crevice from one rocky side to the other.

To return to the Milligan road and the Tulerosa Pass: The grade of the road, although it might be improved in places, cannot be made good, and some bad, rocky places cannot be avoided. The Tulerosa Pass is essentially a southwest one, and while it offers an easy route from the San Augustin plains to the Tulerosa Creek, and hence gives access to the basin of the San Francisco, it in no way offers a pass to the Little Colorado. The rough country about where the Tulerosa Creek heads in the southwest angle of the Datil Mountains and the Continental divide, the Datil Mountains themselves, and the cut-up, dry, mesa country to the north of them, combine to make a well-graded route from the vicinity of Old Fort Tulerosa to the Little Colorado a difficult thing to accomplish.

As before stated the final attempt to find a route from Springerville and follow down the San Francisco was made by Nutrioso Creek (which enters the Little Colorado at Springerville), thence down the San Francisco to Las Lentes. From Las Lentes to the settlements of San Francisco, where the Tulerosa joins, great difficulty was experienced in traveling with only loose pack-mules. It was impossible to go through the gorge of the stream, and to cross the San Francisco Mountains, which, on their south side, fall in a succession of upturned strata bluffs where only a dim game-trail could be found in places, and the pack-train was nearly three days in traveling a direct distance of about fifteen miles.

Some idea of the rough character of this country can be had from what has been said, but without a good map it is difficult to conceive how effectually nature has wrought to prevent man from traveling whither he may list. The headwaters of the San Francisco, including the Tulerosa, heading in the Escudilla and Datil Mountains and afterward flowing through the San Francisco Range, which is south of and generally parrallel to the others, are encased in narrow, rocky cañons, often boxed, and the country about there can scarcely be described by saying that it is very rough. But this rough country is not without redeeming features, as much of the basin between the Escudilla, Datil, and San Francisco Ranges is made of open grassy country and pleasant valleys. Las Lentes, a small Mexican settlement, is in this basin. Fine timber is growing over the Escudilla, Datil, and on the north slope of the San Francisco. Occasionally fertile valleys are found along the streams. The Nutrioso is fast settling up, and in Bush Valley, before mentioned, a thriving settlement has been started within a few years by Mr. Bush and his sons, and other settlers are now coming in. On Apache Creek is a recently established Mexican settlement called Apachita. At Old Fort Tulerosa is a settlement of Americans and Mexicans. Along the road between this and the San Francisco plazas are other settlers, and these latter plazas, three in number, already quite extensive, are rapidly growing Mexican towns, and now contain

several hundred inhabitants. A fine cattle-ranch has been taken up by Mr. Patterson, at Cienega, at the western edge of the San Augustin Plain. A few miles north of this is Horse Spring (also taken up) on the road from the Rio Grande to Old Fort Tulerosa. All of these settlements, including Springerville, trade with the towns on the Rio Grande. Although Silver City is much nearer, their roads lead to the Rio Grande but none to Silver City. The utility of one is apparent, but even from the plazas it will be a difficult matter to get a good wagon-road to Silver City.

In proceeding from the plazas to Silver City we still follow down the San Francisco, which, after the Tulerosa joins, is a rapid stream some fifteen feet wide and a foot deep. A dim, little-used, and washed-out road was followed down the cañon some twenty miles until, owing to the narrowing of the cañon, the road is compelled to take the hills on the west side, and, after a rough route of some six miles, returns to the stream at the head of what is called the "Meadows," where, for five or six miles, the stream flows through open meadows, in places a mile or more in width. At the foot of the meadows, in which we found the first settler was just establishing himself, the road again leaves the river and is somewhat rough and hilly for a few miles to Whitewater Creek, where is another embryo settlement. A couple of miles below Whitewater the road finally leaves the stream and crosses the drains from the Mogollon Mountains toward Duck Creek Pass. Entering this a fine slope extends to the Gila River. The road from Duck Creek to Mule Spring is intersected near the pass. We found that little work had been done on the road above Whitewater. With the exceptional cases where it traverses open ground it can scarcely be called a road until four or five miles below Whitewater, from which point, towards Duck Creek, enough work has been done to get tolerably over the bad places. The present route, with a good deal of labor, could be made a passably good wagon-road from where it comes to the stream at the upper end of the meadows, or probably twenty-five miles below San Francisco to the Gila, whence there is a good wagon-road to Silver City by Mangas Springs. The twenty miles of road through the cañon of the San Francisco below the plazas can never be kept in repair owing to the sandy character of the soil and consequent liability to wash. To build a road there would require a large outlay for bridges and grading as well.

Mr. Morley, engineer in charge of survey party for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, went over this route from the Tulerosa Pass a short time before we traversed it.

The principal difficulty, then, in building a wagon-road from the San Francisco plazas to Silver City is met in the first 25 miles from the plazas.

There is a fair road from the plazas up Tulerosa Creek, which passes the settlement at Old Fort Tulerosa, and thence, by way of Tulerosa Pass, leads to San Augustin plain, and gives an outlet to the Rio Grande.

The people at the plazas believe a road can be built from the towns, keeping in the foot-hills to the north and west of the stream, and coming upon it at the upper end of the meadows before referred to. In this event, and probably without a great outlay of labor, a mountain-road can be constructed from the plazas until the good part of the route is reached below Whitewater Creek, whence there is a good road to Silver City.

Springerville, Ariz., on the Little Colorado, should be connected with Silver City, New Mexico, by road. The road from Springerville to Bush Valley, being direct, would be utilized as far as the pass of the Escudilla Range, and probably as far as Bush Valley. From this place we tried to find a route by following the drain of the San Francisco and found it impracticable. A more direct route would be through the hills directly south from Bush Valley. It would probably have to pass to the southwest of the San Francisco mesas and reach the San Francisco at the meadows.

Had opportunity permitted I should have gone over this route also; but the drain of the San Francisco was selected as probably the most feasible. It is probable that, whether assisted by the government or not, the people of the country will construct a road somewhere in the vicinity of this indicated route within a few years.

From Duck Creek, instead of following the wagon-road to Silver City by Mangas Springs (known to be good), we took the trail passing by the north of Bear Peak. We crossed the Gila about five miles above Old Fort West, where there is a thriving farming settlement called "Upper Gila." The river above breaks out from a rocky gateway, in sight, in the Diablo Mountain, and here flowing through the open country is a rapid stream about 25 feet wide and 12 or 15 inches deep. From the Gila, until the old saw-mill at the head of Bear Creek and near to Bear Peak was reached, we had a rough trail; thence to Silver City a well-traveled wood road.

On the 30th of October we reached Fort Bayard, and joined the remainder of the party at Apache Tejo two days later. The result of our observations up to this time showed (1) that a good wagon-road already exists from Fest's Ferry by way of Cañada Alamosa, Ojo Caliente, Luera, and Encinosa Springs, and the Burnt Fork, to Saint John's, on the Little Colorado; (2) that a railroad could readily be constructed over or contiguous to this route; (3) that if the course of the Rio Grande were adhered to in

passing north from El Paso it might be possible to somewhat shorten the total distance between El Paso and Saint John's (over the way by Fest's) by constructing the desired road by way of the head of the Cuchillo Negro, and thence joining the first in the San Augustin plain; (4) that the vicinity of the Tulerosa Pass offers no good passage to the Little Colorado for either a wagon or rail road; (5) that to connect Springerville with Silver City by direct route will be difficult, and at best it will be a mountain wagon-road; and (6) that between these two routes the country is so broken—there being the Mimbres, the Mogollon, the Diablo, the Tulerosa, and the Escudilla-Datil Mountains—that it is considered impracticable to construct a route in the direction desired, namely, in the northwest and southeast direction, for this direction cuts across these ranges.

The usual observations were made on this trip, a continuous meander line run, topographical notes taken, the measurements being made by odometer. Cistern-barometer observations were made as far as Encinosa Spring; after that, the cistern being out of order, the altitudes depend upon aneroid readings. Adjacent to that portion of our route within the limits of atlas-sheet 84 A, *i. e.* about the San Augustin plain, a number of topographical stations were occupied. From San Francisco Plaza, Eagle Peak was occupied as a main triangulation station on the 23d of October. The principal points sighted were Madalena, San Mateo Cook's and Thomas Peak (of the White Mountains). The three first made complete triangles in connection with Maxson's work of 1877, and Nell's occupancy of Cook's Peak, current year.

MR. NELL'S PARTY.

During our absence on this trip, Mr. Nell, with his party, had been steadily working in the country proposed. He had surveyed the country between the ridge of the Mimbres and the Rio Grande, from the Cuchillo Negro south to the road from Mesilla to Old Fort Cummings, as well as the vicinity of Cook's Peak, Hot Springs, and Apache Tejo to Fort Bayard. About twenty-five judiciously selected topographical stations tions had been occupied; the courses of the Cuchillo Negro, Arroyo Seco, Animas, Perches, and other streams from the eastern slope of the Mimbres meandered; the Rio Grande ganged at Palomas and Fort Selden, its course meandered as far south as Mesilla; the important roads of the country meandered; the mines at Hillsborough and in Cook's range located; a base-line about 5 miles in length, located at Apache Tejo to connect with the astronomical monument established at Fort Bayard, 10 miles distant, and several of the development stations occupied and monuments built on all. As located by Mr. Nell, the base lay nearly in a north and south direction, the middle point being about one-half mile west of the camp at Apache Tejo. It was so laid out as to be as nearly as possible exactly on the line joining two development stations (D and F), so that with the assistance of but two lateral points, the line between D and F, about 26 miles in length, could be determined. This line afforded at once a base for connection with Cook's, Florida, and Bear Peak, points embraced in the main triangulation. The base-line passes over the slightly undulating, grassy plain characteristic of the low lands, extending south toward the Mexican line. Leveling showed the southern station (B) to be 298.5 feet lower than (A). When laid out the line was marked by colored flags, 200 feet apart; two measurements were made with compensated steel tape, at an interval of two weeks, and entirely independent of each other, the extremities of the tape-line being placed on movable boards; the first gave 27,265.968 feet, and the second 27,265.920 feet. The ends of the base were marked by upright poles, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, about 12 feet high. During the months of October and November the country around Fort Bayard was menaced by Indians, and several murders occurred which were attributed to them, and numerous instances of horse-stealing. The vicinity of the Florida Mountains having, on previous occasions, been made a rendezvous by the Indians, was considered dangerous for small parties to enter. Having information from Captain Beyer, the commanding officer at Fort Bayard, that a scouting party would be sent to the Florida and the Hatchet Mountains, I determined to accompany the command, as far as possible, on this trip. Atlas sheet 90 A, a portion of which is cut off on the south by Old Mexico, was surveyed from the eastern slope of the Florida to its western line, and in addition the northern portion of the Hatchet Range, the eastern slope of the Las Animas range, and a strip of country in the eastern part of 89 B. The party left Apache Tejo for this trip on the 5th of November, joined Captain Beyer's command that same evening at Hot Springs, and remained with it until the 15th, when we had reached the Hatchet Mountains. The route of the party was from Apache Tejo to Fort Cummings, over the stage-road. Two days' detention was caused at Fort Cummings by a heavy rain-storm. From this place a route was taken (with a by-road only for a few miles) across the valley of the Mimbres, (here dry) to the Black Rock Tanks at the north end of the Floridas, failing to find lake-water as had been anticipated, in the bed of the Mimbres. Meanders were run along the foot of the slope on either side of the Floridas, and four points in the range occupied. From Las Tinajas, near

the south end of the range, we crossed a low flat valley, that has been supposed by many to be the bed of the Mimbres, into the Tres Hermanas, and thence crossed another valley west to Carrizillo Spring, on the old road south from Carrizillo Spring into Mexico. Observations were made at the Mexican boundary monument, four and one-eighth miles south of the spring, so that our work can be connected with that of the boundary survey. From Carrizillo Spring Mr. Nell, with a small party, returned to Apache Tejo over the wagon-road, and, arriving several days before the rest of the party, made the second measurement of the base with the result given above.

From Carrizillo Springs Hatchet Peak was made the objective point for the rest of the party. We proceeded along the main road, and crossed the right angle of the territory of old Mexico, there made by the boundary line, to the east slope of the Hatchet Mountains; thence, after occupying the peak, followed the road to the Eureka mining district, to Carrizillo Spring and to Apache Tejo.

November 23d, the base work being completed, Mr. Nell, with a portion of the party, took route up to the basin of the Mimbres to its head, and afterwards completed the survey of the branches of the Gila within our area. The course of the Gila was followed from the mouth of Agate Creek to about the mouth of Black River, and thence the trail to the Sapillo. From the Sapillo to near Pinos Altos they had a dim trail through the Diablo Mountains, arriving at Fort Bayard December 7. Meantime Mr. Gillette finished the topography about Pinos Altos and Georgetown and intermediate, embracing there the southern slope of Diablo Mountains to the summit, points of which were occupied. A portion of the time I was engaged in obtaining statistics of mining operations in the vicinity. Mr. Lyon started east from Fort Bayard November 25, Mr. Gillette and Mr. Schleicher December 6, and on December 9 Mr. Nell, Mr. Hasson, and myself, the party having been disbanded December 6 to 8, in accordance with your instructions. Much of the minutiæ of our work, including the meteorological work, the routes traversed, the camps made, triangulation and topographical stations occupied, with the instrumental work incident thereto, and the various detours to points of interest, are omitted from this report. It is believed that the field and office records and the completed sheets will best elucidate these details. The survey of a good portion of 84 A, nearly the whole of 84 C, and more than half of the part sheet 90 A was carefully made, in addition to the special trip to the Little Colorado.

SUMMARY.

The party was in the field 128 days.

The main triangulation stations occupied were as follows, viz:

1. Eagle Peak, near south end Tulerosa Mountains.
2. Cook's Peak, highest point Cook Range, near old Fort Cummings.
3. Florida Peak, highest point Florida Range, near north end range.
4. Hatchet Peak, highest point Hatchet Range, near north end range.
5. Bear Peak, high point about 8 miles north of Silver City.

The base development stations were four in number. Bear Peak and two of these last-named stations were visible from the astronomical monument at Bayard. The proper connection was thus made. In occupying the main stations care was taken to connect with Thompson's work, 1873, under Lieutenant Hoxie, Maxson's work under Lieutenant Morrison, 1877, and current year under Lieutenant Griffin, as also to observe points to the westward with a view to connection with triangulation in Arizona.

In addition to the above, the principal topographical stations (which were also either secondary or tertiary triangulation stations) occupied were as follows:

No. 3. Wooded point, west Shaw's ranch.
No. 6. Belle-view Bluff, near Barenda Creek.
No. 7. Peak near Cuchillo Negro, south of cañon.
No. 8. Peak in forks Cuchillo Negro.
No. 9. Peak near head Cuchillo Negro.
No. 10. Peak connecting divide near head Gila.
No. 11. Peak near head Gila.
No. 12. Peak east slope Mimbres, between Cuchillo Negro and Palomas Creek.
No. 13. Peak east slope Mimbres, near Animas Creek.
No. 14. Animas Peak, near Hillsboro', north.
No. 15. Peak between Animas Peak and Hillsboro', north.
No. 16. Peak east slope Mimbres between Apache and Whitewater Creeks.
No. 18. Peak, main ridge Mimbres near head Whitewater Creek, (cone shaped.)
No. 19. Signal-rock, near Whitewater Creek.
No. 20. Peak, near head Jara Losa Creek.
No. 21. Roblado Peak, near Fort Selden, (north point.)
No. 22. Picacho, opposite Las Cruces, near Rio Grande.
No. 23. Peak, Magdalena Range, near Mason's ranch, south.
No. 24. Peak, Goodsight Range, north of road to Cummings from Slocum.
No. 25. Peak, Cook's Range, south of Cummings's road.

No. 27. Peak near Macho Springs, west.
No. 28. Hurricane Bluff, on divide near road Macho Springs to Brockman's, north.
No. 33. Bluff near Black Rock Tanks, Florida Range.
No. 35. Peak near Las Tinajas (south), Florida Range.
No. 36. Peak near Niggerhead Spring (north), Tres Hermanas Mountains.
No. 37. Peak in range of hills near Luera Spring, east.
No. 39. Peak highest point Horse Mountains, north.
No. 40. Crater near Virgil's ranch, Little Colorado, Arizona.
No. 41. East Peak, group near Horse Spring, south.
No. 42. Round Peak, cone divided between San Augustin plain and Gila.
No. 44. Rancheria Peak, (high), south end Florida ranges.
No. 45. Hill near Carrizillo Spring, south.
No. 46. Cone in group south from Cow Spring, Carrizillo road.
No. 48. La Lacha Peak, highest in Animas Range, near Eureka mining district.
No. 49. Pinos Altos Peak.
No. 50. Cone between Pinos Altos Peak and Bear Peak.
No. 51. Black Peak, highest point Diablo Mountains.
No. 52. Peak at Hanover copper mine, north.
No. 53. Hendrick's Peak, near Magruder's, northeast.
No. 56. Thanksgiving-day Peak, near head Miembres.
No. 57. Peak on continental divide, near head Agate Creek.
No. 58. Bluff at Gila, opposite mouth Agate Creek.
No. 59. Bluff at Gila, opposite mouth Black River.
No. 60. Bluff near trail between Gila and Sapillo, west.

Number 60 was the last station occupied, and number indicates the total of topographical stations, in which is included all of the triangulation stations except three.

No. of monuments built	32
No. of bases measured	1
No. of azimuths determined	1
No. of three-point stations	184
No. of variation needles by observations on Polaris	40
No. of sextant latitude stations	34
No. of camps (main and side.)	154
No. of miles meandered	2,509
No. of meander stations	2,273
No. of miles traversed but not meandered	990
No. of cistern-barometer stations	186
No. of aneroid-barometer stations	1,221
No. of mining localities visited	11
No. of hot or mineral springs visited	7
Rio Grande River ganged, times	2

DESCRIPTION.

The north and south tier of atlas-sheets 84 A, 84 C, and 90 A, embraces the country immediately west of the Rio Grande, in Southwestern New Mexico, except a small area north and west of El Paso, from the thirty-fourth degree of latitude (a little south of Socorro on the Rio Grande) to the Mexican line, and extends west to the meridian of Silver City.

The Rio Grande River, cutting into the two northern sheets, leaves a small part of each on its eastern side.

This country may well be remarked for the diversity of its natural features, and, except for the sandy belt immediately along the Rio Grande and the lowest parts of the San Augustin plain, for an almost entire absence of barren soil.

Its resources in grazing land and fine timber are excellent; its mineral resources varied and valuable. Agriculture, in common with our Western territory where irrigation is required, is confined to the immediate vicinity of the streams. The part that can be used for planting is very limited, since where water is plentiful ground available for irrigation is scarce, and in the plain country flowing streams are lacking.

The country is naturally divided as follows: Into the San Augustin plain; the San Mateo and Mimbres Ranges, and the country west of this latter and south of the San Augustin plain, comprising the mountain region; the Rio Grande slope; the broken region extending east from Cook's Range to the river and embracing the Goodsight and Magdalena mountains; while south of these and the mountain region a generally open plain extends south to the Mexican line.

The San Augustin plain, opening to the northeast, and to which access may be had by roads leaving the Rio Grande at the mouth of the Puerco, at Alamillo, at Socorro, at Fort Craig, and by the Cañada Alamosa, lies partly in the northern portion. It will be recalled that the Tulerosa Pass connects this plain with the San Francisco River to the southwest, and the Mangos Pass gives passage to the Little Colorado.

The greater part of this plain is well adapted for grazing; good water is to be found only in the springs in the foot-hills that surround it, and the supply, though limited, is yet sufficient to support numbers of cattle; Monica, Encinosa, and Horse Springs, and the Cienega at Patterson's each give a copious supply; Pueblo and Luera, now weak, can be much improved by digging. Of the first, all were occupied at our coming except Encinosa, Pueblo, and Luera. A flat of low, marshy ground, very alkaline, exists where the waters of the Cienega reach the drainage line of the valley. I found it impracticable to cross this with animals.

The San Mateo and Mimbres Ranges, running generally parallel to the Rio Grande, leave an open country some twenty miles across, sloping to the river from their foot-hills. Peaks of the San Mateo were occupied by Lieut. Morrison's party in 1877, and that region, together with the Rio Grande slope as far south as to include the Cuchillo Negro, will be found described in his report of that season's work.

The Rio Grande slope continues south from the Cuchillo Negro until it merges into "the broken region" south of Mule Spring, where is a pass that separates the Mimbres and Cook's Ranges. Numerous streams have their rise in the Mimbres, and flow eastwardly toward the river; scarcely any of their waters reach it except during the rainy seasons. The ground is of sedimentary formation. A characteristic of the larger streams, when clear of the mountains, is their channels, which are deep cuts, with almost vertical sides a hundred or more feet deep and several hundred yards across, presenting insuperable obstructions to road building athwart them. The most important are Palomas, Arroyo Seco, Animas, Perchas, and Apache. At the mouth of the Palomas is a Mexican town of the same name. The recently established mining town of Hillsboro is on the Perchas, in the foot-hills. Except this, only a few settlers are found away from the river; a little mining camp is on the Animas, about ten miles above its mouth, while near the road leading from Hillsboro to Mule Spring *four settlers* are established.

The foot-hills of the Mimbres are rocky and steep; a slide seems to have occurred, which has left a valley between the main ridge and the foot-hills, through which latter the streams cut in narrow rocky cañons. Good grazing is to be had, which has heretofore been principally devoted to sheep.

The vicinity of the Rio Grande presents little of interest; the Caballo range, bare and rocky, forms a barrier along the east side, so that there is no road crossing the river between Fest's and the ford, 10 miles above Selden. On the west side a road follows the bank, and much of the freight for Fort Bayard, Silver City, &c., passes this way, crossing from the east side at Fest's ferry, and leaving the river at Cottonwood ranch; thence to Macho Spring the road passes through an undulating country, sandy near the river. From Macho Spring the road goes to Mule Spring, where the right-hand fork may be taken to Georgetown via Brockman's Mill, or the left, which leads via Hot Spring to Fort Bayard or Silver City. This is the shortest practicable route to these points from Socorro. From a little below the mouth of the Animas a road leads to Hillsboro, and thence, as before mentioned, to Macho Spring, where it joins the freight road; south of this road the vicinity of the river is sandy, few persons living there. Where the river was gauged at Palomas, September 19, 1878, the width is 465 feet, and the greatest depth only 2.1 feet. At Fort Selden the width is 368 feet and the greatest depth (October 3, 1878) but 2.2 feet. It is remarkable for its shallowness; but more than this is the fact that within a couple of years the river-bed between Mesilla and Fort Bliss has been found for a distance absolutely without running water. This perhaps better than anything else will indicate the sandy soil through which it has to struggle, but of course a good portion of the water of the already shallow river is used in the irrigation of land about the large towns of Mesilla and Las Cruces.

From Santa Barbara below Cottonwood Ranch a road leads past Mason's Ranch to old Fort Cummings, but the distance between Mason's and Cummings is without water.

At Mesilla is the junction of the government telegraph-lines from Santa Fé, from Southern Arizona, and from Texas via Fort Bliss. Stage and mail routes follow the same directions. The western route, which is the southern mail-route to the Pacific coast, leads to Fort Bayard and Silver City; thence across Southern Arizona. Between Mesilla and the Mimbres River it crosses directly the Magdalena, the Goodsight, and the Cook's Ranges, which are nearly parallel.

The Magdalena and Goodsight are low, dry ridges, and the country about them and intervening from the Rio Grande to Cook's Range is dry and uninteresting. Near the river it is sandy; west the grass is good, but there is no timber, and water is exceedingly scarce. Slocum's Station, or Mason's, on the road from Mesilla, between Santa Barbara and old Fort Cummings, affords the only permanent water. Macho and Mule Springs belong to the drainage at the south end of the Mimbres Mountains. Cook's Range, so named from the prominent peak which forms the central figure, is but an extension to the south of the ridge of the Mimbres. Old Fort Cummings, where there is a splendid spring, is at the east base of the range. It has been abandoned for several years. Where the road crosses the summit a mound of earth marks

the burial-place of a party of emigrants, who were surrounded and killed by Indians some years since. Mines have been located on the summit of the ridge about 2 miles to the north of the peak. The drainage from the range is west and south into the basin of the Mimbres.

The mountain region, which will be taken from the San Augustin plain south to include the Santa Rita Hills and Lone Mountain, is interesting and important.

The Gila and Mimbres Rivers head in it. The first receives its tributaries from the Mimbres Mountains on the east and the Mogollon on the west, and flows southwestwardly, cutting in a deep, narrow gorge the Diablo Mountains, which, a little north of Fort Bayard, trend westwardly athwart its course and inclose the headwaters of the river in a mountain basin, which is troughed by deep precipitous cañons in as many different places as there are flowing streams. The Continental divide northward from Bear Peak, near Silver City, makes a double curve. First bending to the northeast, it separates the Gila from the Mimbres River, and with the Mimbres Mountains merges into a single ridge of wooded hills that lie west of Ojo Caliente. From a northward direction there it changes to the west and passes in a great curve around by the south and west of the San Augustin plain. A divide to the Mogollon Mountains incloses the headwaters of the Gila, while at Tulerosa Pass and at Mangas Pass we find the main divide in its course to the north.

A grassy, rolling country with dry drains characterizes the northern portion of the Gila basin; then heavily-wooded country begins, with water-courses and deep cañons. Except a couple of ranches on the Sapillo there are no settlers on the Gila or its tributaries above the gorge of the Diablo Mountains. The Mimbres River heads about latitude 33° 10′ and flows nearly directly south, sinking at average water about 4½ miles below the town of Mimbres, on the Mesilla and Bayard road. At the crossing of this road (November 5) the river was about 12 feet wide and 6 inches deep. A number of settlers are located along the river to McKnight's Ranch, about 30 miles above this road.

In the southern part of these mountains is a tract of country about 20 miles square, of which Fort Bayard is nearly the geographical center, which embraces, besides Silver City, Georgetown, Pinos Altos, Lone Mountain, Santa Rita, and Upper Mimbres, at all of which except Silver City mining interests predominate. Extensive gold, silver, iron, and copper mines have been opened.

Of the plains lying between this country and the Mexican line, I desire to call attention to the large extent of fine grazing land now lying idle there, and to express, as I believe, the well-founded hope that advancing population will one day bring to the surface the underlying water, which will, in connection with the fresh-water lakes to be found in many places after rain, afford means for maintaining there large herds of cattle.

The generally level or slightly rolling country is separated from the Rio Grande by the Portrillo Mountains (a low range of hills); and is broken by the Florida and Tres Hermanas Mountains and several low groups in the western and southwestern part.

The drain of the Mimbres River, generally represented on maps as being west of the Floridas and between that range and the Tres Hermanas, passes instead by the north and east of the Floridas toward Pigeon Lake in old Mexico.

After two days' heavy rain, when, in many places on the level, the ground was too soft to travel over, we crossed the bed of this river in passing from Fort Cummings to the north of the Floridas, and found it quite dry, and somewhat indistinct. Cistern barometer measurements showed this crossing to be about 50 feet lower than the lowest point in the flat between the Floridas and the Tres Hermanas. From the summit of Florida peak, too, it is quite easy to trace the dark line of mesquite bushes that grow most plentifully in the dry bed of the river, and show it passing to the north of the Floridas. The Floridas, a short sharp ridge rising some 2,000 feet above the plain, form a prominent land-mark. There is no timber on these and very little wood; water, too, is found in very limited quantities.

The trail which was made by Captain Beyer's command will undoubtedly remain distinct for years. Following it from old Fort Cummings, the first water will be found at the Black Rock Tanks; next a seeping spring (dry during a part of the year); then about the middle of the range a spring about one-half mile west of the direct trail is to be found flowing over white rocks, and where there is at least a little water throughout the year. Again, in the cañon from the southern to the southeastern high point of the range two living springs are near its head, and near where it opens into its first valley running water will be found, in the bed rocks, in the wet season, and water in rock cavities at other times, though I do not think the supply would warrant permanent settlement. These waters are on the eastern slope. No permanent water is known on the west side.

These contiguous sharp peaks to the southeast, though much lower than the Floridas, readily mark the Tres Hermanas. West of the peaks is a group of hills of limited extent, whose foot-hills on the south barely reach the Mexican line. As in the Floridas, a few stunted trees only are growing. The trail leads to the Niggerhead Spring, in

the midst of the hills, in a cañon draining to the south, the only permanent water known in the group. In several other places water may be found in holes after rain.

West of the Rio Grande our routes into old Mexico lead south from the vicinity of Fort Bayard. At Cow Spring, some 50 miles north of the line, the road converges from from the Mesilla road at the town of Mimbres and Hot Springs, and from Fort Bayard and Silver City, where there is a custom-house officer. A little south of Cow Spring the road forks; that to the left, and which has been long in use and much traveled, passes by Carrizillo Spring. After rain, water may be found near this road in two places between Cow Spring and Carrizillo. South from the latter spring the road soon passes into old Mexico.

The right-hand road has been established within a few years, and since the opening of the silver mines at Eureka, south of the mining camp, it crosses at an acute angle the international line where the latter runs north and south, and joins with the Carrizillo road at El ojo de los Mosquitos, in old Mexico.

The grade and bed of both these roads is good, and there is little difference in distance, wood and water on both being equally scarce.

HOT SPRINGS.

Adjacent to the Silver City and Mesilla road, where the mountain slopes merge into the plains, is found *the* Hot Spring of Southwestern New Mexico. It is 21 miles from Fort Bayard by the military road. There is also a warm spring at Apache Tejo, and a third one near the first (a little west), and a fourth in the hills east of and near the Mimbres River, some 10 miles south of Upper Mimbres. The temperature of Hot Spring is very high. The water rises in a circular opening at the summit of a small knoll, which has been formed by mineral deposited from the water when it overflowed about the spring. The same formation is now going on in the troughs which conduct the water from the spring. A neat house is kept, with bath-rooms. The curative properties of the water are said to be great. The temperature of the spring at Apache Tejo is 89°, there is a copious flow of water, and when cooled the water is excellent drinking. The temperature of the other two springs is respectively nearly 150° and 120°. Both are copious.

During the ensuing summer the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad will be completed to Las Vegas, New Mexico. From that place to Silver City the distance by freight road, via Anton Chico, Ponta del Agua, to the Rio Grande at La Parida; thence by Socorro, Fests and Cottonwoods, and Macho and Hot Springs, is 357 miles. From Las Vegas via Anton Chico, Tigeras, Albuquerque, Socorro, &c., the distance is 30 miles greater. To Georgetown by going up the Mimbres River the distance is 343 miles, or 14 miles less than to Silver City. The distance from Albuquerque to Georgetown by this route is 246 miles; by the North Star route (leaving the Rio Grande at Lower Sabinal) the distance to Georgetown is 230 miles, a difference of 16 miles in favor of the latter route. This, however, is very hilly, and at present impassible from washouts; and without great additional expense it can never be made even a passable freight road.

MINING INFORMATION.

The working of the mines at Silver City, Pinos Altos, Lone Mountain, Georgetown, and Hillsboro was examined as far as practicable, and the results are submitted on the forms furnished by the office. Some general and special information otherwise collected is given here. As before stated, these towns (except Hillsboro) lie about Fort Bayard as a center.

A general view of this mining region shows a central ridge of granite rock extending from Pinos Altos in a southeasterly direction through Fort Bayard, and containing gold in seams, the direction of these being generally perpendicular to the outcrop.

Near Fort Bayard the gold is found in slate in very narrow quartz seams, as in the Stuart and San José mines. At Pinos Altos in the granite rock the vein matter is more decomposed, and the veins are several feet thick; along the west of this is found slate with overlying limestone, in which the extension of the gold-bearing veins shows silver predominating, as shown in the Langston mine at Pinos Altos and some workings at Central City.

Proceeding further to the west the slate comes to the surface at Lone Mountain and Silver City, and silver is found principally as chloride, in pockets. At the former place the formation is faulty, the slate is found nearly perpendicular, and over it limestone with silver in pockets, while a little to the south of this well-defined veins are found in limestone. The '76 mine in Chloride District (Silver City), owned by Mr. Bremen, affords a most interesting study.

The slate dips to the east (inclined about 75°). The deposit is found between two beds of slate, with pockets occurring at intervals, and a large amount of metal has been taken out. Little method has been observed in the mining, but tunnels have been run in every direction between the beds, sometimes with good results and some-

times without. That this body of ore is connected with a deeper deposit, and perhaps a vein, seems probable, and the present effort of the mine-owners is to develop that by shafts, and at the same time to prove or disprove the theory that similar deposits will be found between beds of slate below, as has been said to exist in similar cases.

Returning again to the east of the granite rock, the adjacent slate carries gold; next, limestone is found. An outcrop in this has been followed to some extent, but not sufficiently to develop a vein. Cubic galena and other forms of lead, with probably some silver, was taken out. Next, to the east of this, occur extensive deposits of copper in carbonate and black oxide, but also extensively red oxide as nearly pure copper, the vein-rock being apparently a soft feldspathic rock. Near Santa Rita an abundance of iron ore occurs with the copper, and alone. The old Hanover copper mine develops the belt at the north, and the Santa Rita at the south.

To the east, again, a ridge of limestone hills intervene to Georgetown, where the abrupt break to the Mimbres River uncovers the slate at the present Georgetown silver mines. The dip of the slate is just the reverse of the strata at Silver City. This superficial veiw of this section is given to invite attention to the apparently symmetrical arrangement of the silver deposits on the flanks with reference to the other metals in the center.

A geological description of this heterogeneous and faulty district (principally in a valley of erosion and almost surrounded by eruptive rock) must be left to the careful scrutiny of a geologist.

GOLD MINING.

Other than the workings at Pinos Altos and Hillsboro, on the Rio Grande slope of the Mimbres Mountains, little is being done at present. A shaft about 40 feet deep has been sunk at Central City, where the surface-rock is granite, on a ledge which promised gold on the surface. The present indications point to silver, but the vein is not yet considered developed. The old San Jadi mine and the Stuart mine, about 1½ miles east of Bayard, are not being worked at present, the seams having been found too small to pay well. The San José has been extensively worked, and is said to have paid well in places. At the Stuart mine an interesting experiment is being conducted by Mr. R. E. Humphreys, who is working the old dump by what is claimed as a new process.

The vein of this mine is well exposed in the shaft, and varies from a mere seam to a thickness of three inches. The ore in the dump has been exposed for several years. It is taken by Mr. Humphreys, and worked in ordinary arrastras; the object of his process being to save the *fine gold*, a well-known source of wastage. This is accomplished, as the work goes at present, by attaching to the revolving upright a double arm, from which copper tubes about one-half inch in diameter and about an inch apart extend downward and dip into the tube; the tubes being coated with mercury, and coming in contact with almost every particle of the fluid, the fine gold is amalgamated, and sinks. Twenty to $25 per ton is claimed to be taken from one dump that was scarcely considered worth milling.

It is perhaps unfortunate that ore direct from the mine has not been selected for this experiment, as the disintegrating effect of the atmosphere on the dump has undoubtedly done much to facilitate the separation of the gold (a well-known fact).

In November but one ordinary arrastra was in use. Important details of the process have not been arranged, and cannot therefore be given.

SILVER MINING.

The Eureka silver-mining district, in which the first location was made in May, 1877, lies twenty-two miles north of crossing of the Mexican line, near the west road leading south from Cow Spring, and is about 75 miles from Silver City.

The district was worked with enterprise for a little more than a year. In October, 1878, the only residents were Mexicans—in all about twenty persons.

A small Mexican smelter is erected at the spring, three miles south of the camp. Ore worth about $200 per ton was being taken from the Bonanza Hill near the surface, where the country rock is limestone.

About a mile to the north of this is the King mine and the Tilden lode, parallel veins, and which have been laid bare to varying depth for several hundred feet along the surface, and several shafts have been sunk. Selected ore (about two tons) taken from the King mine yielded at the rate of $286 per ton.

The ores are copper, silver glance, and chloride. Assays have been made giving several thousand dollars to the ton. Other specimens of glance are almost barren. The rich ore, as is almost universal throughout this region, occurs in bunches.

A well has been sunk in an arroyo near the mines, and several adobe houses have been built; of which but one, however, appeared to be occupied.

In Silver City the only mill running was working on tailings, which paid better

than the first working of the ores—a fact well worthy of notice. A lead recently opened by J. H. Miller & Co., about five miles northeast of Fort Bayard, contains principally lead; about forty tons of ore have been taken out, but not yet worked.

There is galena and a very friable black, yellow, and brown ore. Specimens of the black have been found to fuse readily in the heat of an ordinary fire.

Orr's mine, located near the summit of Cooke's Range, a few miles to the north of the peak, contains also a very large percentage of lead, and has been used as a flux at the mills. Here is also found an extensive deposit of fluor-spar.

Near the head of Whitewater Creek, on the west slope of the Mogollon Range, deposits of copper (silver) glance have been discovered.

Mr. McEvers's Ranch, some 20 miles south of Hillsboro, is another locality of silver. Work done there, however, during the summer did not give good results.

There are probably 5,000 acres of cultivable land along the Mimbres from Mc Knight's Ranch south, and fine crops of potatoes are raised, with grain. A scarcity of water is sometimes felt in May and June, which precede the rainy season, belonging to the months of July, August, and September. This land, together with the valley of the Upper Gila (so called), near old Fort West, cultivated to its full extent, will more than furnish staples for the adjoining country. Grass is abundant and need not be cultivated; hay can be cut in any desired quantity from the open plain. Brockman's gristmill, on the Mimbres, is the only one in this vicinity. A market for lumber would utilize the fine timber so abundant in the Burro and Diablo Mountains and the mountain basins of the Gila and Mimbres Rivers.

The advance eastward of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the contemplated junction of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé with it, will, it is hoped, soon open this country to railway communication, with great increase of prosperity.

COPPER MINING.

A belt of country lying a few miles to the east of Fort Bayard, and between that place and Georgetown, is rich in copper. Iron is found adjacent to the copper and also with it.

The oldest mines are those at Santa Rita, at present owned by Messrs. Caffee, Moffat, and Dudley & Gill, of Denver, Colo.

I am indebted to Mr. Wm. M. Pierson, agent, for the following brief historical sketch:

The deposits were known to the Indians and surface worked by them. In 1800 they made them known to Colonel Corasco, of the garrison of Hunnas, in Old Mexico. Colonel Corasco sold the mines to Manuel Elga, a merchant of Chihuahua, for $338,000, which amount was borrowed for the purpose from Don Palacio Garia, a banker of the city of Mexico. Elga contracted with the Mexican Government to take all the production of the mines at the rate of 55 cents per pound, and repaid the amount borrowed in three years. In 1828 the Mexican Government (then a republic) issued an order compelling all Castilians to leave the country. Elga rented the mines and went to Spain. McKnight & Cusier were the rentees until 1835, then Sweet & Lacost, of San Antonio, Texas, until 1862, when they were expelled by Federal troops. The mines remained idle from that time until 1873, when they were purchased by the present owners from the heirs of Manuel Elga.

WORKINGS.

The ore was first found in masses near the surface, and was quarried rather than mined. Two of these excavations remain, one about 150 feet square and another 100 feet square and 30 feet deep. Afterwards a shaft was sunk nearly between the two. Up to 1862 it had been sunk 250 feet, and had two series of driftings, one at 125 feet and the second at 250 feet. Each series covers an area of about 500 square feet, and consists of a system of galleries intersecting each other at right angles and distant apart from 15 to 20 feet.

In 1873 work was recommenced. Six months were required to exhaust the water from the mine. A fifteen-horse-power engine was used. This has since been replaced by one of double the capacity, and the latter is now at the works. After exhausting the water the shaft was sunk 50 feet, but without drifting. After working about a year the present company ceased work, owing to the low price of copper and the difficulty of transporting it from Santa Rita to market. The mine has since rapidly filled with water. The present owners have also erected a fine Swansea furnace at a cost of $10,000. The dimensions of the furnace are 11 by 20 feet, and has a capacity to reduce ten tons in twenty-four hours. It has not been used for three years, but remains in good condition.

A controversy prevails as to the quantity of land belonging to the grant. Eleven leagues are claimed.

The deposits of copper cover about one square mile of territory, and probably ex-

tend in a continuous belt about two miles to the north along the east slope of the Bayard Basin to the site of the (old) Hanover copper mine.

About half a mile to the north of the Santa Rita shaft are the Chino and Yosemite copper mines, claimed by the Santa Rita Company, but they are held and have been worked by other parties. They were extensively worked by Messrs. Magruder & Fest, but work ceased in 1876 owing to the depreciation of copper.

The Hanover mine above mentioned has not been worked for a number of years. The superintendent was killed by Indians, and the settlement abandoned in consequence.

Near the Santa Rita shaft Mr. Pierson has opened three new prospects. In the first a shaft 6 by 10 feet has been sunk 25 feet on a deposit of mineral. Sixty-five tons have been taken out, which assays show to contain about 70 per cent. of copper and 30 per cent. of iron. In the second there is developed a couple of sedimentary deposits of copper, one 11 feet wide by 2 thick, the other 9 feet wide by 15 inches thick. In the third, surface croppings about 30 feet square containing red oxide of copper, but principally the carbonate, malachite, and azurite in white porphyry, so called.

Red oxide, malachite, azurite, and copper combined with iron (as oxide) constitute the principal forms in which the copper occurs in all these mines, though large masses of nearly pure copper (native) have been found. The native copper is principally found in continuous narrow seams, in a white rock that seems to be nearly pure feldspar. Beautiful specimens of these leaves are taken from the rock when it is broken open. The carbonates occur disseminated through a more friable but somewhat similar country rock. The deposits generally are irregular and do not occur in veins.

Iron is found abundantly over an area about one mile wide by three in length, intersecting the copper ore.

Very respectfully,

ROGERS BIRNIE, JR.,
Lieutenant of Ordnance, Executive Officer.

Capt. GEO. M. WHEELER,
Corps of Engineers, in charge.

APPENDIX F.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT M. M. MACOMB, FOURTH ARTILLERY, IN CHARGE OF PARTY NO. 2 CALIFORNIA SECTION, FIELD SEASONS OF 1878 AND 1879.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS WEST OF THE 100TH MERIDIAN,
Washington, D. C., September 20, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the parties of the California section under my charge during the field seasons of 1878–'79.

EXECUTIVE REPORT—SEASON OF 1878.

Leaving Washington July 21, I proceeded direct to Carson, Nev., where I arrived July 28th. Lieutenant Symons had already nearly completed the organization of my party in connection with that of his own, and it was ready for the field August 1, 1878, with the following *personnel*: Lieutenant M. M. Macomb, Fourth Artillery, executive officer and field astronomer; J. C. Spiller, topographer; J. H. Morgan, meteorologist; J. B. Callahan, odometer recorder; Charles W. Howell, chief packer; H. Medlicott and N. F. Dow, assistant packers; Alexis Bochet, cook.

August 2 the party was joined by R. Raycraft, man of all work, who was employed temporarily, so that the party could be divided into two effective sections, one for main triangulation and topography, the other for meander work and secondary triangulation, as will be subsequently explained. Total, including myself, nine men.

Our transportation consisted of twelve pack and nine riding mules, with one bell-mare. Total, twenty-two animals.

The instrumental outfit was the same as that usually allowed a party organized for triangulation and topography, and needs no special mention.

The work assigned the party was as follows: First, to carry the triangulation of the previous season far enough westward to connect with that carried out from the Panamint base, as well as joining with the scheme carried eastward as far as Austin, Nev., in 1876, by Lieutenant Birnie's party; then moving westward, to carry the scheme as far down into the foot-hills of the Sierras as possible, so as to close with the work proposed to be carried out from Fresno, Cal.

The area to be worked up topographically lay directly south of that done by my party the previous season, and included the southern part of atlas 56 B, and as much of atlas-sheet 56 D as possible. See Progress Map of 1879.

The season being already far advanced it became a matter of the utmost importance to complete as soon as possible the work in the high mountains, so as to avoid disaster from the autumnal storms. Hence the following plan was adopted:

First. To move southward to Highland Peak (occupied by me in 1877), for the purpose of selecting and sighting points to be brought into our season's triangulation.

Second. To separate into two parties; one, under Mr. Spiller, to carry the triangulation to the south, as previously stated, forming a net of triangles between the crest of the Sierras and the high peaks of the Wassuck and White Mountains. The other, under my personal supervision, to finish the topography in the southern third of atlas-sheet 56 B, the two parties to meet at Bridgeport, Mono County, California, about September 1.

Third. Leaving Bridgeport during the first part of September to strike into atlas-sheet 56 D, carrying the triangulation entirely across it and down into the foot-hills of the western slope of the Sierras.

By arrangement with Lieutenant Randolph, quartermaster of the survey, supplies for two months were to meet us at Bridgeport, for one month at Mariposa, and for another at Sonora, California, if needed.

Accordingly, August 1, the party left Carson, passing south through the Carson Valley, and camped August 3 on Dixie Creek, near Highland Peak. The route was so chosen as to permit the survey of roads and trails not meandered the previous season.

Highland Peak was successfully occupied on the 4th, and on the next day we divided our forces as follows: The side party for triangulation consisted of Mr. Spiller in charge; Mr. Morgan, meteorologist, with Medlicott and Raycraft as packers, the transportation being four riding and four pack animals. As this party would have to make long and rapid marches, only those articles absolutely necessary were taken, the great bulk of the baggage remaining with the main party. Each section took a month's rations. It is worthy of remark that the above organization is all that could be desired for a quickly-moving party, specially destined to to carry on triangulation over a rough mountain country during a field season of four or five months. The number of men, four, is fully large enough to do what is required, and yet could hardly be diminished for any length of time without throwing too much upon individual members. The triangulator, having an intelligent assistant, who records and takes the necessary barometric readings, is enabled to devote his whole time and attention to his sketches and observations, and can in a given period accomplish the largest possible amount of good, accurate work. With two reliable men to cook, pack, and look after the animals, the triangulator and his assistant have opportunities to leave the ordinary route and study the country by side reconnaissances. Moreover, one man may be always left in camp while the other assists on the peak in carrying the instrument, building the monument, &c. A party thus organized could work rapidly and economically, without being overworked, and could collect the best data obtainable with a ten-second transit and a mountain barometer.

The triangulation party being fairly started, I moved up Wolf Creek and over its divide into Hermit Valley on the Mokelumne. From Hermit Valley the Big Tree road was surveyed to Blood's toll-house, connecting here with a meander run by me the previous season from the Big Tree Grove. After occupying a couple of topographical stations, the Big Tree road was followed to Big Meadow Creek and here we turned to the right, running a meander over a stock road as far as the mining village of West Point near the west edge of our area. From this point we traveled northward until the Antelope and Pine Grove turnpike was reached, which was surveyed to its junction with the Amador road at Antelope Springs. The Amador road was now surveyed up to Tragedy Springs, connecting here with the work of 1877. Returning to Antelope Spring the meander was continued to Volcano and thence back to West Point. Going south from this village we passed through Railroad Flat, and then moved southeastwardly over a rough mountain road until the Big Tree road was intersected near Dunbar's sawmill, now abandoned.

The roads and trails in the vicinity of the Calaveras and South Groves of big trees were surveyed, after which the party proceeded to Sonora, via Murphy's, Douglas Flat, Vallecito and Columbia, all mining villages. From Sonora the Mono road was followed to Strawberry Flat on the Stanislaus and beyond as far as Niagara Creek, thus giving a complete survey of this celebrated route between the western foot-hills and the Aurora and Bodie mining districts. Owing to the recent rich developments at Bodie everything looked cheerful and busy along the route, and the through line of stages put on during the summer was doing a thriving business.

The time between August 20 and September 2 was spent in finishing the topography of the block of country lying south of the Sonora and Mono road and north of the old "Relief" Trail. Castle Rock, Grizzly Peak, and four other points were occupied for

topography and the Relief Trail meandered from Strawberry to Leavitt's across the mountains.

September 2, found me in Bridgeport, but, as the other party was not yet in, I occupied for topography Buckeye Peak and a point to the north, both prominent points in the mountains west of Bridgeport.

On my return I found that the other party had arrived after a remarkably successful trip, a very satisfactory set of observations having been obtained.

After our separation on August 4, Mr. Spiller proceeded by the most direct route to Cory's Peak, and completed his work from this station August 10. This peak is one of the points in the scheme of triangulation being carried across the interior by the Coast Survey. Their station was not made on the summit, but at a more convenient spot to one side.

The next point visited was McBride's Peak, the most prominent northern point of the White Mountain range, and after that White Mountain Peak, the highest point visited during the season. A high point of the Sierra Nevada, near Mount Abbott, was also selected and occupied, and finally, September 2, the mission of the side party was completed by the occupation of Mount Dana, north of the well-known Bloody Cañon trail.

On meeting at Bridgeport we decided that it would be necessary to reoccupy Sonora Peak. This was done by Mr. Spiller September 10. Meantime I made a trip from Bridgeport down the East Walker to Hoye's store, on the West Walker, and returned by the cañon of that stream, surveying the new road then being built from Coleville to the Mono road. September 12 we left Bridgeport and prepared to take up the mountain work and topography of Sheet 56 D. We ascended the valley of Virginia Creek and camped near its head, for the purpose of occupying what is locally called Castle Peak, but which we named Dunderberg, after the mines of that name upon its northerly slope, desiring to avoid duplicating the name which we had already given to the castellated volcanic mass north of the Central Pacific Railroad near Summit Station.

Owing to bad weather we were detained in the neighborhood of this peak until September 19 before we finally completed our observations. During this time snow fell nearly every day. Previously we had been remarkably fortunate as to weather, and had been able to work continuously, but now it seemed as if the elements had determined to combine against us and prevent our finishing our work. From this time on I determined to make every effort to get our main triangulation at least well done, even at the sacrifice of the topography. Our next important point was Mount Conness, on which we completed our observations September 24. From our camp at the base of Mount Conness we moved to the Tuolumne Meadows, *en route* to Mount Lyell. This we succeeded in ascending after a hard climb, only to find all our trouble rendered fruitless by the clouds and chilling mists which hung about the summit, absolutely precluding the taking of any angles. Not being able to spare any time waiting for better weather, we returned to the Tuolumne Meadows and completed our meander work and made one more topographical station.

On the 29th it snowed nearly all day, but the 30th was clear enough for topographical work. Taking advantage of this we made two stations and moved camp to the Cathedral Meadow and the next day occupied the highest one of the Cathedral Peaks, and another.

October 2 and 3 were spent upon Cloud Rest and a couple of minor points, and October 25 we entered the Yosemite Valley. Mr. Spiller at once took up the survey of the existing roads and trails, while I prepared for a trip to Mount Lyell, the weather now being favorable for its occupation. After a hard day's work interrupted greatly by heavy winds, I at last succeeded in getting the necessary angles and on the following day, by a forced march of 35 miles, returned to the valley. We now prepared to make a complete circuit of the valley by the old Mono trail on either side, but on the 14th, in camp on the head of Cascade Creek, were overtaken by a heavy snow-storm, which gave us 14 inches of snow during the day and night. This made it impossible to continue our trip, as every blade of grass was covered so as to prevent our finding feed for our animals. We were therefore obliged to return to the valley, but, as it was absolutely necessary that Mounts Hoffman, Clark, and Merced should be occupied, Mr. Spiller and myself started out with two men and a few pack animals and worked our way through the snow, which was melting rapidly, and succeeded in completing our task on the 26th.

Tower Peak being now the only high point remaining to be occupied, I thought it best to attempt it at once. A conversation with an old hunter in the Yosemite led me to believe that the peak might be reached by following up some one of the long ridges running northeasterly from the Hetch-Hetchy Valley. Accordingly a main camp was established here and several attempts made to find a practicable route. The country turned out more broken and intricate than I expected, and the threatening nature of the weather, combined with the time of year, made it unwise to attempt the topography of this desolate region, so that I determined to withdraw and take up the triangulation in the western part of our area. On our return from the Hetch-Hetchy, Wade's Peak was occupied for triangulation and topography, the survey of the Coulter-

ville road completed from Hazel Green to the Valley, and that of the Mariposa road finished as far as Cold Spring Station.

From Cold Spring I sent on to Mariposa and replenished my stock of rations, Devil's Peak being occupied meantime for triangulation. I now moved to the southeast corner of our area where Chiquito Peak was occupied, as well as Deadwood, near Fresno Flat. This peak lies just south of the southern line of our area, and was occupied to assist in connecting with the work from the Fresno base. All the meander work which could be done in the limited time at our disposal was looked to, but it was held subservient to the triangulation.

The 28th of November, Thanksgiving, was spent in Mariposa. Letters of instruction received here from you ordered me to disband in Sacramento not later than the 17th of December. From this time on, therefore, the work was hurried as much as possible, Green Mountain, our most southerly point, being occupied December 2, and Schultz Mountain December 6, the party returning to Mariposa on the 7th. From this town we proceeded north through Bear Valley to Coulterville, and thence down Moccasin Creek to Culbertson's on the Big Oak Flat road.

Moccasin Peak, near here, was visited on the 10th, but we were unable to take a complete set of angles, owing to heavy timber and misty weather. On arriving at Sonora the following day letters from Sacramento ordered the party in at once, and accordingly the 13th found us at Milton on the Stockton & Copperopolis Railroad, whence the party was transported by rail to Sacramento, and there disbanded on the 14th of December.

The party was in the field 135 days and made in all 100 camps. The following list shows numerically the principal observations made:

Number of points occupied as primary triangulation stations	22
Number of points occupied as secondary triangulation stations	14
Number of points occupied as three-point triangulation stations	163
Number of meander stations	2,975
Number of miles meandered	999
Number of miles traveled without meander	1,493
Number of cistern-barometer stations	216
Number of aneroid-barometer stations	858
Highest altitude reached (approximate) feet	14,100
Lowest altitude reached (approximate) feet	171

During the first part of the season the weather was generally favorable and the party worked very rapidly, our travel from August 5 to September 5 being over 1,000 miles.

I desire to express my thanks to all the members of the party for faithful and cheerful performance of their respective duties during the entire season, and would especially commend Mr. Medlicott for his skill and daring in climbing mountain peaks.

EXECUTIVE REPORT—SEASON OF 1879.

The field season this year was unusually short, it not being possible to carry on the field work after June 30, owing to lack of funds. It was possible, however, even in the brief time allotted, to collect a large number of important data relating to the topography in atlas-sheet 56 D, as well as to complete the angular measurement of the triangles having apices at Blue Mountain and Moccasin Peak, two important primary stations selected in 1878. All the work to be done was subsidiary to that assigned my party in 1878 and lay in the same area.

Under your orders I left Washington May 5, with Mr. Maxson as assistant, and reached Sacramento May 12. All the members of the party joined here and the organization was completed, so that the entire party, men, animals, and *matériel* could be sent on the 14th to Oakdale, terminus of the southern branch of the Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad, and the most convenient point from which to start our season's work.

Arriving here late on the evening of May 15 we were obliged to spend the 16th in determining the "per mile" of the odometer, adjusting instruments, fitting aparejos, making up the packs, in short taking all the precautions necessary to enable the work to be carried from the start to the finish without unnecessary delays. The organization of the party was as follows: Lieutenant M. M. Macomb, Fourth Artillery, executive officer; F. O. Maxson, topographer; Corporal F. J. Hill, Fourteenth Infantry, odometer recorder; B. P. French and Charles W. Howell, principal packers; Henry Sayre, assistant packer, and Delancy Willson, cook; total, seven men.

The transportation consisted of seven riding and nine pack animals, with one bell mare and one extra mule; total, eighteen animals. We carried rations for forty-five days.

Owing to the large amount of work to be done and our limited time the party was so organized as to admit of being split into two sections, the plan of operations being as follows:

The party was to work together for about eight days surveying the roads in the plains and getting the topography of the foothills in the western part of the area, the

presence of snow making it unwise to advance at once into the high country to the east.

Next, to divide our forces, Mr. Maxson with three men was to finish the important topography left undone the previous season; while I, with the remaining two, was to complete the triangulation by the occupation of Moccasin and Blue Peaks, and, if the absence of snow permitted, Tower Peak in the main Sierra, obtaining at the same time all the topographical data possible.

Accordingly, on the 17th of May the field work was begun by running a line to Roberts' Ferry on the Tuolumne, just where it leaves the western edge of our area. The ensuing week was occupied in meandering the roads between the Tuolumne on the north and Bear Creek on the south and studying the topography of the adjacent foothills. Mr. Maxson and myself generally ran independent lines, one taking the odometer, the other working by time and three-point stations. The villages of Snelling and La Grange, Hornitos, Indian Gulch, Chinese Camp, and Jacksonville were visited and all the important thoroughfares surveyed, leaving only those which we could easily complete on our home trip. The 25th of May found us encamped at Marshall's Flat near Moccasin Peak. This point Mr. Maxson and I visited together and from here I pointed out to him our principal stations of the previous season, with which he was to connect his work, and explained to him as well as I could the character of the country he was about to enter. That evening I furnished him with a letter of instructions laying down the camps and marches for each day up to June 19th, when we were to meet in Sonora, where I was to receive definite orders as to time of stopping work. It was of course understood that Mr. Maxson was to use his own good judgment in varying the plan laid down for him, whenever swollen streams, deep snow, or other unforseen contingencies rendered it advisable.

Accordingly, May 26th Mr. Maxson and party broke camp at Marshall's Flat and I saw no more of them until our rendezvous at Sonora.

The first work done was a survey by three-point stations of the ridge running southeasterly from Moccasin Peak to the Coulterville road, camp being made at Haigh's, two miles above Coulterville. From here the route was by the old Boneyard road to Black's; thence by trail to Hennessey's bridge on the Merced; then to Hite's Cove, and the southward to Fresno Flat, which was reached May 30. From this village the route was over the northern part of the newly constructed "Madera and Yosemite Turnpike," which was carefully surveyed. The next march was to Chiquito Meadows, and the Chiquito Joaquin via the old Long Valley trail, which was surveyed to the eastern edge of our area. Several days were spent in studying the topography in this vicinity, the party returning to Clark's on the 6th of June.

The well-known old trail from Clark's to the Yosemite was then surveyed, and that valley itself entered June 9 by the Glacier Point trail. Two days were spent in carefully determining by theodolite the altitudes and relative locations of all the prominent points about the valley, and then, until June 15, the time was occupied in gathering topographical details north of the Yosemite.

The trail down the Merced Cañon to Hennessey's was then surveyed and a line run over an Indian trail to Hazel Green, on the Big Oak Flat road. The survey of this thoroughfare to Culbertson's, on Moccasin Creek, was then made, connecting here with our previous line from Jacksonville, on the Tuolumne. From this village a line was run, via Kincaid Flat, to Sonora, which was reached June 19, thus completing the plan of operations assigned Mr. Maxson's party in May.

While this work was in progress I proceeded with the triangulation and topography from Moccasin Peak, where I was delayed two days on account of bad weather and heavy timber which had to be cleared off.

I then started for Blue Mountain, running time meanders over roads not previously surveyed, and completed the triangulation from this point June 4.

The high Sierra appeared so snowy that I knew it would be impossible to reach the summit of Tower Peak for perhaps a month to come, but as there was still considerable topography in that direction to be studied, I hoped to be able to gather some important features before our time was up. I therefore returned to Sonora and followed the Mono road as far as Bradford's sawmill, where I turned off to the right and followed a stock trail, which brought us out in Cherry Valley, through which runs Cherry Creek, a large stream draining into the Tuolumne from the north.

I was delayed here a couple of days by rainy weather, but on the 12th started up the ridge on the east side of the valley, hoping to be able to reach some of the minor points southwest of Tower Peak, if not the peak itself. I was accompanied by Mr. Thomas Richardson, who has a sheep range in Cherry Valley and vicinity, and who is perfectly familiar with the rugged country south of the Relief trail. After we had reached an altitude of about 8,000 feet above sea level, the snow became so deep as to effectually bar our progress. Seeing that it would be folly to attempt anything further in this direction, I determined to spend the few days still at my disposal in studying the topography in the neighborhood of Lake Eleanor and the Hetch-Hetchy Valley. This work occupied me until the 18th of June, when I started for Sonora,

reaching that town the following day, and there met the other section of the party under Mr. Maxson.

Instructions received here from you informed me that it would not be necessary to reach Milton, our disbanding point, before the 27th of June. This gave us another week in our area, and this time was profitably employed in meandering roads and gathering topographical details to the south and west of Sonora and in making a secondary triangulation station on the southern and highest point of the Bear Mountain Range, about six miles northeast of Copperopolis.

This practically completing our field-work, the party was marched to Milton on the 27th, and the following day transported by rail to Sacramento and there disbanded. Thus ended a short but profitable field season, during which time all the members of the party displayed the warmest interest in the work. Messrs. French, Howell, Sayre, and Willson more than sustained their previous good reputation for steadiness and hard work, and Corporal Hill, Fourteenth Infantry, was all that could be desired as odometer recorder. Too much praise cannot be accorded Mr. Maxson for his unflagging energy and practical knowledge of his work, which, continued, enabled him to collect a vast amount of map material in the short time allowed us.

We were in the field forty-two days, during which time thirty-two main camps were made. An inspection of the following numerical list of principal observations taken will show that our average daily travel was over 34 miles.

Number of main and secondary triangulation stations	3
Number of three-point stations	154
Number of meander stations	2,325
Number of variations determined	38
Number of cistern barometer stations	43
Number of aneroid barometer stations	639
Number of miles meandered	833
Number of miles traveled without meander	599
Total miles traveled	1,432

TRIANGULATION.

The main points on which our triangulation depends, with their altitudes as far as determined, are:

Highland, 10,956 feet, main point of Silver Mountains near Silver Mountain City, California.

Cory's, 11,326 feet, main point of the Wassuck Mountains west of Walker Lake, Nevada.

McBride, 13,443 feet, most northern peak of White Mountains east of Owen's River, California.

White Mountain Peak, 14,200 + feet, highest peak of White Mountains east of Owen's River, California.

Morgan's Peak, ——— feet, high point of the Sierras near Mount Abbott, California.

Dana, ——— feet, high point north of the Bloody Cañon trail.

Sonora, 11,479 feet, northeast of the Sonora Pass, California, on Sonora and Moon road.

Conness, 12,518 feet, prominent granite peak northwest of Mount Dana.

Lyell, 13,191 feet, culminating point of the divide between the Merced, Tuolumne, and San Joaquin Basins.

Hoffman, 10,872 feet, at head of Yosemite Creek.

Clark, 11,295 feet, most northerly peak of the Merced group.

Devils', 6,910 feet, north of Cold Spring Station, Mariposa and Yosemite road.

Chiquito, 8,136 feet, on ridge west of Chiquito Joaquin Creek.

Deadwood, 4,451 feet, timbered point near Fresno Flat, California.

Green, 1,352 feet.

Schultz, 2,275 feet, west of Cathey's Valley.

Moccasin, 3,003 feet, prominent timbered point in ridge west of Moccasin Creek.

Blue, 6,076 feet, timbered point on ridge between South and Middle Forks, Mokelumne River.

All these points, with the exception of Blue, were occupied during the field season of 1878. Besides the above points, a number of others were occupied as secondary stations, so that all the topographical work of the area visited is based on an excellent scheme of triangulation. From the main and secondary stations an immense number of points were located by cross-sights. Sights were also taken to prominent points of the Coast Range, such as Mount Diablo, Mount Hamilton, &c., so that their positions can be computed. The area included between the exterior lines of our main triangulation of 1878 is, roughly, 7,159 square miles, and the computations showed a remarkable degree of accuracy in the observations.

This work, it is to be remembered, was done in addition to a large amount of topography, and too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Spiller for his energy and the interest manifested by him in the work. Had it not been for his knowledge of the previous work done and his excellent judgment in selecting points to be occupied, the work could not have been successfully completed within the allotted time.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

rea examined for mapping during the seasons of 1878–'79 includes the southern atlas sheet 56 B and all of 56 D, and is immediately south of the work of 1877. aces that portion of the main crest of the Sierra extending from the Sonora Mount Lyell, also the drainage basins of the Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Merced, t of the San Joaquin Rivers, as well as part of Fresno, Chowchilla, Mariposa, ar Creeks. The area presents an immense variety of topographical features, e rugged and intricate country adjacent the high Sierra to the flat and monotopanse of the great San Joaquin Valley.

of the most remarkable features—unparalleled, perhaps, in their way—are the rges known as the Yosemite and Hetch-Hetchy Valleys, of which special menade further on.

reat timber belt of California runs directly across the area examined, which s no less than six groves of that giant of American vegetation, the *Sequoia*. These are the Calaveras and Great South or Stanislaus Groves, those of a and Fresno, besides two of minor importance on the Big Oak Flat and Coulroads, respectively. As we descend from the belt of heavy timber we find ricultural areas devoted to the cultivation of fruit and some grain in the foothd almost entirely to the latter in the broad expanse of the great valley. The t taken up for agricultural purposes is used for grazing during the fall and ring, after which great numbers of sheep and cattle find an agreeable change in the meadows of the high mountain country.

oot-hill section has for years been the scene of mining industry which has de numerous towns, the better known being Sonora, Coulterville, and Mariposa. gh these places have perhaps seen their best days there is still in the foot-hills a ount of wealth undeveloped and a number of mines and mills in successful opera- Among these latter is the Hite's Cove mine, examined and reported on by Mr .

YOSEMITE VALLEY.

wonderful locality has already been so minutely and accurately described in the guide-books now published as to render any lengthy account superfluous. The t we have filled topographically is comprised in careful surveys of the three ads into this valley and of the three important trails leading out of it, namely, le Point trail, the Glacier Point trail, and the Nevada Falls trail, none of which ver been accurately mapped. Careful barometric determinations have been or the altitude of the valley, and also a series of observations were taken to reliable altitudes of all the points of interest. Owing to the fact that the final ations have not yet been completed it is not possible to give a full list of

e observations were taken with especial care it is hoped that they will finally ll disputed points.

THE HETCH-HETCHY VALLEY.

valley is worthy of especial remark as being perhaps the most remarkable fea the great Tuolumne Cañon. To those who have time to leave the usual routes st-travel it would well be worth a visit. It may be reached either from Har Hodgdon's at Bronson's Meadow on the Oak Flat and Yosemite road by very ails. The route pursued by us was from Bronson's Meadows. The following ves the distances and altitudes along the trail:

Station.	Miles.	Altitude above sea.	Remarks.
		Feet.	
's	0.00	4,506	Stage station, Big Oak Flat road.
south fork Tuolumne	1.18	4,163	Ford.
Meadows	2.05	4,567	Also called by Meadows now.
middle fork Tuolumne	2.00	4,158	Ford.
ch	3.00	4,550	Ranch and Meadows.
on	2.86	4,849	Small cattle ranch.
etch-Hetchy Valley	5.21	3,489	At foot of trail, west end of valley.

	Miles.
n's to Hetch-Hetchy	16.30
Oak Flat to Hetch-Hetchy via Hodgdon's	44.22
Barnard's Hotel, Yosemite, to Hetch-Hetchy	37.65

The trail from the cañon on is rough and steep, but perfectly practicable for horses and pack-animals. Our barometric observations give 3,469 feet as the altitude of the middle of the valley above the sea, or 382 feet below the Yosemite. The total length of the valley is only about 3½ miles.

While it cannot be compared with the Yosemite in size or in grandeur, it perhaps more nearly resembles that valley than any other known locality, and has at least sufficient beauty and individuality to produce an ineffaceable impression on the observer.

The two most striking features are the great dome on the south side of the valley, rising some 2,500 feet above the river, and the magnificent falls opposite. These falls, which pour over the north wall of the valley at about its middle are in an angle formed by a great buttress just to the west, which recalls the El Capitan of the Yosemite. While this water-fall is similar in position and effect to the Yosemite it has not the same sheer plunge which is the remarkable feature of that fall. But to make up for this it has a much larger drainage basin which contains some quite sizeable lakes which act as reservoirs, so that in volume and constancy at least it is far superior. In spring and early autumn there is a second fall which is quite noticeable, as it pours over the northern wall farther to the west. The lip of this is about 1,750 feet above the Tuolumne, that of the main fall being 2,000 feet. The high granite bluffs east of the falls rise about 3,090 feet above the valley.

Besides the first trail described, two others leave the valley north of the river, one at either end of the valley; that at the west end passes by a steep zigzag route up a mass of *debris* coming down into the cañon from a glacial moraine above; a ledge of rock on this trail, about 1,060 feet above the river, affords an excellent general view of the valley; the other, leading out at the east end of the valley to a meadow known as "Ranchería" and to numerous other meadows used as sheep ranges. The former trail leads to McGill's meadows, and lake Eleanor, thence to Cherry Valley and on to the Sonora and Mono road at Bradford's saw-mill. After getting out of the cañon on this route, by following a trail forking abruptly to the right, we reach in a few miles a very pretty sheet of water on Hetch-Hetchy Creek, called Lake Vernon by the sheep-owners, on whose range it is; this is the principal reservoir of the Hetch-Hetchy Fall.

After leaving the Lake Eleanor trail we commence to ascend and pass over a very well-marked moraine, its summit where we cross being about 2,760 feet above the Hetch-Hetchy.

One interesting point which we find in the Hetch-Hetchy, and not in the Yosemite, is abundant evidence of glacial action. The glacial polish is very plain on the granite rocks forming the bed of the valley east of the dome, while some hundreds of feet above, the rocks show well-marked horizontal grooves. Fine examples of the same agency occur in the basin of Hetch-Hetchy Falls Creek, and in those of the streams emptying into the east end of the valley from the northeast. This valley was first brought to public notice by the California State geological survey, and is described and mapped by Professor Whitney in his "Yosemite Guide Book."

CHERRY VALLEY AND LAKE ELEANOR.

Cherry Creek drains a large area south of the Relief trail and, in fact, is the largest stream coming into the Tuolumne from the north. Cherry Valley is a large meadow or flat on this creek, its general direction being about north and south. It is nearly three miles in length and varies from a quarter to three-quarters of a mile in breadth. It contains a large extent of fine grass and is claimed by Mr. Thomas Richardson, of Oakdale, and is by him used as a sheep range. When we visited it in the middle of June we found that even the presence of large flocks of sheep had failed to drive off the numerous bands of deer, which the snow still kept out of the high mountains. An alkaline pond about a third of a mile from Richardson's cabin was the nightly resort of numbers of deer. This valley has also for years been the resort of grizzly and cinnamon bear, and several of the latter were seen during our short stay. Two fine specimens had been killed shortly before our arrival. Our barometric observations give 4,615 feet as the altitude of this valley above sea-level. This locality is easily reached by turning off from the Mono road just above Bradford's saw-mill, about five miles beyond Northrup's. There is a rough wagon road as far as Hull Meadows, now Lord's, and from here on a very fair trail much used by sheep and cattle owners. By fording Cherry Creek and crossing a low gap in the ridge east of it we come to Lake Eleanor, a very pretty sheet of water about a mile in length and from half to three-quarters of a mile broad. It is fed by three streams, two coming in at the north, and one at the south end. This lake is claimed by parties residing in Columbia and Sonora, and was by them stocked with trout in the fall of 1877. It now contains a large number of fine fish. By passing around the south end of the lake and fording the creek a trail will be found about half a mile above the ford, which turns up the ridge to the right. This runs to McGill's meadows, and thence to the Hetch-Hetchy Valley, as mentioned under that head. Our observations made the lake 4,630 feet above the sea.

THE RELIEF TRAIL FROM STRAWBERRY TO LEAVITT'S.

ıil is interesting as being one of the old emigrant trails over the Sierra Nevada.)ken of as a possible route for a wagon-road when the Sonora and Mono road ɔted, but was rejected as too rough, a better route having been found along e fork of the Stanislaus. The accompanying table gives the distances and along this trail.

Stations.	Miles between stations.	Miles from Strawberry.	Altitude above sea.	Remarks.
			Feet.	
.....	.....	.....	5,238	Stage station Sonora and Mono road.
.....	9.86	9.86	9,157	
)per's milk ranch.....	3.75	13.61	.....	Cooper's, 3.08 miles by left-hand trail.
ead of west fork Relief	3.09	16.70	.....	On divide between Stanislaus and Tuolumne drainage.
ion east and west forks	3.20	19.90	7,892	Trail crosses west fork.
east fork Relief Creek....	4.53	24 43	8,816	Wood, water, and grass.
veen east fork and Summit	1.70	26.13	9,617	Divide between Stanislaus and Tuolumne.
ween Summit Valley and Walker River.	2.81	28.94	9,805	
.....	8.07	37.01	8,183	Lake about one-half mile long.
s	3.08	40.09	7,309	Two small lakes.
avitt's meadow	1.15	41.24	.....	
.....	1.47	42.71	.....	Horse ranch and stage station, Mono road.

ROUTES OF COMMUNICATION, TABLES OF DISTANCES, ETC.

ıin routes examined by us in 1878–'79 were the Big Tree road, from Silver ı City to Murphy's, the Sonora and Mono road, running from Sonora to Bridge- the Bodie mining district; also the three great wagon-roads connecting the towns with the Yosemite Valley, and known, respectively, as the Big Oak Coulterville, and the Mariposa roads; also that portion of the new route to nite from Fresno Flat to Clark's or Big Tree station, on the Mariposa road. stern portion of this route, between Madera, on the Southern Pacific Rail- Fresno Flat, was not examined, as it lay entirely without our area. Tables ces and altitudes on all these important roads have been compiled to accom- r report of this year.

CONCLUSION.

; deal of interesting country in and about the Yosemite and High Sierra is ibed, because this has been so well done by Professor Whitney and Mr. J. M. 's in their respective guide-books. Thanks are due to the latter gentleman ess shown the party while in the Yosemite. I wish also to tender my thanks ınway and other proprietors of toll trails in that valley for their courtesy in ɾ us the free use of their trails while we were obliged to use them in the our work.

ıpectfully submitted.

M. M. MACOMB,
First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery.

EO. M. WHEELER, *in charge.*

APPENDIX G.

)F LIEUTENANT H. H. LUDLOW, THIRD ARTILLERY, IN CHARGE OF PARTY NO. 3, UTAH SECTION, FIELD SEASON OF 1878.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS WEST OF 100TH MERIDIAN.
Washington, D. C., April 4, 1879.

have the honor to report on the operations of party No. 3, Utah section, ıe field season of 1878, as follows:

rty known as special triangulation and topographical party consisted of H. w, second lieutenant Third Artillery, executive officer; Francis Klett, to-

pographer and assistant; William L. Bailey, meteorological observer and recorder; John S. Stewart, packer; and M. G. Brenholtz, private Company E, Fourteenth Infantry.

Your instructions were to complete certain triangulation work near Austin, Nev.; and then to proceed to Fresno, Cal., where a base line was to be located, measured, and developed.

The personnel of the party was completed at Ogden, Utah, July 24, 1878. On July 29 the party took train for Battle Mountain, Nev.; thence traveling by pack to Austin.

We reached Battle Mountain about 1 p. m., July 31, and made preparation for a speedy departure.

August 1 found the party under way, and it reached Austin about 5 p. m. on the 5th, having rested Sunday, August 4, at Vaughan's Ranch. A stay of ten days in our camp at Rucker Corral, Austin, Nev., gave opportunity for connecting the astronomical monument with the summit of Mount Prometheus by measuring and developing a short auxilliary base, and for occupying, besides the astronomical monument and the ends of the base, three auxiliary stations; also to replace the base-line monuments in Reese River Valley, and to reoccupy Mount Prometheus, as directed by your letter of instructions. It remained to occupy Geneva, Bunker Hill, Poston, Birchim's, Emigrant, and the bases in Reese River Valley. To do this a trip of fifteen days had been planned and the preparations were nearly ready when a serious accident delayed the party about a week. The camp was situated on the main street of Austin, in the immediate vicinity of frame buildings. It was no more exposed than the majority of the buildings on that street which follows the bed of a dry ravine. It was presumably a safe place to camp, and would, no doubt, have been quite secure in any ordinary storm, protected as it was by a strong stockade fence. But it proved to be just the reverse in one of those sudden deluges of water termed "cloud bursts."

About 4 p. m., August 15, a dark, black-looking cloud came up from the southwest. A light sprinkle soon increased to a heavy shower, accompanied by hail. Soon the water began to run in the middle of the street, and gradually increased to a rushing torrent of about 2 feet mid-depth and 20 feet breadth. Presently the backwater began to come into the yard in which the camp was; but no danger of loss was apprehended as the storm seemed to have subsided. But suddenly, and without warning, a wave about 2 feet higher than the water below it, came down the ravine with a rush. It dashed a wood-pile against the fence corner and tore away a portion, carrying off at the same time nearly the whole outfit of the party. Five days sufficed to make a thorough search for missing articles, some of which were found imbedded in mud over two miles from camp, and to get fairly started repairing the recovered aparejos, preparatory to moving. In the mean while Lieutenant Randolph arrived from Ogden, and brought a complete set of meteorological instruments to replace those carried away. After consultation, it was decided to send Mr. Klett with J. S. Stewart, the packer, to Battle Mountain, there to refit the entire pack outfit, while I, with the rest of the party, should go down the Toyabe Range by wagon to finish the Nevada work. Mr. Klett left Austin August 21, with six mules, taking all the damaged aparejos. He reached Battle Mountain after three days forced marching, and the work of repair went on. The rest of the party started the same day (August 21). On the 22d a severe wind blew the cotton cloth off the base monuments in the Reese River Valley. Fortunately it was promptly reported, and they were repaired the next day.

The party moved (August 25) to Kingston (camp 2) for the occupation of Bunker Hill, which was accomplished on the 26th.

The next camp was in Ophir Cañon in the heart of the deserted town of Toyabe City. One man only lived there, and he only two or three days in the week.

The ascent of a low peak near the summit of the pass (August 28) permitted a view of Mount Poston, about 12 miles distant. I decided to cross to the head of Reese River and attempt Poston from that direction. Starting at 1 p. m. we reached the valley and the nearest ranch about dark. A side trip of two days accomplished the occupation of Poston.

August 31, camp was moved to the mouth of Underdown Cañon (camp 5), where September 1 and 2 were lost from unfavorable weather, the ascent of Birchim's being made on the 3d; after which the party returned to Austin, occupying *en route* Emigrant and the ends of the base with as little delay as possible.

One day at Austin sufficed to replace lost mule-shoes and to collect all property left there. Aparejos had been sent down by Mr. Klett, and on September 9 the party started for Battle Mountain, which was reached at 8 p. m. September 11.

The 12th and 13th witnessed an examination of the repaired outfit. All surplus stores were boxed and shipped to Ogden. Whatever was to go with the party was likewise prepared for transportation by rail, and at 7 a. m., September 14, the party started for California.

On reaching Fresno six days were there consumed in selecting a base line, in makin

and putting up monuments at ends of base, in gathering information, and in arranging stores for shipment.

The base monuments were in shape triangular pyramids, about 30 feet high, the upper 22 feet being covered with white cotton cloth. The sides of the base were about 15 feet, the greatest width of cloth about 11 feet. A space of 4 feet in width, 9 feet from the top, was left bare, which rendered the monuments more easily recognizable by the appearance of the dark line across each. The posts were set 3 feet in the ground. The base line was located some 5 miles east of Fresno, because of a very thick haze, which obscured not only the distant mountains, but even the nearest foot-hills, the latter being visible during my stay of six days only one day.

Leaving Fresno September 27, the party traveled by the ordinary wagon-road to Centerville, and went into camp on King's River, about 2 miles from the latter place.

Fowler Mountain, a foot-hill about 1,000 feet higher than the river bottom, was occupied, and an attempt was made September 30 on Squaw Valley Mountain, but it was found to be heavily wooded, and, after camping near it, September 29 the party moved back to King's River, making camp about 10 miles higher up than before. Here was occupied one of the highest and sharpest of the near foot-hills, called on the Whitney map Tohoetumne, but misnamed Hazleton on the record I left there. It is at the point where King's River emerges from the foot-hills.

The next camp was at Toll House, which was reached by traveling along the lower foot-hills until the Fresno road was found; thence along it. There is a planing-mill at this point, and nearly all the lumber for Fresno and Centerville comes through this place. Burrows Mountain was occupied in this neighborhood.

The party then moved to Behring's store, some seven miles nearer the high Sierras, in order to procure an Indian guide.

Bald Rock was occupied October 10, and the party moved toward Mount Goddard, following Mr. Dusey's wagon track as far as his cabin on Dinkey Creek, thence taking the sheep trail as indicated by our guide.

The party camped on the evening of October 12 near the base of Lookout Mountain, which was occupied for observation the next day. An incomplete sketch was made and a few angles taken, but all points which had been occupied were hidden by the clouds below but near us. This was the highest point occupied in California by the party, the aneroid indicating 10,000 feet above the sea.

It was planned to occupy a point called Woodchuck Peak, October 14, but this was rendered impossible by a snow-storm; and the party was started back, traveling all day in the storm, and reaching Mr. Dusey's at dark. The greatest depth of snow on even ground was 8 inches. The rigging and aparejos were so soaked that the ropes were unmanageable, and a day was taken to get into traveling order.

Burrows, Hazleton (Tohoetumne), and Fowler were occupied on the return trip, and in addition, Morrow and Squaw Valley were taken among the foot-hills, all of which occupied the party until November 1.

The party being south of King's River, traveled through Ash Spring toward Mount Silliman. A point was occupied November 7 and 8 supposed to be the Bald Mountain on Whitney's map, but it does not correspond. Here the lateness and inclemency of the season caused me to stop work in the mountains. Returning to the base line, "Stokes Mountain," a foot-hill on the county line, was occupied November 11, and the party camped at North Base November 13.

The stores at Fresno went to camp November 16. On the 17th the preliminary measurement of the base line began. The line was ranged out by stakes, every hundred feet accurately aligned. It was November 22 when this had been accomplished. Then followed the measurement proper.

Comparisons were made before going to work and on our return from the line with the standard rods of the coast survey, which rods are 5 feet long at known temperatures marked upon the rods. Two of these had been furnished the party.

A platform about 52 feet long and 1 foot wide was erected. Two steel knife-edges were prepared and screwed on this platform at an approximate distance of 50 feet, the edges being at such a height that the exposed ends of the coast survey rods would just pass over them without touching. The rods were applied along a straight line drawn on the platform. The end of the first rod was carefully sighted even with a knife-edge. The second rod was then applied along the line, and contact carefully made with the one already in position. The first rod was carefully removed and placed in like manner beyond the second and so on, until on the fifth application of the second rod its exposed end projected slightly beyond the second knife-edge. A square wooden block placed on the platform was moved into contact with the projecting end of the rod, which was then removed and the distance from the knife-edge to the block was measured by a 3-inch steel ruler subdivided into hundredths of an inch. The sighting in of the first rod and the reading of the distance to the block were both performed by the same person. The temperature was then read and recorded, together with the measured difference. This operation was then repeated, Mr. Klett exchang-

ing places with me and making the adjustment and the reading the second time. This was likewise recorded, with the temperature. The results were then compared, and if differing more than .03 inch, both operations were repeated.

Having thus obtained the data for the accurate determination of the distance between the knife-edges, the steel tape was stretched. Mr. Klett held the rear end of the tape with the notch at the first knife-edge. An assistant stretched the tape at the forward end until the spring was properly extended, while I, as soon as notified of the adjustment of the rear end, superintended the stretching and measured the difference. This was recorded with the temperature and the operation repeated, Mr. Klett and myself changing places. As soon as his reading had been recorded with its temperature the two were compared and if they showed unreasonable discrepancy, both were repeated. In these comparisons and in the measurement, no change was made in the compensating apparatus, it being set at 60° F.

Before commencing the measurement two iron pins were centered under the monuments. Three wooden stools were made about 3 feet high with soft wood tops, end grain, 4 inches square. From the center of each a plumb-bob hung for centering them on the line, and on their tops a pencil line was drawn to be placed parallel to the line to be measured. A wire was stretched in lengths of 600 feet along the stakes already in line under the immediate supervision of Mr. Klett and myself. The first stool was carefully centered over the starting pin and an ordinary pin driven in its top directly over the iron pin. The tape was roughly stretched to give the approximate distance; the second stool was placed accurately over the wire by means of its plumb-bob and the line on its top brought as nearly as practicable in the same vertical plane with the wire. The tape was then carefully stretched. Mr. Klett adjusted the rear end at its notch; Mr. Bailey carried the forward end; and when properly stretched, I drove an ordinary pin in the forward notch along the pencil line on the stool. The tape was then brought forward, the third stool placed in position, and the measurement continued by bringing up the first stool. I placed all the stools and drove all the pins on the direct measurement.

On the reverse measurement Mr. Klett and I exchanged duties. I took his place the first day, after which the adjustment of the rear end was intrusted to Mr. Bailey, while I held myself in readiness to occupy north base, which was accomplished December 5. The base was leveled December 7 and 8, the distance between rod stations being varied according to the nature of the ground.

South base was partially occupied December 6, and completed December 8, while Messrs. Klett and Bailey were at work with the level.

The astronomical monument was occupied December 9, after the mules had been shipped to Sacramento, Cal., in charge of Stewart and Brenholtz.

I left Fresno December 9 by the night train and arrived in Sacramento December 10, according to instructions, and the labors of the party ended.

The following are some of the results of the season's labors:

Main bases measured	1
Auxiliary bases measured	1
Triangulation stations occupied	18
Sights taken	1,694
Miles marched	682
Camps made	41
Cistern-barometer stations	47

In conclusion, let me thank the members of the party for their hearty co-operation. Mr. Klett was invaluable for his many excellent suggestions, especially with reference to the measurement of the base. Mr. Bailey was most remarkable for his zeal and for his care in performing all duties well.

Respectfully submitted.

H. H. LUDLOW,
Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery.

Lieut. GEORGE M. WHEELER,
Corps of Engineers, in charge.

APPENDIX H.

REPORT OF A SPECIAL ASTRONOMICAL PARTY AT OGDEN, UTAH, SEASON OF 1878, BY T. H. SAFFORD, PH. D., ASSISTANT.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., *May* 7, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to report my doings at Ogden during the field season of 1878. I left Williamstown on July 12, 1878, for Ogden, via Washington. On July 13 I met

Miles Rock, esq., at Philadelphia, and made arrangements with him for the simultaneous observations to be made by us for the longitudes of stations in New Mexico and Texas. I arrived at Washington July 15, and there made the necessary arrangements with Lieut. S. E. Tillman regarding instruments and other appurtenances of astronomical work.

On July 23 I arrived at Ogden and took charge of the observatory, where I found a transit instrument and chronometers. Observations were made for time on nearly every night for three months, or until October 20. Signals were exchanged on the following dates:

July 25, 26, 27, with Professor Newcomb, U. S. N., at Separation, Wyo.
July 27, 28, 29, with Professor Harkness, U. S. N., at Creston, Wyo.
August 12, 19, 21, 26, 28, with John H. Clark, esq., at Walla Walla, Wyo.
September 5, 17, 20, 21, 22, with Mr. Clark, at The Dalles, Oreg.
October 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, with Mr. Clark, at Fresno, Cal.
September 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, with Miles Rock, esq., at Fort Bliss, Tex.
September 26, 27, 30, October 1, 3, with Mr. Rock, at Fort Bayard, N. Mex.

The telegraphic lines employed were in bad order in the sections beyond the railways, so that for Mr. Rock's stations we were compelled to have recourse, in part, to the longer line via San Francisco rather than to the shorter line via Denver.

The condition of things was such that I invariably observed, when weather permitted, before the time assigned for signals, as I never knew whether the line would be ready for use or not until the telegraph operator, Mr. Henry O. Pratt, came to the observatory at the stipulated time. Mr. Pratt was very skillful and faithful. I was assisted, in copying and various mechanical arrangements while observing, by Sergeant Knight, of the Fourteenth Infantry, and on alternate nights by Mr. H. S. Wallace.

On two nights, October 19 and 20, I observed with Mr. Clark for personal equations. I should also have done this on some of the earlier evenings of my stay in Ogden, in July, but Mr. Clark was not of the opinion that his observation then would be normal.

The time observations on signal nights were completely reduced in the form adopted for this survey, and transferred in that condition to Lieut. B. H. Randolph, A. A. Q. M., of the survey, when I left the field. To this gentleman I am indebted for many favors during the campaign. I left Ogden October 21, and reached home November 1.

I am, sir, very faithfully, yours,

T. H. SAFFORD.

Capt. G. M. WHEELER,
United States Engineers.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT OF A SPECIAL ASTRONOMICAL PARTY OPERATING IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY, BY JOHN H. CLARK, ASTRONOMICAL ASSISTANT.

NOBLE, ILL., *April* 30, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following notes respecting the astronomical stations occupied by me during the field season of 1878, together with certain details respecting the work:

ASTRONOMICAL STATION AT WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, 1878.

Geographical position.

The pier, of cemented brick, from which the observations were made for the determination astronomically of this station, is situated in block No. 9, known as Jail Square, 57 feet from the center of Fifth street, and 211 feet in a straight line to a street monument in the center of Main and Fifth street. (See plat herewith.) The location was objectionable on account of dust, smoke, jar, and noise, but was unavoidable. There was no other place where the pier would probably be protected and at the same time afford the necessary telegraphic facilities. In erecting the pier the magnetic needle variation 20½° east was used. The transit, however, showed it to be largely out of the prime vertical. The unreliability of the needle in this instance is due doubtless to the components of the soil, which is here constituted largely of bowlders charged with magnetic iron.

Walla Walla and its surroundings.

Wallula is a clear, rapid creek, heading in Blue Mountain, and running westward to the Columbia River. In a dish-shaped valley, and some 30 miles from the mountains, lies Walla Walla, on both sides of the creek. Its population is some 3,000. It is a place of large business in all branches of trade, and is the objective point for the torrent of emigration at present heading for the Pelouse country. By irrigation, the soil gives evidence of great fertility, producing not only small grain, but the best of all sorts of vegetables, and probably the finest corn west of the Mississippi Valley. Fruit is also in abundance, of fine quality—not only apples, pears, and the like, but also grapes. The city is regularly laid out, and both as to extent of squares and ornamentation is not unlike the best settlements of Mormondom. The streets are planted with Lombardy poplars, which have made a rapid growth, and contribute much both to the appearance and comfort of the place. They have been irrigated up to the present time, but it is believed that they will eventually root deep enough in the loose soil to secure sufficient moisture.

Meteorological conditions.

Three weeks were occupied in the determination in latitude and longitude of this station, from August 8 to 29. There was much electrical phenomena and some clouds to occasion delay, but there was no rain, nor had there been any to bless this land of dust since the March previous. There were observations August 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 24, 25; August 15, 17, 20, 21, 22, and 23 cloudy—a week out of three, yet no rain. The night of August 22, while loitering at the observing tent, waiting for the clouds to disperse, a "chinook" was felt, but of brief duration. The "chinook" is a hot wind that comes from the sea, common in winter, and is particularly remarkable for the rapidity of its softening action upon the snow and frost-locked land.

Telegraphic communication.

The connection was made with the Ogden Observatory by way of Boise City and Winnemucca. That portion of the line between Walla Walla and Winnemucca was in charge of Professor Speed—it having been but recently put in order for military purposes. It was a perpetual source of delay and worry. Men had to be kept out constantly looking after it. The poles were rotten and gave way daily from one cause or another, and the wire was seldom or never working twelve consecutive hours.

Method of observations.

Observations were made with eye and ear; Mr. G. M. Dunn recording and giving other efficient service in addition to his meteorological observations. The chronometer for exchange of signals was taken to the telegraph office, distant some three squares. Sufficient preliminary computations were made to detect and rectify any possible error during the observations.

Instruments.

Z. M. (Würdemann, No. 16). This instrument is old, much worn, and, if at its best would be too small for the atmosphere of Walla Walla in latitude work. Chronometer Negus No. 1511 was used, having a very fair rate, despite the necessarily rough usage it got in the stage trip from Redding to Roseburg.

ASTRONOMICAL STATION AT THE DALLES, OREGON, 1878.

Geographical position.

The point selected for the determination in The Dalles was on the bluff of the lava bed, under the shadow of which are the Steam Navigation Company's offices and workshops. The pier was of cemented brick and in a position not likely to be disturbed unless it be by some irrational wantonness. From here one can not only overlook the whole city, but have an unobstructed view of the lofty and snow-covered cone, Mount Hood: and but for a mountain ridge just across the Columbia River, Mount Adams would also be visible. From the pier the northwest corner section 3, township 1 north range 13 east, bears north 33° west, distance 447½ feet; and to the south side of Main street, if it were prolonged, the distance is 81½ feet. (See plat herewith.) The meridian was marked on the north near the bluff facing the Columbia River by an iron pin driven into the ground and then covered by a conical pile of rocks 6 feet wide and 4

; high. Southward on a large natural mound (which was once a part of the mil:- r reservation of old Fort Dalles) it was indicated in the same way.

Dalles City and surroundings.

he Dalles, or Dalles City, in the language of its incorporation, is situated at the mouth Mill Creek, a very considerable distance below the main part of the rapids of the umbia River, from which it takes its name. It is a strangely selected spot for a ', for what is not lava bed is for the most part sand. Once there was a level and ile valley between the city and the foot of the rapids, but that is now almost entirely ered with sand dunes. The wind that pours up the cañon, that sets in at the mouth fill Creek, like water through a funnel is apparently the source of all this sand in and ut the city. Despite the forbidding character of the location, Dalles City is a pic- esque go-ahead town, having many fine stores and pleasant residences, with their rming fruit gardens.

Meteorological conditions.

; took no less than four weeks to put in this station, from August 29 to September 25. angements for observations were ready the 31st. September 1, however, a violent d carried everything in the shape of tent and other equipment to the ground, mak- it necessary to put up a substantial frame work. Observations were made, or it was sible to make them, September 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, although there was much barrassment from the wind. From September 10 to 19, inclusive, the atmosphere was ull of smoke, driven from the burning Cascade Mountains, that no observations ld be made. A few of the very largest stars could sometimes be faintly seen. Dur- this time the sun was stripped of its power and stood in the heavens as a great od-red orb; the moon had the same general appearance by night; the wind blow- all the while eastward, and sometimes violently. From the 19th to the 25th it was most part favorable, if the wind be excepted.

Telegraphic communication.

he Western Union office and that of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company not ig connected in Portland, an effort was made at first to get Ogden by way of lla Walla, Boise City, and Winnemucca. The most patient perseverance for many its brought success but once in this direction, September 5. The office in Port- l having been connected, the rest of the signal exchanges were made by Portland San Francisco, that circuitous but expeditious route.

Method of observation.

ode of observation same as at Walla Walla; that is, eye and ear. The chronom- did not have to be taken so far; but the climbing up and down the bluff was any- g but a safe or pleasant operation.

Instruments.

istruments same as at Walla Walla. No. 16 is an old instrument, has been put to h service in many places, but the roughest usage it ever had it received probably n the wind and sand of Dalles City, Oreg.

ASTRONOMICAL STATION AT FRESNO, CAL., OCTOBER, 1878.

Geographical position.

he location of the observatory was on a swell of ground some half mile south of n. Pier was of cemented brick, as the other stations. There was no lava bed as at The Dalles, or bowlders as at Walla Walla, loaded with magnetic iron to ct the needle, the soil being composed almost entirely of sand. It is seldom or er possible to get such a desirable spot in all respects for an observatory as was e presented. The view was unobstructed in all directions, bounded eastward at a at distance by Mount Whipple, Goddard, and other great mountain masses of the ra Nevadas, while westward lay the Coast Range.

Fresno and its surroundings.

resno is a town that owes its origin to the Southern Pacific Railroad. It is the ital of the county of that name, which is often designated in California as the nty of colonies. The court-house is an expensive and showy building, and stands

out in marked contrast with all other improvements, both public and private. At this season of the year there seemed to be no vegetation here—nothing green—except that produced by irrigation.

Meteorological conditions.

Had the pier and tent in readiness for observations by October 1, and it was continuously clear till the 11th, when it rained, as also on the 13th and 14th. There was little or no wind, and no dust to interfere, notwithstanding the sandy soil.

Telegraphic communication.

Ogden was got by way of San Francisco, and, there being no delay in the use of the wires, long exchanges with complete clock error could have been had every night from October 1 to 11 had the conditions of the former place been equally favorable.

Method of observation and instruments.

Same as at other stations.

The elaborate stone pillars sent to Fresno for marking the meridian were placed; the one in the meridian north of the pier, just north of the railroad track, and on a line with the first row of houses facing south; the other about the same distance southward and near a road leading to one of the colonies.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN H. CLARK.

Capt. GEO. M. WHEELER, *in Charge.*

APPENDIX J.

REPORT OF A SPECIAL ASTRONOMICAL PARTY OPERATING IN NEW MEXICO AND TEXAS, FIELD SEASON OF 1878, BY MILES ROCK, ASSISTANT.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS WEST OF THE 100TH MERIDIAN,
Washington, D. C., May 1, 1879.

SIR: In compliance with your orders to establish principal astronomical stations at Fort Selden, N. Mex., and Fort Bliss, Tex., I left Washington for the field July 12, 1878. At Philadelphia I met Prof. T. H. Safford and arranged a programme for star observations and the exchange of telegraphic time signals. Mr. Fred. W. Floyd, astronomical assistant and meteorologist of the party, joined me at Harrisburg. Your final instructions for the work awaited me at South Pueblo, Colo., and your telegram, at Santa Fé, N. Mex., authorizing me to delay the journey to observe the solar eclipse of July 29.

Lieutenant Paxton, Fifteenth Infantry, and acting commandant at Fort Marcy, loaned me two signal-service telescopes of about 2 inches aperture and 30 inches focal length. Obtaining some plain circular eye-glasses from a jeweler, I smoked and placed one within the cap of each eye-piece. The telescope supports were screwed into posts planted 10 feet north and south of the astronomical monument of this survey, the position of which, as determined in 1873, is latitude 35° 41′ 19″.29 north, and longitude 105° 56′ 45″.22 west from Greenwich. I obtained a correction for my mean-time chronometer (Negus No. 288) by telegraphic signals from Denver, giving alleged Washington true time. The chronometer was 8 minutes 8 seconds fast of Washington mean time.

The following is the result of the eclipse observations in Washington mean time:

Beginning of the eclipse:

	h.	*m.*	
Rock	4	17	5[illegible]
Paxton	4	17	5[illegible]

End of the eclipse:

Rock	6	33	43
Paxton	6	33	42

Each observer independently noted, near the end of the eclipse, the time of the phase that seemed equal to the phase which was first detected, marking on prepared diagrams the appearances that were timed. In this way a more accurate time for first contact was secured.

The actually-observed times were as follows, in chronometer time (Negus mean-time chronometer 288):

By Rock:

	h.	m.	s.
Phase A, after first contact	4	26	20
Phase A, before last contact	6	41	30
Last contact	6	41	51

By Paxton:

Phase A, after first contact	4	26	34
Phase B, before last contact, equal to Phase A according to his diagram	6	41	17
Phase C, before last contact	6	41	28
Phase D, "gone," last contact	6	41	50

Mr. Floyd had charge of the chronometer, and marked time. He and observer, Sergeant Frost, of the Signal Service, read the meteorological instruments every quarter hour during the eclipse, and every half hour during the remaining time from noon to 7 p. m. I also observed a thermometer exposed to the sun's direct rays with its bulb smoked.

While at Santa Fé, Mr. Floyd took comparative readings of the survey barometers with those of the United States Signal Service.

On July 30, we resumed our journey, and arrived at Fort Selden August 2, and staid two days to select the site and arrange for constructing the monument. However, in consequence of the abandonment of Selden as a military post, you subsequently selected Fort Bayard instead. Mr. Floyd took barometric readings in the hall of the commandant's house during our stay.

August 4 and 5 were spent at Las Cruces and Mesilla in efforts to secure materials and skilled workmen for building astronomical monuments, but without success.

On the morning of August 6 we arrived at El Paso (Franklin), Tex. It is also the present Fort Bliss, the troops being quartered in the village. The two old posts of his name are further down the river, 3 and 3½ miles, respectively, and are in ruins. I located the astronomical monument 25 feet northwest from the center of the public quare, as shown by a plan of the town, and measuring from the buildings on the outheast and southwest sides. There is no other public ground, and it seems the only place secure against disturbance by future improvements; but being an open common and a rendezvous for cattle and teams, for its present protection I built a rough stone wall 2 feet high and 10 feet square around it. The mason and brick I could get only rom El Paso, Mexico, and the brick had to be specially baked by a tile-maker. As he rainy season was at its height and would not permit observation, I waited until he brick pier was built before mounting the transit.

On August 15 I was ready to exchange signals with Professor Safford, at Ogden, but failed to get him, as the Western Union line was down beyond Santa Fé. Each night following I observed for time whenever clear enough, but failed to get a circuit with Ogden for over three weeks.

On August 19 I sought to get a circuit via San Diego and San Francisco, but no trial was made, as others supposed it useless, the distance being about 2,500 miles.

The weather began to settle about August 24, and then I observed for latitude, whenever clear enough, after trying each evening to get Ogden, and on the nights of August 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, and September 1, 2, and 4, observed 184 pairs of latitude stars.

The failure to get a circuit to Ogden via Santa Fé, Pueblo, Denver, and Cheyenne was due to various causes on different nights, but chiefly to interruptions of the line by storms in the Rio Grande Valley and on the stretch between Santa Fé and Pueblo, which was in very bad condition. Finally, fearing failure altogether in getting the longitude by telegraph, I proceeded to observe transits of the moon and moon-culminating stars on four nights before full moon, and, in order to make a complete set, three nights after the full, though by that time I had succeeded with the telegraph. These observations were made on the nights of September 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, the moon's limb and about six stars on each night.

On September 6 I again tried to get a circuit via California, and on the evening of the 7th succeeded in exchanging time-signals with Ogden, and again on the nights of September 8 and 10. This line was then interrupted, but I finally obtained a circuit via Santa Fé and Cheyenne on September 11 and 12, which completed the observations at this station. There were observed 198 stars for time, of which 127 on the five nights when time-signals were exchanged.

Hourly readings of the meteorological instruments were taken for four weeks, and only at certain hours during the remaining two weeks of our occupancy of the station.

The north meridian-mark is situated nearly a mile off on the edge of a mesa skirting the base of Franklin Mountains, and 360 feet above the monument in altitude. The situation did not allow a south meridian-mark.

The post quartermaster, Lieut. D. J. Gibbon, Ninth Cavalry, furnished tents, tools, and furniture, and hauled lime, sand, brick, stone, and water, and extended all needed assistance.

On September 17, to carry out your instructions in regard to connecting my monument with the astronomical station of the Mexican Boundary Survey, I called on Señor Ramirez, in El Paso, Mexico, who had been one of the Mexican commissioners to locate the international boundary; he pointed out to me the spot, as he remembered it, for there is no mark of the astronomical station of that survey, near the church, with the bell-tower of which I connected it as near as practicable by pacing. It is 140 feet south and 350 west from the tower.

On September 18 we started for Fort Bayard, by an Army escort wagon, furnished by Lieutenant Gibbon. I could thus carry the instruments along, and have them at hand as soon as wanted at Bayard. We took cistern-barometer readings at all the night stopping places; at Cottonwood Ranch, south of old Fort Fillmore; at Mesilla comparative readings with the signal-service barometer; at Mason's ranch, west of Fort Selden; at the spring at old Fort Cummings; and at Miembres Hot Spring, at the foot of the mound of the spring in front of the dwelling.

We arrived at Fort Bayard on September 23, and the same day I located the site for the monument on the solid gneiss rock on top of a hill just outside the quadrangle of the post, about 400 feet from its western corner, and 34 feet in altitude above the surface of the parade-ground at the flagstaff, and in the evening staked out the meridian.

Next day, the 24th, I took our wagon to Silver City, nine miles west of Bayard, for lime and brick, and on the 25th, with the help of a Mexican mason from Central City and a discharged cavalryman, the observing pier was erected. The same evening I set up the transit and was ready to exchange time signals; but the office of the military telegraph was closed, on account of the absence of the operator on repair duty.

Lieut. James Allen, A. S. O., and superintendent of the Santa Fé division of the military telegraphs, ordered an operator up from Silver City in time for the next evening, September 26, when I obtained a circuit via San Diego and San Francisco, and exchanged time signals with Professor Safford at Ogden, Utah; also, on the nights of September 27, 30, and October 1 and 3. There were observed 144 stars altogether for time determinations, and 110 on the five nights when signals were exchanged. There were 65 time signals received from Ogden, and the same number sent each night here, as well as at Fort Bliss.

For latitude there were observed 190 pairs of stars on the nights of October 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

The north meridian mark is distant 580 yards on a hill of the same height as Monument Hill; the south mark 820 yards on a lower rise west of Central City.

The meteorological instruments were read hourly during the whole of our stay. On October 8 I sent Mr. Floyd to Silver City with one of the cistern barometers to take comparative readings with the signal-service barometer.

I examined a ledge of white marble near the Hanover copper mines to see if it would furnish blocks for monument caps and meridian-mark stones, and concluded a contract on October 10 to quarry, cut, and letter the stones for both stations and place those of Bayard into position.

Lieut. D. R. Burnham, Fifteenth Infantry, post quartermaster, hauled sand and water and furnished an observatory tent, tools, and furniture and quarters for Mr. Floyd and myself. On October 10 the instruments were prepared for shipment and the public property turned over to the post quartermaster.

On the 11th we started on our return journey on the bi-weekly buckboard. At old Fort Cummings the same day we fell in with Mr. Nell's section of Lieutenant Birnie's party of this survey and compared barometers.

At Mesilla, on the 12th, we took comparative readings with the signal-service barometer, and again at Santa Fé on the 17th.

On my arrival at Santa Fé, October 16, I received your telegraphic order to proceed to Fort Dodge, Kans., and arrived there on October 20. At the post, five miles from the town, your note was received directing me to select a site, estimate the expense, and obtain all needed information for the subsequent establishment of an astronomical station. All which was done on Monday, the 21st, the site selected being the southwest corner of the court-house yard, which is the only public ground on a high part of the town affording a horizon. The same night I started for Washington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MILES ROCK, C. E.,
Civilian Assistant, in charge of the party.

Capt. GEORGE M. WHEELER, *in Charge.*

APPENDIX K.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF A SPECIAL GEOLOGICAL PARTY OPERATING IN COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO, FROM SPANISH PEAKS TO THE SOUTH, FIELD SEASON OF 1878, BY PROFESSOR JOHN J. STEVENSON, ASSISTANT.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
New York, April 10, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a preliminary report upon the geology of the portions of South Central Colorado and North Central New Mexico examined by me during the field season of 1878.

I may here gratefully acknowledge the uniform courtesy shown me by the officers at Forts Union and Garland. To the kindly co-operation of these gentlemen is due not a little of the success marking the season.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. J. STEVENSON.

GENERAL PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.

The region examined during the season of 1878 includes part of South Central Colorado and of North Central New Mexico. It is embraced between north latitude 37° 20′ and 35° 40′, and longitude 104° 7′ 30″ and 105° 30′ west from Greenwich. It is represented on atlas-sheets 70 A and 70 C, and its area is not far from 8,000 square miles.

The western part of this region is mountainous, as the Sangre de Cristo Range of Southern Colorado enters it and expands into a group of ranges. At the north the mountains break down abruptly toward the east, and are separated by a narrow longitudinal valley from the Raton Mountains, which on the map are colored as coextensive with the Laramie or Lignitic group. Near the extreme north a high, basalt-covered area, marked on atlas-sheet 70 A as the Raton Plateau, extends eastward from the Raton Mountains, and merges into a great volcanic area beyond the limits of the district.

On the south and east the Raton Mountains look upon the Canadian plains, a broad expanse of rolling country, dotted here and there with low mesas or flat-topped hills, and extending southward and eastward far beyond the region examined. The streams flow across this plain-country in rapidly deepening channel-ways, which become great cañons toward the south and southeast.

The mountain area expands southward for, say, 70 miles, but thence it contracts. The eastern or Cimarron Range breaks down southward, and is lost in a great mesa, which will be spoken of in this report as the Ocate mesa, while the next range at the west bends westward, and the low mesa country is carried almost to the western edge of the district before the southern edge has been reached. The change in the conditions is well shown on the map; for at the north the whole of the mountain area falls within the district, and the plains of the Rio Grande are reached on the west side, whereas southward the expanding of the mountain groups carries a great mountain region out beyond the western border, while at the same time the gradual dying out of some of the eastern anticlinals and the curving westward of others throws almost the whole of the mountain area beyond the western edge of the district.

The region under consideration includes parts of three great drainage areas: that of the Purgatory, that of the Canadian, and that of the Rio Grande. The first two are really subdivisions of the great Arkansas area, but as far as concerns the present report they may be considered as wholly independent.

The area of the Purgatory, which occupies the northern part of the district, begins on the west slope of the Culebra Mountains and extends eastward to beyond the limit of the map. It is the seat of extensive agricultural and mining operations. The important city of Trinidad is the commercial center. The area, however, is narrow and lies north from a line passing east and west through the Raton Plateau. The Canadian area is by far the most important, for it includes all that part of the district lying south from the line already indicated and east from the mountain divide. Economically, its northern portion is as important as the Purgatory area, but the developments have not been carried to so great an extent either in agriculture or in coal mining. The area of the Rio Grande lies wholly west from the mountain-summit, as far as the work of last season is concerned, but the divide between it and the Canadian bends to the east immediately south from the region examined, so that thence southward the waters from both sides of the mountain ranges are drained into the Rio Grande.

THE DIVIDES.

The divide separating the areas of the Purgatory and Canadian from the area of the Rio Grande may be best considered as a unit, as indeed it is, separating as it does the

Rio Grande area from that of the Arkansas, of which, as already stated, the areas of the Canadian and Purgatory are but insignificant divisions.

Beginning at the northern limit of the district, we find this divide, there known as the Culebra Range, to be but a continuation of the Sangre de Cristo Range, to which sufficient reference has been made in my previous report. The divide coincides with the summit of the range for a distance of, say, 20 miles, when it bends eastward, or rather is shifted east, a few miles. The southerly course is resumed and retained to the head of Comanche Creek, where it bends westward. It now coincides again with the summit of the main mountain range and so continues to the most southern point reached during the season. The divide is the same with the summit of the mountain ridges marked on the map as the Mora and the Las Vegas.

The passes over the divide are not numerous, and few of them show gentle approaches. The first, beginning at the north, is Costilla Pass, leading from Vermejo Creek, a tributary to the Canadian, to Costilla Creek, a tributary to the Rio Grande. The approach from the west is very gradual, and the summit of the pass is a broad, open, and somewhat rolling plain; but the approach from the east is abrupt, though the difficult grade was easily overcome by making the road serpentine. This pass is but 10,147 feet high at the summit, and is said to remain open during nearly the whole year. But it is little used now, for, although the summit is not likely to remain closed, the approach on the west side is liable to be badly blocked with snow in some narrow defiles. Moreno Pass leads from the head of Comanche Creek, a tributary to Costilla, to the head of Moreno Creek, a fork of Cimarron Creek, which enters the Canadian. This is a low, gentle pass, with easy approaches on each side, but liable to be choked with snow at an early date. It is somewhat uncertain, as the ground is marshy for some distance on each side of the summit. The pass is not thought to be a good one, as it is more apt to close quickly during snow storms than are some of those which are higher and more abrupt.

Red River Pass, leading from the west fork of Moreno Creek to the head of Colorado Creek, was much used while the Moreno mining district was prosperous. An excellent wagon-road was constructed, but since the decay of mining interests the road has been little used and it is in a dilapidated condition. The approach from the east is comparatively gentle, but the grade on the west side is extremely abrupt, difficult indeed for loaded animals. Unless the grade were very materially better in earlier days one can hardly conceive how wagons could have been taken over it. The grade for one mile is nearly ten degrees.

Taos Pass leads from Moreno Valley to the head of Ferdinand Creek and is crossed by the stage-road to Taos. The approach on each side is a comparatively gentle grade until within half a mile of the summit, but thence the grade is very difficult. The pass is 9,095 feet high and is kept open during the winter. Like that of the Red River Pass, the summit of this is exposed, and there is little opportunity for snow to accumulate during the driving storms which prevail. Much freighting is done over this important pass.

A wagon-road, crossing the Mora range from Black Lake on Coyote Creek to a fork of Frijolé Creek, was constructed many years ago for government use; but it followed no pass, and the grade was so bad that when no longer needed by the government teamsters the road was abandoned.

The Las Vegas Mountains present a regular crestline towards the Mora River, a tributary of the Canadian, and two roads cross from Mora Creek to the streams forming Junta Creek, tributary to the Rio Grande. The northern road winds up the mountain side with a painful grade lasting for nearly three miles, but over the summit, on the waters of Junta Creek, the grade is not so difficult. The approaches on both sides are easier along the other road. Both roads are said to remain freely open during the whole winter. No other passes exist along this divide within the district, the distance included being not far from 140 miles. A few trails have been used by the Indians, but, for the most part, these are hardly practicable for loaded animals. One such trail passes from the south fork of the Purgatory to the north fork of Culebra Creek; another, from the Moreno Valley to Lucero Creek, and another from the head of Mora Creek to a fork of Frijolé Creek. These are very obscure, and are badly obstructed with fallen timber, so interlaced that progress is almost impossible.

The divide between the Purgatory and the Canadian begins on the west slope of the Culebra Range, and follows a tortuous course through the Laramie area to the Raton Plateau, and thence to beyond the district at the east. The passes are numerous and for the most part unpleasantly abrupt near their summits.

A gentle pass leads from the Purgatory to the Vermejo in the narrow valley at the base of the range. It is crossed by a good wagon-road and is 9,176 feet high at the summit. A good pass leads from Long's Cañon, tributary to the Purgatory, to the head of the Upper Canadian, and thence to Vermejo Creek. It is followed by a wagon-road, leading from Trinidad to Elizabethtown in the Moreno Valley. Two passes lead from Dillon's Cañon, tributary to the Canadian, to the waters of the Purgatory; the one crossing to Long's Cañon, and the other to Chicken Creek, which empties into Raton Creek. The latter is said to be an excellent pass. The former has

gentle approaches on the Canadian side, but for two miles from the summit, on the other slope, it is painfully steep. Raton Pass leads from Willow Creek to Raton Creek, and for many years it has been the most important of the passes over this divide, for the Santa Fé stage and freight road crosses by it. The road is excellent and the grades are good, except near the summit on the Raton side, where, for more than half a mile, the grade is steep, and the pass is hardly available during muddy weather. The soft shales readily break down into mud, and in long-continued wet weather the road seems to become almost bottomless. This pass has been used by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, as the distance through the hill, near the summit, is insignificant and the abrupt grades are avoided by a short tunnel.

Manco Burro Pass leads from the head of Chico Rico Creek, a tributary to the Canadian, to the head of San Isidro Creek, flowing to the Purgatory. It is approached from the north or Purgatory side by two roads, one skirting the wall of the Mesa and approaching the pass by comparatively easy grades, the other following up San Isidro Creek. Either of these is available for pack animals and the former is easy for wagons. The roads come together at the foot of the direct ascent to the summit, which is of not so good grade. Still, it is not much more difficult for wagons than the corresponding portion of Raton Pass, on the north side. The approach on the southern or Canadian side is not easy, but it is passable for wagons.

The subordinate divides will be described in the final report on this region.

THE STREAMS.

A few more notes respecting the streams may not be out of place here, as the map will not accompany this preliminary report.

The Upper Purgatory River is formed by the union of several branches within the the Laramie area at not far from the base of the Culebra Range, and flows irregularly eastward to beyond the limits of the district. The several streams forming its forks flow through deep, though short, gorges and unite for the most part within the narrow longitudinal valley at the base of the range. Below the junction of the forks the river flows through the Laramie area in a broad cañon with walls of varying abruptness, which seem to gain somewhat in altitude toward the plains. Long tributary cañons enter that of the main stream from both sides, all of them heading on the Laramie Plateau, which is known as the Raton Mountains.

The Canadian River is formed by the union of the two streams, both having their source in the Laramie area, the one formed by petty creeks rising under Manco Burro and Raton passes, the other rising at the top of the plateau farther west. These unite in the Canadian plains, and thence the river flows southeastwardly to beyond our limits. Its channel-way deepens rapidly and, at, say, 70 miles south from the northern edge of the district it enters a cañon which, where last seen during the season, is 1,090 feet deep. This stream receives many important tributaries from the west, of which Vermejo and Cimarron Creeks have their sources in the mountains and drain a great part of the Laramie area. Ocate Creek drains much of the Ocate mesa, while Coyote, Mora, Cebolla, and Sapello creeks, draining the whole of the mountainous region at the south, unite to form the Mora River, which enters the Canadian near the southeast corner of the district. This large river flows in a dismal cañon similar to that of the Canadian.

THE ANTICLINALS.

The anticlinals of the region fall naturally under three series, thus:

THE CULEBRA AXIS AND ITS SUBDIVISIONS—THE CIMARRON AXIS, AND THE SUBORDINATE AXES OF THE RATON MOUNTAINS OR AREA OF THE LARAMIE GROUP.

The Culebra axis enters the district at the north and seems to be the continuation of the Sangre de Christo Range, though this statement may not be made positively, for I had no opportunity to determine its accuracy. The axis is marked by the Culebra Range, and, so far as can be ascertained, remains simple until a short distance south from Costilla Creek, the line between Colorado and New Mexico, where a fault begins, which apparently marks the origin of the strong Mora anticlinal. The western part of the axis beyond the fault evidently ends at a little way north from Ferdinand Creek, or not far south from Taos Peak, and the new axes are found west from the Mora anticlinal. These I have designated as the Santa Fé and the United States axes, the names being taken from the ranges which show the course of the anticlinals.

Little information was obtained respecting the Santa Fé and United States axes, as they lie altogether beyond the western limit of the district, and were reached only incidentally during a detour made to secure information concerning the west slope of the Mora axis. They remain to be examined during a coming season. The synclinal between the Mora and the Santa Fé axis contains only rocks of the Carboniferous age, and no rocks of later age are involved in the axes themselves. The age of the rocks between the Santa Fé and the United States axis was not fully determined, but it seems to be only Carboniferous in the northern part of the trough, to which alone my examinations were confined.

The Mora anticlinal is a bold axis with a distinct Archean core, and follows an almost north and south course to Cebolla Creek, where it bends westward and follows a southwest course to the southern boundary of the region examined. A great fault was found on the west slope of this fold whereby the Archean rocks are exposed southward from Mora Creek to Sapello Creek. A distinct subordinate anticlinal occurs on the western slope, and is apparently the northward continuation of this fault. Carboniferous rocks alone are involved in this axis.

The Coyote synclinal, between the Culebra-Mora axis and the Cimarron axis at the east, presents some extremely complicated stratigraphy, which has not been worked out in detail, though the general structure is now quite clear. It is hoped that after the short season of 1879 I shall be able to present the structure of this interesting synclinal in all needed detail. Unlike the synclinals at the west, this one holds rocks belonging to the Mesozoic, even those of the Laramie Group.

The Cimarron anticlinal appears as an anticlinal first near Ponil Pass, immediately north from the Old Baldy Mountains, but it is easily followed north far beyond the disappearance of anticlinal structure; for the strata on the east slope of the Culebra Range are violently distorted even to the northern limit of the district. The axis increases in height to beyond Cimarron Creek, but thence southward declines until it finally disappears in an upturned wall of Dakota sandstone in the synclinal at the west. Unlike the other axes, this involves the newer rocks, and at Ponil Pass it is crossed by those of the Laramie Group.

The Cimarron axis is scarcely less interesting than the Coyote synclinal, interrening between it and the Mora anticlinal at the west.

THE SUBORDINATE ANTICLINALS.

Several small anticlinals were observed in the Raton Mountains, and one occurs in the southern part of the district, which is crossed by the Canadian River at but a few miles below the head of the cañon. These anticlinals are not parallel to each other, though there is a close relationship existing among all except that lying nearest the mountain range. For the most part these axes are gentle, with dips seldom exceeding two or three degrees. But the Vermejo axis, the most western of all, shows dips ten degrees on each side. It differs from the others in that its course is nearly north and south, while the others have a north-northeast to northeast trend. These minor axes have decided economic importance, for to their influence is due the accessibility of the lignitic rocks over an extensive area. The Raton anticlinal, passing but three or four miles west from the summit of Raton Pass, is as abrupt as the Vermejo, and its slopes are quite as short. It brings up the great *Trinidad coal bed* to the surface.

The minor axes, in the order of their occurrence, are the Vermejo, the La Junta, the Raton, and the Canadian. In addition to these is the peculiar uplift, the Turkey Mountains, in the neighborhood of Fort Union. This seems hardly to be a true anticlinal, but its features have not been ascertained satisfactorily. The dip is in all directions from a central point and its existence is due probably to volcanic action, which was so energetic in its immediate vicinity.

THE ARCHEAN AREA.

This area is continuous on the western side of the district. It enters at the north and forms the axis of the Culebra Range, continues through the Taos and the Mora Ranges, and passes into the Cimarron Range across the northern part of the Coyote synclinal. It is very broad at the north, though the overflows of basalt have covered much of it on the west side of the Culebra and Taos Ranges. In like manner it is concealed greatly in the Cimarron Range and to a slight extent on the east side of the Mora Range. The Santa Fé and the United States anticlinals show Archean rocks, but those areas are separated from the main area and lie wholly outside of the region assigned for examination during 1878.

The rocks within this area show great uniformity in character. In the Culebra Range there is much coarse gneissoid granite, with here and there some gneiss and mica schist. But near Costilla Creek the general condition changes, and there the prevalent rock is dark gneiss, very fine grained and compact, which is not wholly unlike sandstone in its general appearance. With this there occurs also white quartzite in broad bands, which is of frequent occurrence southward in the Coyote synclinal, along Comanche Creek and the north fork of Moreno Creek. No chloritic rocks were seen except on Costilla Creek, where some thin beds of those rocks occur in close relation to a dike of trachyte.

In the Taos Range, exposures were found only on the east side, where coarse gneissoid granite prevails, though here and there one finds a mottled gneiss, with some beautifully waved schists containing silvery mica. A fine-grained, somewhat greasy gneiss, is frequently shown in the Moreno Valley, between the Taos Range and the Cimarron Range. In the Cimarron Range the gneiss is dark, compact, and cleaves like wood. It holds few streaks of quartz, but here and there it shows blotches of gneissoid granite, which is extremely coarse.

The area of Archean rocks becomes very narrow along the Mora anticlinal southard from Taos Pass. The axis of this anticlinal does not coincide with the topographical range designated on the map as the Mora Range, but lies between Mora reek and Coyote Creek, and passes almost directly through the towns of Mora, bolla, and Santo Nino. The exposures under this anticlinal are very distinct. Along e slope facing Coyote Creek the rock is fine-grained, white gneiss, containing silvery ica. But nearer the axis of the fold the character changes, and the prevailing rock a fine-grained gneiss, so like unaltered sandstone that one examining only hand ecimens might well hesitate before positively assigning it a place. But this rock sses gradually into a dark, micaceous schist, or schistose gneiss, and is much conrted. It contains many thin veins of quartz. The character of the rock changes ttle southward to the farthest point reached during the season. Coarse gneissoid anite, gneiss, and micaceous schists prevail everywhere. The absence of hornblende cks is a noticeable feature, none having been found anywhere except in the Mora tis, on Ferdinand Creek, at a few miles south from Taos Peak.

Under the Santa Fé axis a fine-grained, compact, and almost white gneiss was obrved. It seems to be the only rock representing the Archean age there.

THE CARBONIFEROUS AREAS.

The areas of Carboniferous rocks are somewhat disconnected. The northern area egins with the district and extends southward along the eastern slope of the Culebra ange to near Costilla Peak, where it ends somewhat abruptly.

Within this the succession is, first, a mass of coarse reddish to grayish red sandstones nd conglomerates, in all probably 3,000 feet thick; below this are reddish sandstones nd shales alternating with limestones and passing into a coarse conglomerate which sts on the Archean. No successive exposures were accessible whereby a detailed ction could be obtained. Three beds of limestone were observed, all of which are early of Coal Measures age. The lowest of them, resting on the lower conglomerate, ntains no species except those which may be regarded as Coal Measures forms.

Near Costilla Peak the Carboniferous rocks run out against the Metamorphic rocks.

The second area is in the Coyote synclinal, which lies between the Cimarron Range nd the Mora axis. Carboniferous rocks are not present on the east side of the synlinal at the north, where the Cimarron axis is strong, but they occupy an earlier ough on the west side of the synclinal, where they lie unconformably beneath Daota rocks. This area, following the east slope of the Mora axis, begins very near the titude of Elizabethtown and continues southward to the southern limit of the disict. It is more than probable that the examinations of a succeeding season may show at it is connected with a third area occupying the synclinal between the Mora and anta Fé axis.

The conditions within this area are in marked contrast to those observed in the former one. The coarse conglomerate, there capping the series, is wanting, the rocks e finer in grain in the upper portion, and the limestones are increased in number and ickness; but the great conglomerate which was observed at the base on the Culebra ange has become thicker and coarser, so that near the northern exposures in this synlinal it holds huge blocks of the Archean rocks. Here, too, it contains a limestone out midway, which, however, is non-fossiliferous.

Still farther south in this synclinal the change is more marked, for the great conomerate at the base of the series disappears, a siliceous limestone rests directly on e Archean, and limestones are still further increased in number and thickness, so at on Mora, Cebolla, Manuelitos, and Sapello Creeks the lower part of the series is rgely made up of thick limestone beds. A change occurs also in the higher beds of e group. Instead of the coarse conglomerates and the reddish sandstone and brownh red sandy shales, which are present on the Culebra Range as well as in the extreme rthern portion of the Coyote synclinal, one finds a mass of gray sandstones in thin ds, separated by thinner beds of red shale, with occasional limestones in the latter. his condition begins near the head of Coyote Creek and continues southward as r as the season's work was carried. An insignificant area of Carboniferous was seen the heart of the Turkey Mountains, where the gray sandstones and red shales are posed. No limestones were observed, but Dr. Newberry obtained fragments of *stigaria* from these sandstones, which at once fixes their age.

The third principal area occupies the synclinal between the Mora and Santa Fé axes. ittle investigation was made in this synclinal, as it lies almost wholly beyond the estern limit of the district. No detailed sections were obtained anywhere, and the aminations, for the most part, were such as could be made during a hasty reconaissance. The Carboniferous rocks are not reached in the cañon of the Canadian iver within the district; and no rocks belonging to this age were seen on the west de of the Culebra Range. Indeed, they seem to be absent from the west side of the ountains northward from Taos Peak.

THE JURA-TRIAS AREAS.

The Jura-Trias rocks are exposed to but a slight extent. The longest continuous exposure is in the Canadian and Mora cañons, where the series underlies the Dakota sandstone and has a thickness, as exposed, of about 250 feet. A thin, blue, slaty limestone, without distinct fossils, is the highest member of the group. Below this are sandstones, gray and olive, with a grayish limestone at the base, resting on red shales mottled with white.

A petty exposure exists in the Turkey Mountains on the east side, where the rocks, as far as seen, resemble those shown in the cañons of the Mora and Canadian.

Within the mountain area exposures of these rocks are very rare. The whole series is evidently absent from the Culebra Range as well as from the northern part of the Coyote synclinal, where the Dakota Group rests directly on the Carboniferous. But these rocks do make their appearance in that synclinal on Coyote Creek below Guadalupita, and the total thickness of the series is not far from 700 feet. In the upper 300 feet some impure limestones occur, but there is none lower down, where only coarse sandstone and shales appear.

But the condition changes farther south within this synclinal, for on Mora Creek the series is represented by fine red shales and fine-grained sandstones, the latter containing rows of quartz pebbles. What the character of the rocks is on the streams farther south was not ascertained.

No Jura-Trias rocks occur on the Mora anticlinal or the Mora side of the Coyote synclinal. They are shown only on the Cimarron side of that synclinal. They are wholly absent from the synclinal between the Mora and Santa Fé anticlinals.

THE DAKOTA AREAS.

The Dakota Group is exposed in two areas; the first on the east slope of the Culebra Range, from Cucharas Pass at the north to Costilla Peak at the south; the second, a continuous though very irregular area underlying the Ocate mesa at the west, and showing a continuous outcrop along Coyote, Mora, and other streams in the Coyote synclinal, and underlying the great Canadian plains southward from the head of the Canadian Cañon. Indeed, the Dakota is the prevailing rock in the southern part of the district, except where basalt overflows have concealed all.

This group is represented only by sandstone in the northern area, where it varies from fine-grained sandstone to moderately coarse conglomerate. Smooth quartz pebbles are numerous in the coarser beds, and thin *films* of quartz give a honeycomb structure to the finer ones. No fossils of any sort were observed here. The thickness is not far from 300 feet.

In the southern area, the conditions are varied. The rock forms the rim of the Canadian Cañon, where it is only sandstone and about 650 feet thick. Sandstone alone was seen on the Canadian plains and in the Long Cañon of the Mora, but on Sapello Creek, where the group is turned up sharply below the village of Sapello, the composition is quite different; for there one finds shales and sandstone with some argillaceous limestone. The shales, however, appear to be wanting at all exposures north from Cebolla Creek, and certainly there are no shales in the Turkey Mountains or on the broad mesa stretching from those mountains to Coyote and Mora Creeks.

No *coal* was observed anywhere within rocks of this series; the whole mass seems to be practically non-fossiliferous, and no remains of plants or animals were found, aside from some indistinct fucoids in thin-bedded sandstones at the very summit of the section.

THE COLORADO AREAS.

The Colorado Group of King and Hayden includes the numbers 2, 3, and 4 of Meek, as published by him in the Memoirs of the *American Academy of Science* in 1856. These groups show some variations, and at times there seems to be much difficulty in separating them; but the Niobrara and Fort Pierre subgroups, Nos. 3 and 4, are thoroughly persistent and independent. Some doubt may exist respecting the propriety of separating the Fort Benton Group, No. 2, from the immediately underlying Dakota. These pass into each other so gradually that it is not always possible to draw a line of separation between them.

The rocks of the Colorado Group are exposed first along the east slope of the Culebra Range from the north limit of the district southward to Costilla Peak. Beyond this southward the series is buried under igneous overflows.

Insignificant patches of this group remain in the northern portion of the Coyote synclinal, but further south the newer portion of the synclinal becomes exceedingly shallow, owing to the decreasing importance of the Cimarron axis, and the Colorado rocks have been almost wholly removed from it.

The Colorado rocks are finely shown on the plains of the Canadian and Purgatory, and they surround the Laramie area, forming part of the bluff overlooking the plains. The higher members of the group fringe the Ocate mesa almost to its southern border. They have been removed by erosion from a large part of the plains lying between the cañons of the Mora and Canadian, but extensive remnants remain in mesas, many of them preserved by the hard cap of basalt.

The members of this group show little variation within the region examined. The *Fort Benton* sub-group, No. 2 of Meek, is rarely exposed in the Culebra area, but it is fairly well shown near the head of the Canadian Cañon, on the eastern edge of the Coyote synclinal at the south, as well as at several localities farther south, beyond the end of the Cimarron anticlinal. At all localities it is represented by a very dark brown, more or less sandy shale, which becomes more sandy toward the base until it passes imperceptibly into the Dakota sandstone below. No fossils were found in it aside from the characterless fucoids, which belong alike to it and to the Dakota.

The *Niobrara* subgroup, No. 3 of Meek, shows comparatively little variation in character. It is represented by bluish, earthy limestone, alternating with variegated shale, which, however, is mostly quite dark. The series evidently becomes thicker as it recedes from the old land area of the mountains, for it is not less than 700 feet on the Canadian plains along the line of Cimarron Creek, whereas it is much less on the side of the Culebra Range. The limestones are richly fossiliferous at almost all localities, and in all respects the rocks bear exact resemblance to those of the same subgroup in Central Colorado.

The *Fort Pierre* sub-Group has a thickness of probably 1,200 feet, but this could not be determined with accuracy, as exposures in the plains occur only along the streams. These, though almost continuous, are not sufficient to show the thickness of the group satisfactorily. The series consists of shales, varying from argillaceous to arenaceous, brown, drab, and gray, to blue and almost black. For 450 feet at the top, the shales are crowded with concretions, calcareous and ferruginous. The former occur higher up than the latter, and are more frequently fossiliferous.

This subgroup is best exposed in and near the bluffs facing the plains on the east side of the Laramie area. It is exposed also on the west side of that area along a narrow valley following the base of the Culebra Range, and extending from Cucharas Pass at the north to Costilla Peak at the south. Through the influence of the Vermejo anticlinal, its shales are brought up within the Laramie area, on Vermejo Creek and on the south fork of the Purgatory River, where they show the same features as on the plains and at the base of the mountains.

The rocks of this subgroup are seldom exposed within the space represented on map 70 C. They crop out under the east edge of the Ocate mesa, under the basalt cap of the Canadian Hills, and some insignificant mesas have been spared between Cebolla and Sapello Creeks.

The Fort Pierre shales pass imperceptibly upward into the Laramie Group, there being no Fox Hills Group in this region, unless that include also the Laramie or Lignitic, which, as seems to me, is by no means improbable. The junction of the Laramie and Colorado Group is well shown along the whole face of the bluffs toward the plains, as well as along the streams issuing upon the plain from the area of the Laramie rocks.

THE LARAMIE AREA.

The Laramie Group is exposed throughout one compact area, co-extensive with the rolling region lying east from the Culebra and Cimarron Ranges, between them and the plains. In the northern part of the district this area is carried eastward to beyond Trinidad by the Raton Plateau, whose basalt cap has preserved the Laramie rocks from erosion, so that they extend as far east as, say, four miles beyond Manco Burro Pass. But the eastward rise of the rocks makes the Laramie section very thin east from the line of Raton Pass. No Laramie exists in the plains north or south from the Raton Plateau, and the final eastern outcrop is at nearly 2,000 feet above those plains immediately north from Manco Burro Pass. The portion of the area falling within the district is not far from 1,800 square miles; the area extends north beyond the district to Cucharas Creek, but tapers in that direction, so that the whole extent is not more than 2,200 square miles.

This area is cut by many cañons, of which those made by the Purgatory River, Vermejo, Cimarron, and Ponil Creeks cross the whole area, while Dillon's Cañon and that of the Upper Canadian, of Crow Creek, and some others expose the whole section of the Laramie Group. Sections were made in nearly all of the cañons opening upon the plains as well as in many minor cañons opening into those through which the larger streams flow. The process of tying together fragmentary sections is far from being simple, for no limestones exist which may be used as horizons, and the sandstones so closely resemble each other that they cannot be used as more than merely local guides. The detailed sections obtained during the season will be given in the final report, though it may be thought best not to encumber that report with any sections except such as give direct information respecting the succession of the beds. These indicate but a

small amount of the physical labor performed in securing material for a generalized section of the group. This section is as follows:

Section of Laramie Group.

1.	Sandstones and shales	440′
2.	*Coal bed (Z)*	Blossom.
3.	Sandstone and shale	77′
4.	*Coal bed (Y)*	Blossom.
5.	Sandstone and shale	75′
6.	*Coal bed (X′)*	2′
7.	Shale and sandstone	45′
8.	*Coal bed (X)*	4′
9.	Sandstone and shale	26′
10.	*Coal bed (W)*	6′ to 4″
11.	Sandstone and shale	47′ to 70′
12.	*Coal bed (V)*	4′ to 10″
13.	Sandstone and shale	30′ to 36′
14.	*Canadian coal bed (U)*	6′ to 4″
15.	Sandstone and shale	26′ to 30′
16.	*Coal bed (T)*	6′ to 2′ 6″
17.	Sandstone and shale	13′ to 20′
18.	*Coal bed (S)*	4′ 3″ to 10″
19.	Shale and sandstone	25′
20.	*Coal bed (R′)*	1′ 4″
21.	Shale and sandstone	25′ to 35′
22.	*Caliente coal bed (R)*	16′ to 1′
23.	Sandstone and shale	30′ to 35′
24.	*Raton coal bed (Q)*	3′ to 1′
25.	Sandstone and shale	
26.	*Coal bed (P)*	2′ 6″ to
27.	Sandstone and shale	40′ to
28.	*Coal bed (O)*	1
29.	Sandstone and shale	
30.	*Coal bed (N)*	
31.	Sandstone and shale	33′ to
32.	*Cameron coal bed (M)*	33′ to
33.	Sandstone and shale	22′ to
34.	*Coal bed (L)*	1′ to
35.	Sandstone and shale	64′ to
36.	*Coal bed (K)*	
37.	Sandstone and shale	
38.	*Coal bed (J′)*	Blosso
39.	Sandstone and shale	44′ to
40.	*Long's Cañon coal bed (J)*	8′ t
41.	Sandstone and shale	45′ to
42.	*Coal bed (I)*	2′ 6″ to
43.	Sandstone and shale	
44.	*Coal bed (H′)*	
45.	Sandstone and shale	50′ to
46.	*Cat's Claw Cañon coal bed (H)*	5′ t
47.	Sandstone and shale	90′ to
48.	*Upper Vermejo coal bed (G)*	2′ t
49.	Sandstone and shale	60′ to
50.	*Lower Vermejo coal bed (F)*	9′ t
51.	Shale	
52.	*Coal bed (E″)*	
53.	Shale and sandstone	
54.	*Coal bed (E′)*	
55.	Shale and sandstone	
56.	*Upper Reilly coal bed (E)*	7′ 8″ to 2
57.	Sandstone and shale	18′ to 31
58.	*Lower Reilly coal bed (D)*	6′ to 2′
59.	Sandstone and shale	12′ to 54′
60.	*Willow Creek coal bed (C)*	3′ 6″ to 1′
61.	Sandstone and shale	76′ to 100′
62.	*Trinidad coal bed (B)*	16′ 6″ to 1′
63.	Sandstone and shale	20′ to 45′
64.	*Dillon coal bed (A)*	16′ 6″ to 1′
65.	Shale	1′ to 10′
66.	Halymenites sandstone	50′ to 80′
67.	Shale and sandstone	70′

The total thickness of this group is not far from 1,800 feet. The intervals between the coal beds vary greatly and the beds themselves are subject to sudden and unsatisfactory variations both in thickness and character. Some variations in the intervals may be found inexact, as aneroid barometers do not always act with absolute accuracy, but the most noteworthy variations occur within short distances and under circumstances which render error in identification of the beds almost impossible. Details respecting the several beds will be given in my report in the chapters devoted to local geology. It is necessary therefore to give in this place only a few notes respecting the more important members of the series.

The *Dillon coal bed* (*A*) is best shown on Dillon's Cañon, a tributary to the Canadian, where the bed has been worked. At one exposure in this cañon the bed shows—

Coal, 4″; shale, 20″; carb. shale, 16″; *coal*, 14″ clay, 1″; *coal*, 3′ 4″.

Thus giving 4′ 6″ of coal in one available bench. At another exposure the same bed shows two benches of coal, but the coal, though greater in quantity, is not so advantageously disposed as the other exposure. This bed is thoroughly persistent as a large bed, though it is not unfrequently worthless and degenerates into carbonaceous shale.

The *Trinidad coal bed* attains its greatest importance in the neighborhood of Trinidad, Col., where it is mined by the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company for shipment and by others for local use. It has been opened near Raton Pass, directly under the Raton anticlinal, by the Scandinavian Company, for shipment. At Trinidad it shows seven divisions of *coal* and shale or clay, with a total thickness of somewhat more than 19 feet. But the refuse layers thicken rapidly southward, so that, at an exposure, say three miles from Trinidad, the same seven divisions are shown, but the thickness has increased to 54′ 8″, while at the Scandinavian Company's mines the thickness is 66′ 6″. The important part of the bed is the fifth division, which shows 5′ 5″ of coal at the Rio Grande mines, 6′ at the exposure on Raton Creek, and 9′ 6″ at the Scandinavian Company's mines. The other benches of coal show a similar thickening, and the total of coal in the several measurements is 7′, 6′ 10″, 10′ 10″, and 19′ 6″, the last being at the mines of the Scandinavian Company.

The coal from this bed is excellent for gas making, and it is shipped for that purpose to the large cities of Colorado. The "slack" is coked near Trinidad in beehive ovens, and the coke finds a ready market in the mining regions of Colorado, where it has displaced that from Connellsville, Pa.

Of the other coal beds, those lettered D, E, F, J, M, Q, R, and U are locally important, but their variations are so great that they need not be discussed here. The variations in gross thickness are due in many cases to thickening of the refuse layers.

The sandstones of the group are usually fine-grained, yellowish gray and massive, but these, like the coal beds, are liable to great variations, and only those overlying *coal beds* F, G, H, with those at the top and base of the series, can be regarded as altogether persistent. Irregular layers of limestone occur in several of the sandstones as far up in the section as the *Long's Cañon coal bed*. In these the rock is blue on fresh surface, but, being ferruginous, weathers yellow. No animal remains were observed in the higher rocks, aside from indistinct impressions of a *cardium*, apparently the same with the one which occurs in the *Halymenites* sandstone at the base of the group. But in all the flaggy layers of the sandstones impressions of leaves are numerous.

The *Halymenites* sandstone is so named because it is characterized by great abundance of *Halymenites major*, a fossil not found higher up in the series at any but one locality. The sandstone is gray to yellowish gray, moderately coarse in grain, holding some pockets of conglomerate, and everywhere, except in Dillon's Cañon, showing vast numbers of the nodose fucoid, from which I have given the name. It passes downward into the brownish shales and sandstones, which in turn merge almost imperceptibly into the shales of the Fort Pierre Group below.

TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY AREAS.

The distinction between the Tertiary and the Quatenary has not been determined for this district, and much work still remains to be done before I can assert what should be regarded as Tertiary and what should be classed as Quatenary.

On the Canadian plains and on the mesas within the area of the Mora River, one frequently sees a chalky marl immediately underlying the thin recent deposit covering the plains. This has a travertin-like structure and, as far as ascertained, contains no fossils. It occupies depressions in the Dakota sandstone; at least, it was observed only under such circumstances at the south, but it is present over a so great extent of country that its existence cannot be due to any merely local causes. A similar tufaceous deposit occurs along the South Platte River as far as Greeley, where it underlies the superficial deposit as it does between the Mora and the Canadian Rivers. It is hoped that during the coming season the real relation of this limestone to the Santa Fé marls will be ascertained.

A curious conglomerate occurs along the west face of the Culebra Range from Costilla Creek northward to beyond Fort Garland. It begins at the plains and reaches up into the mountain gorges, forming a series of brownish-red foot-hills, rising in the highest to 10,600 feet above tide. These gravels are of comparatively recent origin,

for they rest on basalt which flowed over the region at a very late period in the Tertiary; so that they must date from very near the close of the Tertiary or from the beginning of the Quaternary.

Further south along the range, these gravels or somewhat similar ones were observed far up in the mountains at the head of Ferdinand Creek and along the various forks of Frijole Creek, streams flowing to the Rio Grande through Taos Creek. Along the north fork of Ferdinand Creek the gravels are stratified and are composed wholly of *débris* from volcanic rocks, including even the latest of the basalts. Some of the layers are fine-grained, while others are conglomerate with great pebbles. On the south fork of Ferdinand Creek, as well as on the forks of Frijole Creek and on Junta Creek further south, the *débris* seems to contain only material derived from the Archean and Carboniferous. On both streams the accumulation reaches to more than 9,000 feet above the sea.

By some geologists these gravels have been referred to lake deposits. In several localities there can be no doubt that such was their origin; but in several other localities there seems to be almost equal certainty that they owe their origin to some other agency. This question will be carefully examined during the coming season.

THE ERUPTIVE AREAS.

A large part of the district is covered by rocks of igneous origin, and a collection was made which illustrates fairly well the varieties observed.

A basalt sheet covers the Raton Plateau, and reaches down into the valleys within the plateau, as well as into the plains hundreds of feet below the top of the plateau. This is but part of a great basaltic area, stretching eastward beyond the limits of the district.

The second great area of basalt is on the Ocate mesa. It extends southward from the cañon of Rayado Creek almost to Fort Union. It stretches westward from the Canadian plains to Coyote Creek, whose valley at one time was filled by the flow. Outliers of this area are seen in the Canadian Hills.

A third area is at the southern extremity of the Turkey Mountains, near Fort Union. This is but of limited extent, and includes at present little more than the volcano at the edge of the mountains. But a stream of basalt flowed from this volcano down an arroyo to the cañon of the Mora River, thence along the cañon to its junction with that of the Canadian River, and backed up in the latter cañon for fully three miles.

Much of this basalt issued in the form of massive eruptions. Dikes are numerous in the Raton area, and some were seen west from Raton Pass in the Lignitic area, many of them occurring as sheets intercalated between the strata of the Laramie Group. But not all of the basalt was poured out in this way. Three volcanic cones remain in the Raton area, on the Capulin Vegas, at only six or seven miles beyond the eastern edge of the district. They are known as the "Mountains with Holes in the Top." A volcano existed on the Ocate mesa, whose cone still preserves its form. But in all probability only a small part of the basalt covering the Ocate mesa and filling up most of the old valleys within that space issued from this volcano. It is altogether probable, however, that the Turkey Mountain volcano was the source of most, if not all, of the basalt poured out in that part of the district, for no traces of the rock exist except in direct lines of flow from that crater.

Light colored lavas of earlier date prevail in the mountainous area, though a great basalt overflow covers much of the western slope of Culebra Range, and reaches across the Rio Grande Valley. The western slope of the Taos Range, as far as could be ascertained during a hasty examination at the close of the season, is covered by eruptive rocks, basalts, trachytes, and rhyolytes; but no detailed examinations were made there.

Enormous dikes of trachyte were seen on Costilla, Comanche, and Moreno Creeks. Patches of the same rock were observed on the east slope of the Culebra Range near the head of Vermejo Creek, and a small patch within the Laramie area stretches from the south fork of the Purgatory River to Vermejo Creek. But the great body of trachytic rocks centers in the Old Baldy Mountains at the headwaters of the several streams forming Cimarron Creek. Two great dikes are shown in the upper cañon of that creek. The overflow from these forms the mass of Old and Little Baldy and covers the high mountains between Cimarron and Rayado Creeks. Many dikes extend northward from this center into the Laramie area and into the narrow park following the east base of the Culebra Range. Costilla Peak is a fragment of an overflow belonging to this group, as also is Bare Cone, near by.

The study of the rock collections has not been completed.

SURFACE GEOLOGY.

Many important facts have been gathered with reference to the surface geology of the district; but a synopsis of them cannot well be made, and I must defer any statement respecting them until the full discussion can be given.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

As directed by you, I have made careful notes respecting the capabilities of the region for settlement, including under this head the distribution of timber, grazing and farming land. These matters will be discussed in the final report.

No important mines of gold or silver were seen. Fine placer gold mines exist in the Moreno Valley, and quartz mining for gold has been carried on extensively along the east side of Old Baldy. But both the quartz and the placer mines have become unimportant, the former through failure of the ore deposits and the latter through failure of the water supply.

Abandoned quartz mines are reported as occurring on Colorado Creek, but no examinations could be made there, for when the locality was reached, the rocks were deeply buried under snow, and the season's work was practically closed.

APPENDIX K (SUB).

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF A SPECIAL GEOLOGICAL PARTY OPERATING IN COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO, FIELD SEASON OF 1879, BY PROF. JOHN J. STEVENSON, ASSISTANT.

UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY,
August 15, 1879.

SIR: I desire to submit the following supplementary report:

In order that some gaps in the work of 1878 might be filled, a party was prepared for me at Fort Garland, which entered the field on May 20, 1879, and was disbanded on its arrival at Fort Union on June 24. Very material favors were received at Fort Garland, Fort Union, and Santa Fé, whereby the brief season was rendered a profitable one, and many thanks are due to the officers at those posts.

The route followed led from Fort Garland to Fort Union by way of the Red River Pass, from Fort Union to Santa Fé by way of Galisteo, and thence to Fort Union by way of the old Santa Fé trail and Las Vegas.

In accordance with your instructions, the economic interests of the region were carefully studied, and these will be fully discussed in the final report. The mines of the Placer Mountains and of Los Cerillos, both in the vicinity of Galisteo Creek, were visited. The former are now as they were when visited by Dr. Wislizenus thirty years ago, and very little work is done. The water supply is uncertain, and at best is too limited to permit the mines to become of great importance. The latter are still too new and undeveloped to permit one to speak positively respecting their future. At the same time it will not be amiss to say that the developments thus far are comparatively insignificant and by no means such as the newspaper accounts had led me to expect. The indications at the time the region was examined were quite indifferent, and the old Spanish mines were far from being so extensive as the ordinary reports allege.

Detailed examinations were made to ascertain the geology of the Galisteo area, where an unexpectedly complicated structure was discovered; but it is hoped that the result of this investigation will be to remove much of the uncertainty which has prevailed respecting the relations of the groups.

The study of the complicated trough between the Cimarron and Mora axes, designated in the report as the Coyote synclinal, has been completed, and numerous cross-sections have been obtained, which will serve to exhibit its peculiar features. Additional information was procured which will lead to a modification of the views expressed in the report respecting the extent of the Cimarron anticlinal. The general structure of the mountain area has been worked out and the relations of the axes are clear.

The relations of a huge mass of rocks underlying the Colorado shales and consisting of two great sandstone groups separated by a group of shale are somewhat obscure. The lower and the middle portions have been regarded as Triassic or as Jura-Trias by those who have preceded me in the study of this region; but for reasons to be given in the final report it may be best for the present at least to include the whole series in one and to apply to it the name *Dakota*. The group may be divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower Dakota, and for the present it may be regarded as belonging wholly to the Cretaceous. At the same time this reference to the Cretaceous must be regarded as provisional, for a positive reference is not justifiable in the absence of fossils with definite relations.

Unfortunately time did not permit any examination of the west slope of the Santa Fé Range, and the western limit of Archean there is conjectural.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. J. STEVENSON.

Capt. GEORGE M. WHEELER,
In charge.

APPENDIX L.

ORNITHOLOGICAL REPORT FROM OBSERVATIONS AND COLLECTIONS MADE IN PORTIONS OF CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, AND OREGON, BY ASSISTANT H. W. HENSHAW.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS WEST OF THE 100TH MERIDIAN,
Washington, D. C., April 21, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report upon the ornithology of the regions visited by me during the field seasons of 1877 and 1878.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HENSHAW.

Capt. GEORGE M. WHEELER, U. S. A.,
Corps of Engineers, in charge.

The present report includes an enumeration of the birds met with during the field seasons of 1877 and 1878 by the writer, with more or less extended notices of their habits, relative abundance or scarcity, extent of habitat, &c., &c., from original field-notes and observations. To but a limited extent has it been thought advisable to depart from the rule of including only results accruing directly from the expedition, and to indicate briefly general facts respecting the distribution of species elsewhere, as compared with the region under consideration. In the instance of a number of the puzzling forms met with, a careful study has been made of their relations with allied species and the results included in the present connection; but in the main the notes bear directly upon the area included in the examinations of the survey for the time specified.

In 1877, field-work in connection with Party No. 1, California Section, extended from the 12th of May to the 1st of October. The following year and with the same party, the interval between July 18 and October 1 constituted the field season. Unfortunately in the latter year work began at so late date that the much desired opportunity was lost of presenting in the present report a full account of the very considerable number of species inhabiting this region, of whose nesting habits little or nothing is known. The notes therefore that bear upon this part of the birds' histories were obtained during the early portion of but a single season.

The routes followed during the two years amounted practically to a continuous line from Carson, near the western border of Nevada and a little south of the Central Pacific Railroad, to The Dalles, on the Columbia River. A considerable portion of the time was spent in the mountains, but more in the valleys and on the plains that lie at their eastern bases. Thus opportunity was had, so far as the necessities of the topographical parties to which the writer has usually been attached would permit, to make a comparative study of the birds of the several sections entered. Taken in connection with what has hitherto been accomplished in the same region, and especially with the very valuable report of Dr. J. C. Newberry, made in 1855, it is thought that the avifauna of the eastern slope, in its general features, may be considered as pretty well made out. Perhaps a brief glance at the area covered in the present report, in its relations to contiguous regions, may be of interest.

The Sierra Nevada of California, in its entire length, and the Cascade Mountains of Oregon form essentially a continuous chain of peaks, which constitutes the first real obstacle to the extension of animals and plants to the westward that is encountered after the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, the "backbone" of the continent, has been passed. So far, at least, as the extension of birds is concerned, it appears to be an extremely effectual one, and the rocky barrier thus constituted may be taken as limiting with precision the Middle Faunal Province.

Attention has elsewhere* been called to the fact that the influence of the Pacific province is visible in the birds of the eastern slope, and the conclusion drawn from a study of its avian life, that, while by no means a typical portion of that province, it is yet sufficiently dashed by Pacific province forms as to more properly be included in that zoological division rather than with the middle region. The number of species and varieties of birds typically representing the Pacific province that are found along the eastern slope is not very great, since, of course, they are limited to mountain-inhabiting forms that constitute but a small proportion of the aggregate number belonging thereto. On the other hand I know of but four species strictly attributable to the middle region that reach into the mountains of the eastern slope, viz, *Turdus pallasi auduboni*, *Carpodacus cassini*, *Pica melanoleuca hudsonica*, and *Tetrao obscurus*. That the

* Annual Report of Geographical Surveys West of the One Hundredth Meridian, 1877, p. 1304 *et seq*

should be so small seems at first thought strange, when it is remembered that
levations just east of the mountains are unmistakably middle province in the
r of their avifauna.
reference to the geological structure of the Deschutes Basin and other areas
of the Sierra and Cascade Ranges, Dr. Newberry affirms their intimate con-
with the Rocky Mountain Desert; nor in considering the flora and fauna of
as does he fail to note many examples that serve to indicate their closer affin-
e Rocky Mountain region than to the Pacific.
case of birds the physical obstacles to be surmounted, formed by the high
n crests, although doubtless not without effect, have probably far less to do
absolute limitation of species than has the check offered by the conditions of
at climate, with the consequent change in plant and insect life which this im-
'he region west of the mountains has a large mean annual rainfall, the effect
upon plant and animal life is further maintained during the dry season by
ssion of moisture from the ocean; but the moisture-laden winds are finally
s they pass eastward over the summits of the mountains, and they reach the dis-
erior dry and without life-giving power. As a consequence, and in connec-
h its volcanic character, the interior plateau country, almost rainless during
ner, is, for the most part, dry and barren in the extreme. The oases, in fact,
eneral desert are limited to the areas which, through geological disturbances,
en uplifted to a sufficient height to intercept cloud moisture; and, in addi-
banks of the streams, which afford restricted ground for the growth of vegeta-
l through it a home for animal life. With the above well-defined differences
te, it is not surprising that a corresponding change in the flora and fauna of
regions is observable.
igh, as stated, the Sierra and Cascade Ranges present in the main a continuous
s continuity is interrupted in several places, the Columbia, the Klamath, and
Rivers breaking through its wall in their progress to the Pacific. Nevertheless,
ence of the natural passes thus afforded does not appear to have a marked
on the distribution of birds and mammals, if, indeed, it is to be detected at all.
rowness of their cañons, flanked as they are in the case of the Columbia by
ly dense coniferous woods, and of the others by an inhospitable desert-like
would probably have an effect in preventing the passage of species back and
ere there no other existing cause. But, as remarked before, probably the main
is to be found in the different climates of the two regions. Those species
ed to the warmer, more equable, and moist climate of the Pacific side, and to
y covered with profuse vegetation, would naturally be repelled by the harsher
and dry, desolate country to the eastward; while such as are inured to the
nditions would find the former equally unattractive. As further evidence that
ly the climate and the conditions resulting therefrom that limit the range of
d not the mere physical barriers offered by mountain chains, it may be remarked
no means the same amount of difference is to be observed between the birds of
ns that lie contiguous to the eastern and western slopes of the Rocky Mountains
o be noted here. And we may safely infer that the very marked faunal simi-
the latter sections is largely due to the corresponding similarity of climates,
y Mountains appearing to have little or no effect in limiting the range of
d mammals.
egion possessing the forbidding aspect of that to the east of the Sierras, it
e inferred that the sum total of bird life would be rather small. In general,
ue; but along the streams there is usually to be noticed a rather marked con-
on of species, while in some favored localities the number also of individuals

The mountainous districts, with their heavy growth of conifers and decidu-
bs, as well as their profusion of annual plants, which up to a certain limit ac-
the increased amount of rainfall, form the home of numerous species not
sewhere. In fact, the more favorable localities in the mountains form the best
g grounds for the naturalist.
ewhat special type of country was entered during the past season in the Des-
liver region, the general watershed of which stream has elsewhere been termed
schutes Basin." As it is peculiar in some of its aspects, this region merits brief
. With a general elevation of about 4,000 feet above sea-level, much of this area
d by a uniform growth of the yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), which appears to
onderfully well in the light soil of pulverized pumice. From the fact that the
pply is extremely limited and occurs for the most part only as small springs or
holes, very few shrubs and plants are able to maintain existence, and a hardy
grass alone covers the soil with a scanty growth. So far as birds are concerned,
be difficult to realize a more complete type of desert than is here presented.
in succession, I have ridden through these forests, the mules each step sink-
re the fetlock in the treacherous dust, which, rising in clouds, marked the
the party as by a column of smoke, scarcely seeing or hearing a bird. The
e of a woodpecker or nuthatch, or the chirpings of a few venturesome snow-

birds, alone broke the silence of the woods. Even along the banks of the Deschutes there was noticeable at the time of my visit, in September, a remarkable poverty of birds. This I attributed, in the lack of other apparent causes, to the fact that the shrubbery of its banks consisted only of willows, while a heavy growth of coarse grass replaced the bright flowers and varied vegetation of higher altitudes.

Notable as are these forest deserts for absence of bird-life, they yet form the home for thousands of mule-deer and antelope. The former, although generally dispersed, center in greater numbers in certain spots, which are regulated probably by their accessibility to water, and not a day passed without many being started by our train.

The mule-deer, as nearly as we could learn, reaches only into the mountains of the eastern slope, and does not pass the summit; a somewhat singular fact in regard to its distribution, since it reaches quite to the coast in the region south of San Francisco. To the west, in Northern California and Oregon, it is replaced by the Pacific black-tailed deer (*C. columbianus*). This animal, while in the main confined to the region west of the mountains, was ascertained to cross the range at a number of points and inhabit the same sections as the *C. macrotis*. This, however, is the exception rather than the rule, the eastern slope, as a rule, appearing to be free from its presence.

Along the Dechutes River we met with the white-tailed deer, the so-called *C. leucurus*. In comparison with the mule-deer it was not numerous, and its range appeared to be confined to the river-bottom and to the forest closely adjacent.

The antelope, typically an animal of the open grassy plains, concentrates more in the "deadenings," which are often of many hundred acres in extent, or live in the sections where the pines dwindle away and are replaced by a growth of cedar. Still, they were not infrequently met with in the pine woods, their haunts here thus furnishing a strong contrast to the usual home of the species further east.

In connection with my work, my grateful thanks are due for the many courtesies and very material assistance rendered by my friend Mr. H. G. Parker, of Carson, Nev. I am also greatly indebted to Maj. J. M. Norvall, at the time of my visit in command of Camp Bidwell, for the generous hospitality received at his hands. During my stay with him every possible aid to my investigations was freely extended. I would also gratefully mention the aid received from my friend Mr. Robert Ridgway, of the Smithsonian Institution, in the shape of facilities extended in connection with the study of specimens, as also for many valuable suggestions.

TURDIDÆ—Thrushes.

TURDUS Linnæus.

T. migratorius propinquus Ridgw. Western Robin.

This variety of the common robin is found throughout this whole region as a summer visitant, and is more or less abundant according to special locality. In Nevada, the bulk of individuals arrive from the south in March, and spend the early spring in the low and sheltered valleys. As summer advances they make their way higher and higher up on the mountain sides, where they inhabit preferably the aspen groves. The species begins to lay in the neighborhood of Carson about the middle of May. A considerable number of pairs rear their first broods here and in other similar low valleys. But as soon as the young are on the wing all withdraw, apparently to the mountains, and by July, when the lowlands are dry and parched, the sight of a robin is extremely unusual.

Robins were fairly numerous in Oregon, along the Columbia River, during the last of October, and a few doubtless winter even at this high latitude.

T. nævius Gm. Varied Thrush; Oregon Thrush.

This fine thrush is chiefly known to us as it occurs during fall and winter at points far south of its summer home. Apparently its breeding range is wholly confined to the regions west of the Cascade, and perhaps the northern Sierra ranges, from a point somewhere about the Columbia River northward. Even in October I saw but a single individual at The Dalles, while a day's march down the Columbia toward the west slope of the Cascades brought me to where the species was very numerous.

From my friend Mr. H. G. Parker I have information of the occurrence of this thrush near Reno, in Western Nevada, just at the base of the Sierras, thus confirming its supposed presence here, as mentioned in a previous report (1877). Very large numbers made their appearance in this neighborhood about February 1, probably from the mountains to the westward, and remained till into March. Doubtless this is not an unusual event in the history of this species, and we may consider its winter habitat as including the main chain of the Sierras on either slope.

The four instances known of the occurrence of the varied thrush along the eastern coast must be looked upon as wholly exceptionable, especially as no cases are on record of its appearance even in the remoter western States to the east of the Sierras.

.—As the result of my own observations I can add but few details respecting its of the varied thrush. In the fall it is not a bird of the open, but appass most of the time in the dense evergreen woods, where it obtains ıongst the low shrubbery various kinds of berries, which evidently form its re at this season. Under my observation it bore out its ascribed character ; a rather shy and suspicious bird, and it was only upon occasions that I ɔd in pushing my acquaintanceship to close quarters. While making my ng the innumerable old wood-roads and tangled bridle-paths that intersect ries in all directions—relics of the woodchopper and lumberman—unsuspected, ntly came upon small flocks of these thrushes. The alarm-note is a single *ck*, frequently repeated, and is very similar to that of the small olive-backed ı, but much louder. A very few moments upon such occasions sufficed to band dispersed in alarm, and each seeking a safe position towards the tops ıll, thick firs and spruces, in which they invariably took shelter. Altogether much in the habits and notes of the species that is suggestive of the smaller s of the genus, and it certainly resembles them in more particulars than does n. Still its size, its gregarious disposition, and its partiality for berries, natause it to be associated in thought with the robin.

many nests in the crotches of the small firs and upon brushy saplings that, ısual notice, much resembled the usual structure of the robin, but some of ere probably constructed by the varied thrush. Not recalling to mind at the w readily identifiable the nest of this species is—constructed without mud—I ɔd to examine these structures critically. That more or less remain to breed in ɜe forests along the Columbia seems in the highest degree probable, and, in fact, formed by lumbermen that both "robins" remained all summer.

ɔi *audubɔni* (Baird). Audubon's Hermit Thrush:

g the past summer the important fact was ascertained that this form of the hrush, instead of being strictly limited to the Rocky Mountains, as has hitherto assumed, crosses the basin and breeds along the eastern slope of the Sierras. the summer of 1877 I heard, in several of the subalpine valleys of Northeastern ıa, what were without doubt the Audubon's thrushes, but failed to secure ns. Here they were evidently not very numerous; but in the mountains back ı Bidwell, the succeeding season, the same thrush was heard, and this time was ɔorily identified by shooting the bird. They were here very abundant, and at ɜ, July 19, the pine woods were filled by the sweet music of the males.

ɔi *guttatus* Pall. Dwarf Hermit Thrush.

warf thrush appears to occur along the eastern slope, as it does in the Rocky ins, only as a migrant, and as such perhaps only in the fall. By the last of it was found numerous along the foot-hills of the Cascade Range of Oregon. ider it very probable that the southern breeding limit of this form will eventufound to include the mountains of Oregon, upon their western slope; but we facts of observation to fully bear out such a conjecture.

MYIADESTINÆ—Fly-catching Thrushes.

MYIADESTES Swainson.

ɔnsendi (Aud.). Townsend's Fly-catching Thrush.

ɔird was found by our party to be very abundant in the Deschutes Basin in ɔer, where, too, it was reported by Dr. Newberry in 1860. In fact, I have never bird congregated in such numbers over so wide an area as here. In fall and winɔpears to be generally dispersed over much of the country adjoining the eastern here in summer it appears to be almost entirely absent. During the summer I saw but a single individual in the mountains of Eastern California, although lition of this individual, a male, indicated that it was mated and breeding, so is to be presumed that the multitudes that throng here in fall localize themı some favorable section during the breeding period.

ɔcalities affected by them in Oregon in fall are almost exactly similar to their ı New Mexico, Utah, &c., a fact which sufficiently establishes their natural tions. It is as desolate a type of country as one can well imagine, being covɪrywhere with volcanic *débris*, which is thrown up in the shape of low hills or d broadcast over the general expanse as though the unsightly blocks had lown. Ravines with their rocky ridges scar and seam the country in every ı, while an almost total absence of vegetation, except in the shape of dwarf ɔr stunted piñons, renders such a region a desert indeed. Of such a nature is ıtry to the south and west of Prineville, Oregon, and here a day's march along revealed many hundreds of these fly-catching thrushes.

It is a curious fact in the history of this species that, in the fall, when the season of love, which is supposed to directly inspire the music of birds, has long since passed, and most other songsters are either entirely silent or their songs are limited to the first rude practicings of the young males, the Townsend's flycatcher should now—not at rare intervals, but as a regular habit—give utterance to snatches of melody that, though but a fraction of its splendid powers, may yet challenge the utmost efforts at emulation of most other species. And I am by no means sure that such musical rivalry as takes place at this time among the males does not owe its origin, in part at least, to the fading embers of a passion not yet fully spent. At all events, I have often seen, at this season, two males in eager pursuit of a companion—apparently some coy female—that led them an eager chase for five or ten minutes at a time, in a way that could suggest only the ardor of the mating season. The males engaged in such a chase are always full of song, which pours out as brilliant snatches and fragments of their fuller, more perfect symphonies of spring.

OROSCOPTES Baird.

O. montanus (Towns.). Sage-Thrasher.

Nowhere in the wide region inhabited by this thrush is it more abundant than on the sage-covered hills and plains of Western Nevada, just at the base of the mountains which shut off the western extension of the species.

In a climate like that of Nevada, where the transition period from spring to summer is never very well marked, and summer is at hand almost as soon as the snow disappears, there are always to be observed great irregularities in the time of nesting of the birds. This is as true of the smaller as of the larger species. Thus, taking the present bird as an example, the 20th of May appears to be just about the height of its breeding season. Although at this time not a few pairs were feeding full broods, yet the majority of the nests contained fresh eggs, while some dilatory couples had but just brought their homes to completion. There was thus to be noted a difference of fully six weeks between the earliest and latest periods of deposition of the first clutches of eggs.

As the eye passes over the sage plains of the far West it finds a broad, slightly undulatory expanse, covered everywhere with the characteristic sage-brush and presenting to the sight no breaks in its apparently smooth surface. In reality, however, the plains are very far from being level, and it needs but a short walk in any direction to reveal the presence of unsuspected little valleys and ravines, their boundaries traced on either side by more or less abrupt rocky ridges. It is along the crests and sides of just such ridges that the sage-thrasher is most at home, and in the vernal season, at intervals of every few hundred yards, the males may be heard pouring out at all times of day their delightfully melodious strains. In the presence of its humble associates, the Bell's finch and Brewer's sparrow, which alone share its desolate surroundings, our thrush finds no rivalry to stimulate its efforts; but, unmindful of this, it sings on, finding, perhaps, its reward in the satisfaction born of its own powers or the delight its strains carry to the heart of its silent brooding mate. Its song, though not possessed of great variety, is noteworthy for its sweetness and expression.

The nests, of which I have examined very many, vary but little either in composition or situation. Solidity and bulkiness sum up their chief characteristics. The foundation is of sticks and twigs, the thorny character of which enables them to be firmly interlocked, so as to form a strong support capable of resisting all ordinary accidents, and even to defy wind and weather for many successive seasons. I do not think, however, they are ever utilized a second time. The inner or nest proper is made of rootlets, with perhaps a few horse-hairs, which are woven into a circular depressed cup.

Numerous sets of eggs compared together show but little variation, and this chiefly in the amount and method of distribution of the spotting rather than in the colors themselves.

SAXICOLIDÆ—Stone Chats.

SIALIA Swainson.

S. mexicana Sw. Mexican Bluebird; Chestnut-back Bluebird.

This is the common bluebird of the region. During the summer it inhabits not only the low valleys, but, to even a greater extent, the mountains, being there found in the dense pine timber up to about 6,000 feet. As is the usual custom of the Eastern species, the present bird, as indeed also the Arctic, raises two broods during the summer, and the season is far advanced ere family duties cease.

S. arctica Sw. Arctic Bluebird.

The habitat of the present bird is, in general, more northern than that of the preceding. Nevertheless, the two species are not infrequently marked in local lists as inhabiting

the same districts at the same season. When such is the case, the present species is usually found at higher altitudes in the mountains, whence it descends in fall and winter to the same neighborhood where the chestnut-back bluebird makes its summer home. Their connection is hence not so intimate as might naturally be inferred.

The statement of a more northerly habitat for the Arctic bluebird is true only in part; since, while it attains higher latitudes and, coincident with this, seeks out higher elevations in the mountains, it yet was found breeding by our parties as far south as Santa Fé, and here, too, entirely outside of the mountains. This probably represents about its southern breeding limit, while, on the other hand, *mexicana* does not reach much farther south.

A nest of *arctica*, probably the second of the season, was found July 31 in a dead pine stub. It contained five eggs, far advanced.

CINCLIDÆ—Water Ouzels.

CINCLUS Swainson.

C. mexicanus Sw. American Dipper.

Common upon many of the streams of the eastern slope, where noted as high up as the Columbia River.

Concerning the habits of this interesting species, I have no new facts to add to the extended notices which have appeared elsewhere, more particularly as they seem to be everywhere about the same. In reading Macgillivray's excellent account of the European dipper and its mode of life, I notice a statement to the effect that the dipper is by no means an adept at walking on land; he says, after denying its alleged absurd habit of walking in the water on the bottom: "Even on land I have never seen it move more than a few steps, which it accomplished by a kind of leaping motion. Its short legs and curved claws are very ill-adapted for running." * * * Such being the case, it would appear as though there is, in this particular, a very marked difference between the European bird and our own; for no one who has made the acquaintance of our dipper in its native haunts would hesitate for a moment to affirm that it is both agile and graceful in its movements on land, if grace be understood to mean an easy and assured manner. Possessed apparently of equal powers for progression under water with its European ally, our species by no means depends wholly, or at times even in great part, upon these for its subsistence; but, on the contrary, may often be seen for an hour at a time wading in the shallows, or running quickly over the wet rocks or along the pebbly shores in search of food, when its activity and nimbleness of movement are very apparent. In fact, its amphibious nature would appear at times to be almost forgotten, or to be called to its aid only for very brief intervals; while, again, it appears on land, only to disappear a moment later in the swiftly moving current.

SYLVIIDÆ—True Warblers.

REGULUS Cuvier.

R. calendula L. Ruby-crowned Kinglet.

A common summer inhabitant of the pineries. Its songs, loud, clear, and harmonious, were heard all day long issuing from the tall, thickly-foliaged firs and spruces, in which, without doubt, the nests were secreted.

CERTHIIDÆ—Creepers.

CERTHIA Linnæus.

C. familiaris L. Brown Creeper.

A common summer inhabitant of the coniferous belt all along the eastern slope.

TROGLODYTIDÆ—Wrens.

SALPINCTES Cabanis.

S. obsoletus Say. Rock Wren.

A common summer visitant throughout this whole region. Its love for rocky fastnesses is well typified in its name. Its nest is often placed beneath the shelter of a rock, or, as I have on several occasions seen it, in some slight recess or natural cavity in a sand-bank; in fact, any hidden nook or natural recess that promises concealment is available for its purpose. A nest found on the 15th of May contained eight eggs,

the young in which were just ready to chip the shell. The rock wren is thus among the very first of the small birds to lay. The eggs vary so little as to be easily characteristic of the species; ground-color pure white, with a rather even distribution over the entire surface of minute, roundish, reddish-brown spots.

TROGLODYTES Vieillot.

T. ædon parkmanni Aud. Western House Wren.

Numerous as a summer resident all along the eastern slope. As a rule, keeps in the timber of the uncivilized districts, and seems rather loth to accept the accommodations offered in the towns, where, however, it is occasionally seen.

T. hyemalis pacificus Bd. Western Winter Wren.

This bird was not met with until the Columbia River was reached; here in October it was found to be very abundant, more so, in fact, than I have ever known the winter wren to be elsewhere. Nearly every brush-heap contained at least one of these spluttering, scolding mites, while not rarely several were heard or seen in the space of a few yards. It was found on both slopes of the Cascades, although it was not nearly so numerous upon the east side of the mountains as upon the west. As fall advances, it finds its way farther south, and reaches on both slopes as low as the latitude of San Francisco. I am inclined to believe that it breeds all through the pine woods of the mountains near the Columbia. It winters here, as also, according to Cooper, in Washington Territory.

CISTOTHORUS Baird.

C. palustris Wils. Long-billed Marsh Wre

Extremely abundant in all the tule marshes.

PARIDÆ—Titmice.

LOPHOPHANES Kaup.

L. inornatus (Gamb.). Plain Titmouse.

This species is present in Nevada in the foot-hills of the mountains and on the low ranges to the east of the main chain. It was not met with in the Columbia River region, nor even in Northern California.

PARUS Linnæus.

P. rufescens Towns. Chestnut-back Chickadee.

According to Dr. Cooper, this species is the most abundant of the family in Washington Territory, where, however, it is probably limited for the most part or entirely to the districts west of the mountains. Such, at least, appears to be the case in Oregon, where the species did not fall under my observation until at the Cascades on the western slope, where I saw a single small flock in October. It is probably a summer resident here, and perhaps even farther south in Northern California. In fall it migrates to below San Francisco, but does not appear upon the eastern side of the chain.

P. montanus Gamb. Mountain Chickadee.

Breeds numerously among the pines. Extremely abundant among the oaks of the eastern slope, near the Columbia River.

PSALTRIPARUS Bonaparte.

P. plumbeus Bd. Plumbeous Titmouse.

This chickadee, which is peculiar to the middle province, extends its range clear to the foot-hills of the Sierras, but does not enter the mountains. Thus, among the barren piñon hills near Carson City, I saw, in July, a flock of twenty or thirty individuals.

SITTIDÆ—Nuthatches.

SITTA Linnæus.

S. canadensis L. Red-bellied Nuthatch.

This species appears so much oftener in the local lists of the Eastern States than of the Western that many ornithologists have come to regard it as a quite typically east-

ern species. Nevertheless, in the extreme parts of the West, as upon both sides of the Sierras, from the line of the railroad to the Columbia River, and so on to the north, the red-bellied nuthatch is really a common bird, and in much of this area it doubtless breeds. It appears to be the presence of a country suitably timbered to meet its wants—pine-lover as this species pre-eminently is—more than aught else that determines its presence or absence. In addition, its distribution is clearly governed by its preference for a cool climate, such as it finds in the north or in the high Sierra Nevada.

Towards the Columbia River it was observed to become more numerous, and upon the upper Deschutes its numbers, in certain localities, were comparable with those of the pigmy nuthatch.

S. carolinensis aculeata (Cass). Slender-billed Nuthatch.

A numerous and constant resident among the conifers; not so common towards the Columbia River as either of the other species.

S. pygmæa Vig. Pigmy Nuthatch.

The most numerous of the family in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains, as almost everywhere through the West.

SYLVICOLIDÆ—American Warblers.

HELMINTHOPHAGA Cabanis.

H. celata lutescens Ridgw. Western Orange-crowned Warbler.

Moderately common in summer when inhabiting the mountain slopes, but most numerous during the fall migration.

DENDRŒCA Gray.

D. æstiva (Gm.). Yellow Warbler.

Numerous as a summer resident in the shrubbery of the streams, which the species follows up to an elevation among the mountains of at least 8,000 feet. It penetrates beyond the Columbia and into Washington Territory.

D. townsendi Nutt. Townsend's Warbler.

This bird, which I had hoped, though scarcely expected, to find a common resident of the coniferous belt of the Cascades in Oregon, was met with but twice, in September. In each instance the individual was migrating in company with flocks of Audubon's warblers and other birds.

In full plumage the Townsend's warbler is one of the most beautiful of the family, as it has been until a comparative recent period one of the rarest. Since it was found by the expedition of 1874 to be a common migrant in the mountains of Southeastern Arizona, numerous specimens have been received by the Smithsonian Institution from California, notably from near Sacramento, where obtained by Mr. L. Belding. This warbler appears to be only a casual migrant along the line of the eastern slope, and, in three seasons' collecting, the two mentioned above represent all I have seen. On the Pacific side, however, it is comparatively numerous, both in spring and fall. As to its breeding range, I can find no evidence on record that warrants the statement that the species finds a summer home within our territory. Still it would not be surprising were it eventually found to summer in Oregon, in the dense pine-belt to the west of the Cascade Mountains. If such is ascertained to be the case, this, at least, is likely to prove its extreme southern limit. The fact that the statements of its occurrence in the United States have always been accompanied by the term "migrant," affords pretty conclusive proof that as a species it summers in the far north.

Such migrants as are found in the Rocky Mountains in fall, at which season they alone, have been noted, are to be reasonably accounted for as having followed this path from the extreme northern points of that range, where it approaches the Pacific.

D. auduboni (Towns.). Audubon's Warbler.

Common as a summer resident among the conifers at high elevations; most numerous during the migrations, being, in fact, the chief representative numerically of the *Sylvicolidæ* along the eastern slope.

GEOTHLYPIS Cabanis.

G. trichas L. Maryland Yellow-throat.

By no means uncommon in Western Nevada, in situations similar to those frequented by the species in the East. A nest found at Washoe Lake, Nevada, May 23, contained four eggs far advanced toward hatching.

G. macgillivrayi Bd. Macgillivray's Warbler.

Fairly numerous in summer along the eastern slope. I find no reference to the species in my note-book as occurring farther north than Northern California. As, however, according to Cooper and Suckley, it reaches to Puget Sound along the coast, it is safe to infer that on the eastern slope it passes the Columbia River into Washington Territory.

A nest found July 24 contained four young a few days old.

ICTERIA Vieillot.

I. virens longicauda (Lawr.). Western Yellow-breasted Chat.

A rather common summer visitant about Carson, Nev., but becoming less so to the northward, until, in extreme Northern California, it is quite rare.

MYIODIOCTES Audubon.

M. pusillus (Wils.). Wilson's Black Cap.

As a summer resident of the eastern slope the species appears to be rare; it may, however, be more common at this season towards the Columbia River than farther south.

June 24 I saw a female of this species in an alpine valley of Northern California, at an elevation of about 6,000 feet. Her excitement at my presence convinced me that her nest was near by; but circumstances not favoring a long search, I failed to discover it. In fall the species is comparatively common.

TANAGRIDÆ—Tanagers.

PYRANGA Vieillot.

P. ludoviciana Wils. Crimson-headed Tanager.

A common summer resident of the eastern slope as far to the north at least as the Columbia River, and without doubt reaching into Washington Territory.

HIRUNDINIDÆ—Swallows.

HIRUNDO Linnæus.

H. erythrogastra Bodd. Barn Swallow.

A numerous summer resident of the lowlands.

TACHYCINETA Cabanis.

T. bicolor (V.). White-bellied Swallow.

This is a more or less abundant inhabitant of the eastern slope, according to circumstances. It was not met with farther north than Northern California. Here in the mountains near Camp Bidwell it was numerous enough the last of July, at which time the pairs all had young, as was shown by their frequent visits to woodpeckers' holes in the aspens.

T. thalassina (Sw.). Violet-green Swallow.

This is an extremely abundant summer visitant in certain portions of Eastern California and Western Nevada, as, for instance, at Pyramid Lake. The pyramid-like cliffs which give name to this body of water form the abode of thousands of these beautiful swallows, which resort to the niches and holes in the faces of the rock for nesting sites.

In the mountains, where it is also abundant, it selects for this purpose the deserted holes of woodpeckers, giving everywhere marked preference to those in oaks. It is almost always found in close proximity to water.

A nest found July 1 contained five young and two unfertile eggs.

PETROCHELIDON Cabanis.

P. lunifrons (Say). Cliff Swallow.

By far the most abundant and generally distributed of the family.

COTYLE Boie.

C. riparia. Bank Swallow.

Present in Nevada and Eastern California, but apparently less numerous than the following.

STELGIDOPTERYX Baird.

S. serripennis (Aud.). Rough-winged Swallow.

According to Cooper and Suckley, this swallow occurs as far to the north on the coast as Puget Sound; certainly present along much of the eastern slope, and doubtless extending into Washington Territory along this line.

PROGNE Boie.

P. subis (L.). Purple Martin.

Colonies encountered at numerous localities among the pine woods of the mountains, where they are quite local.

VIREONIDÆ—Greenlets.

VIREO Vieillot.

V. gilvus swainsoni Bd. Western Warbling Vireo.

This vireo was found to be present along the eastern slope as far north as Southern Oregon, and, as I have never seen it more abundant than it was in Northern California, I have no doubt that it reaches to the Columbia along this line, or even into Washington Territory, as it does, according to Cooper and Suckley, along the Pacific side.

Very little can be said of its habits here that would not be a repetition of published accounts of the Eastern warbling vireo. It is merely that bird transferred from its usual surroundings to the wild mountain districts of the west. In the mountains near Camp Bidwell, the locality alluded to above, where the species was so numerous, I found many nests, three or four being often met with during a morning's collecting. They were without exception built upon small aspen trees, from three to five feet above the ground. With a lining of fine grasses, they were composed mainly of long strips of white fibrous bark, festooned externally with spiders' webs, bits of cottony substances from plants, &c. At this date, July 20–30, the eggs were so far advanced as to render their preservation very difficult.

Vireo solitarius cassini Xantus. Cassin's Vireo.

Few birds have given rise to more perplexing doubt and uncertainty respecting their relationships than the Cassin's vireo. Founded by Xantus in 1859, upon a fall specimen from Fort Tejon, its subsequent written history has been full of vicissitudes; for while by some authors it has been accepted as a valid species, by others it has been affiliated with *solitarius* as a variety; or, again, has been rejected altogether, and thrown into the list of synonyms of the latter bird.

From the time I made the acquaintance of this vireo in the southern Rocky Mountains it has had a peculiar interest for me, more especially, perhaps, from the fact that while then, and upon the many subsequent occasions I have met with it, I have had not the slightest difficulty in properly identifying the recently killed specimens or even the live birds; yet, in the closet and upon comparison with other specimens from the West *marked as solitarius*, I have found it extremely difficult to draw a line between the two; in fact, until the present time I have never been able to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion respecting the true rank of *cassini* and its kinship to *solitarius*. I am now fully persuaded, and trust to be able to show, that *cassini* is at the least something more than a special plumage of *solitarius*, which was the opinion expressed by Professor Baird in his Review of North American Birds, when, it is to be remembered, the type-specimen represented all that was known of the supposed species, the absence of material for comparison doubtless having much to do in shaping this view. Since then there have accumulated in the Smithsonian, as the result of the collections of this expedition and from other sources, twelve or more specimens that are either like the original type of *cassini*, or so near it that their identity with it is beyond suspicion. It is perfectly safe to say that, whatever it is, they are.

With little or no difference in size from Eastern *solitarius*, the type—and it is to be remarked that certain of the recently obtained specimens not only share its peculiarities but even exhibit them to a greater degree—offers only differences of coloration. These may be briefly summed up as follows: Typical examples of *cassini* are very much duller than the corresponding plumages of *solitarius*. The head above and on the side, instead of being of a decided blue or bluish ash, presents little or absolutely no contrast to the olive-brown (instead of olive-green) of the dorsum. The lores and

orbital ring, instead of being pure white, are of a dull white, strongly inclining to fulvous. The green of the sides is much mixed with or replaced by brown; the under parts generally are of an impure white, the result of a general admixture of brown. In fact, extreme examples of *cassini* are colored so much like *huttoni* that upon a color basis alone it would be difficult to distinguish them.

There are a sufficient number of specimens at hand showing the above characters to prove beyond a doubt that *cassini* is entitled to rank of some kind; in other words, that it is not a mere accidental plumage of *solitarius*. For be it noted, as stated by Professor Baird of the type, that *solitarius* as it is colored in the East never approaches the above. The color peculiarities of *cassini* are to be regarded then as entirely beyond and independent of individual variation. But, to complicate matters, nearly every author who has had occasion to treat of Western birds has noticed specimens, evidently not typical *cassini*, which he has referred with more or less doubt to *solitarius*. Thus, specimens of so-called *solitarius* are before us from Washington Territory, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, &c. Some of these are certainly very close to *solitarius*, and I have always presumed the occurrence of that species in the West to be a matter that admitted of no doubt. But a recent careful examination of all these specimens shows not one that can fairly be called *typical* of that bird. In such specimens the back is of a varying shade of green; the head is more or less ashy in contrast, while the under parts are of a purer white than is the case with typical *cassini*. It is to be remarked, however, that not only is it scarcely possible to find two of these doubtful specimens that agree with each other, but by means of them a series can be formed that appears to grade directly from the typical *cassini* towards and almost, if not quite, into *solitarius*. The percentage of specimens of which the statement holds good that they are more like *solitarius* than *cassini* is quite small. Nearly all the intermediate specimens are really identifiable with *cassini;* in fact, of twenty-nine specimens in the collection which have been labeled indifferently *cassini* and *solitarius*, I find that twenty are referable to *cassini*, and cannot by any means be identified with *solitarius*. Of the remaining nine, three are so nearly intermediate that they might with about equal propriety be assigned to either, leaving six with a decided leaning toward *solitarius*. It needs, however, but an instant's comparison of these with the ordinary Eastern *solitarius* to show that although closely resembling that species, it would be going too far to say that they are typically the same. In connection with the rest of the series they are clearly intermediate, but on the *solitarius* side of the line.

The testimony of the series as a whole seems to show pretty conclusively that the solitary vireo proper does not occur in the West, and that all specimens which have been so identified are either *cassini* or are intermediate between the two; the latter class, in fact, furnishing the evidence that the two inter-grade, and hence that *cassini* is a variety of *solitarius*.

The only alternative would be to throw *cassini* out entirely and refer all Western specimens to *solitarius*. But, in our judgment, typical specimens of *cassini* are now too numerous and show too decided and constant differences to warrant such a procedure.

The habitat of Cassin's vireo may receive a moment's attention. Its summer home appears to be strictly limited to either slope of the Sierra Nevadas, from Washington Territory to Southern California. I can find no specimens (including under the head of *cassini* all individuals hitherto supposed to be *solitarius*) from the Rocky Mountains in *spring or summer*.*

As a migrant in fall the occurrence of the Cassin's vireo in the latter range is not surprising, or no more so than that of several other Sierra Nevadan birds, as *Junco hyemalis*, *Turdus pallasi nanus*, *Dendroica townsendi*, and *occidentalis*, &c.

I have alluded in a foot-note below to a specimen, the coloration of which is intermediate between *solitarius* and *plumbeus*. Such specimens do not appear to be as common as in the instance of the Cassin's vireo, but I have seen too many such to render the relationship of the two former birds at all doubtful in my own mind. With its notable increase of stature, and the laying off of nearly all the bright tints that distinguish *solitarius*, *plumbeus* might well pass for a different species, but for the fact that specimens of unquestionable intermediate character have been repeatedly taken; so that consistency would seem to demand that its near relationship to *solitarius* should be formally as well as tacitly admitted. Although this race possesses an average size considerably in excess of *solitarius*, the latter occasionally leads well up to its smaller individuals. *Turdus pallasi*, with its race *auduboni*, furnishes precisely the same phenomenon of increase of size coincident with a mountain habitat.

Of the two Western varieties of the solitary vireo, *plumbeus* appears to be the best marked. This is not because typical examples of it are any more readily recognizable than of *cassini*, but because intermediate specimens of the former appear to be less com-

* A specimen, No. 11,064 of Nat. Mus. Res., taken at Fort Bridger in May by Drexler, was labeled *solitarius* and so referred to by authors. This I ascertain upon examination to be the plumbeous vireo (*V. solitarius plumbeus*). Its colors are those of *plumbeus*, with the addition of a slight admixture of green, it being in fact intermediate between that form and *solitarius*.

mon; in other words, *plumbeus* appears to be further advanced in the process of differentiation, and hence to be more constant to its type. Too much stress should not, however, be laid upon this apparent fact, since the locality of specimens of this race appears to be an important factor. Thus, all specimens of the plumbeus vireo that we have seen from the neighborhood of Fort Whipple, Arizona, the region whence described by Dr. Coues, are extremely typical; but from points farther north, as Forts Laramie, Bridger, and thereabouts, nearly all—perhaps all—are to a varying extent intermediate.

Similarly, the eastern slopes of the Sierras and Cascades appear to furnish, in summer at least, nothing but typical *cassini*, while from the Calaveras Grove California, and other localities on the western side of the mountains, we have both typical and intermediate specimens, both styles breeding. As bearing on the subject, I may recall the fact that many of the shrikes from the same localities are scarcely distinguishable from specimens from Florida (*ludovicianus*).

To sum up, the solitary vireo, like many other birds, appears to be divisible in three distinct races, according as it inhabits the eastern, the middle, or the Pacific provinces. Each has its own restricted summer habitat, where it alone is found. In fall the two Western mingle, to some extent, during the general dispersion attendant upon the fall migration.

The following figures indicate the size of each of the three forms:

Solitarius.—Average of 11 specimens: Wing, 2.92; tail, 2.23; bill, .40; tarsus, .71: largest individual, 3.06, 2.35, .38, .72; smallest individual, 2.80, 2.15, .40, .73.

var. plumbeus.—Average of 17 specimens: Wing, 3.14; tail, 2.40; bill, .43; tarsus, .74: largest individual, 3.22, 2.45, .43, .77; smallest individual, 3.03, 2.25, .43, .74.

var. Cassini.—Average of 28 specimens: Wing, 2.82; tail, 2.23; bill, .41; tarsus, .73: largest individual, 2.93, 2.27, .42, .67; smallest individual, 2.70, 2.01, .43, .73.

LANIIDÆ—Shrikes.

LANIUS Linnæus.

L. ludovicianus excubitorides (Sw.). White-rump Shrike.

Most numerous in summer, when it lives chiefly in the lower foot-hills among the sage-brush. Some appear to remain all winter in the latitude of Carson.

The northern shrike (*C. borealis*)also appears here in fall.

TANAGRIDÆ—Tanagers.

PYRANGA Vieillot.

P. ludoviciana (Wils.). Louisiana Tanager.

A summer visitor of the mountains, as high up at least as the Columbia River.

A nest found June 26, near Susanville, Cal., contai ed three young and two eggs, the latter just on the verge of hatching. The nest was a loose structure of rootlets, similar to the usual style of the *P. rubra*, and was placed on the extremity of a limb of a cottonwood, about fifteen feet from the ground.

As a rule, our tanagers lay but three eggs, and five must, I think, be a rather unusual complement.

FRINGILLIDÆ—Sparrows, Finches.

LOXIA Brisson.

L. curvirostra americana, Wils.

This crossbill becomes numerous in the mountains and on the foot-hills in fall. It is presumably a resident in Oregon, although I cannot find any direct evidence to this effect.

CARPODACUS Kaup.

C. purpureus californicus (Bd.) Californian Purple Finch.

A single individual of this species was taken at The Dalles on the Columbia in October from a flock of pine finches. This is the first record of its occurrence at any point along the eastern slope, its distribution being to the west of the mountains from as far north as the Straits of De Fuca (Cooper) to below San Francisco.

C. cassini Bd. Cassin's Purple Finch.

An abundant summer inhabitant in the neighborhood of Carson, and, although, perhaps becoming rather less numerous as northern California is reached, the species

persists to the Columbia River. This, I believe, gives it a more northern extension than has hitherto been supposed. In summer they are quite local, and crowd into a certain neighborhood of a section to the total disregard of others which, perhaps, appear no less suited to their economy. I found communities of considerable size thus colonized in certain parts of the pine woods about Eagle Lake, California, and elsewhere. In common with others of their kin they are delightful singers, and the burst of melody which greets the ear of the chance passer by as he happens upon one of these musical oases in the generally silent forests is no less pleasing than it is unexpected. Like the common goldfinch (*C. tristis*) the males have the habit of singing in chorus, and it takes very little imagination to construe their efforts into rival contests. Whether they possess such significance to the birds themselves or not, it is certain that each individual appears to sing his loudest and best, as though trying to drown the notes of his neighbor, or, perhaps, too well pleased with his own efforts to care for aught else. The effect, as the medley of delightful strains goes ringing through the leafy arches of the pineries, is pleasing in the extreme.

The nests, of which I have seen many, were all placed on large pines and well out toward the ends of the lower limbs.

By the latter part of June nearly all the pairs were feeding young, and none of the nests that were accessible contained eggs.

C. frontalis (Say). House Finch.

An abundant species wherever found. It was not observed much farther north than Honey Lake, Northern California.

CHRYSOMITRIS Boie.

C. tristis (L.). Common Goldfinch.

A common summer resident at many points. Found on the Columbia River in October.

C. pinus (Wils.). Pine Finch.

This species occurs along the whole eastern slope in fall and winter, and passes the summer in the coniferous belt in much of its extent. In Oregon, from August on, wherever I penetrated the mountains, I was almost sure to run across flocks of these finches, whose twittering notes often betrayed their presence in the tops of the tall pines and spruces when the birds themselves were only visible upon patient scrutiny.

PASSERCULUS Bonaparte.

P. savanna alaudinus Bp. Western Savanna Sparrow.

Numerous in all wet meadowy lands, and as much so in Oregon as farther south.

A nest taken near Washoe Lake, Nev., May 22, contained four fresh eggs. These are rather peculiar both in shape and in markings, although the differences probably represent nothing but individual variation and are not distinctive of this western race. They are of a greenish-white ground color, heavily blotched in a more or less confluent ring at the larger ends with burnt sienna and various shades of lavender. They are short and rounded in shape, measuring $(68\times55)^2$, 66×54, 65×53.

P. savanna sandvicensis (Gm.). Sandvich Sparrow.

The preceding form is the type that prevails in summer all along the eastern slope. In fact at only one locality did I detect the presence of the present bird, viz, on Crooked River, Oregon, in September.

A sandy pasture at this point proved favorite ground for the savanna sparrows, and a walk through the weed patches usually resulted in starting up scores. Among the rabble I noticed one day an individual of apparently larger size than the rest, and upon shooting discovered it to be of the present race. Further search resulted in the acquisition of one additional specimen. So far as known *sandvicensis* is a strictly coast form; but its presence here is, after all, by no means remarkable, since in the fall migration a few might readily find their way up the Columbia River and so move south along the eastern slope. As I did not find it elsewhere, I judge it to be rare.

POOECETES Baird.

P. gramineus confinis Bd. Western Grass Finch.

Numerous in the valleys. Noted no farther north than Southern Oregon, but, without doubt, extending into Washington Territory.

CHONDESTES Swainson.

C. grammaca (Say). Lark Sparrow.

This species was lost sight of about one hundred miles north of Carson. It doubtless occurs in the low valleys, quite up into Oregon; in fact, Suckley records a single specimen from The Dalles, on the Columbia.

ZONOTRICHIA Swainson.

Z. albicollis (Gm.). White-throated Sparrow.

Dakota has hitherto been given as forming the western limit of this sparrow. Nevertheless, it seems probable that it is to be added to the list of eastern species that reach the Pacific on the northwest coast and summer at the point where the Rocky Mountains dwindle away and admit of free passage. At all events, the presence of the white-throated sparrow was detected on the Columbia River, about forty miles from The Dalles, and thus beyond the eastern slope, and one of the two individuals seen was captured. I presume that it is by no means scarce here, although as the individuals noticed were seen only an hour or so before camp was broken for the return up the river, no opportunity was had for a satisfactory investigation of the matter.

Z. leucophrys (Forst.). White-crowned Sparrow.

As almost everywhere throughout the West, this sparrow occurs along the eastern slope in great numbers during the migrations. It is also numerous in these mountains in summer, resorting to breed to the willow thickets and aspen groves along the streams.

A nest found in Eastern California, June 20, contained four eggs but slightly advanced. Several found on the 24th held young. The nests were quite typical of the ground-building sparrows, being outwardly composed of weed-stalks with an interior lining of fine grasses and horse hairs, the whole snugly hidden away with a sparrow's cunning beneath a small bush.

The eggs are of a faint bluish green, irregularly and profusely spotted with reddish brown, which is most conspicuous at the larger ends.

Z. gambeli intermedia Ridgw. Ridgway's Sparrow.

Flocks composed of this and the previous bird frequently fall into the path of the collector in this region during spring and fall. The present bird was not found in the mountains as a summer resident, and I believe it goes farther north to breed. Mr. Ridgway, indeed, in his recent report to King,* mentions this bird as nesting in numbers at Donner Lake Pass in the Sierras; but, as I now learn, he believes that his identification was incorrect (circumstances not permitting specimens to be obtained), and that the species thus referred to was, beyond doubt, the *Z. leucophrys*. This agrees fully with my own experience in this region, and leaves us with no record of the breeding of the *var. intermedia* in the Sierras.

I have elsewhere presented facts bearing upon certain differences in the migrations of these two *Zonotrichias*, and have referred to the very extensive overlapping, eastward and westward, of their respective habits, urging that these considerations, coupled with the constant, albeit slight, differences in coloration between the two, were sufficient to warrant the conclusion that *intermedia* was not a race of *leucophrys*. I am more than ever convinced of the truth of this. The *Z. leucophrys* is now known to breed on the northern frontier from the Atlantic to the Rocky mountains, and thence to the summit of the Sierras, and to follow the trend of these ranges far to the southward. Over all this immense region it maintains its characters with perfect consistency, there appearing in fact to be no appreciable differences between specimens taken on the Atlantic and others from its most remote western point. So far, then, as geographical considerations offer any evidence, it is manifestly absurd to consider *intermedia* as the "western" representative of a bird that in its typical condition is found in nearly every portion of the West, and that, too, breeding.

On the other hand, that the relations of *gambeli* and *intermedia* are those of species and variety seems perfectly certain, and the two may be so treated in perfect conformity with well ascertained laws of geographic variation, *gambeli* being the darker coast representative of the pale, more northern (?) interior form *intermedia*.

Z. coronata (Pall.). Golden-crowned Sparrow.

This sparrow occurs along the eastern slope during the fall migration, but by no means in such immense numbers as distinguish its presence to the westward. On the

*Ornithology of United States Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel, Clarence King, in charge, p. 471.

contrary, its numbers are limited to the comparatively few that find their way into the bands of white-crowned and Ridgway's sparrows, and with them perform the journey southward, or winter in favorable localities. Suckley, however, speaks of the Golden-crowned Sparrow as an abundant summer resident about The Dalles.

JUNCO Wagler.

J. oregonus (Towns.). Oregon Snowbird.

This snowbird appears to pass the summer among the mountains, from about the latitude of Carson, Nev., northward, and is the only one of the genus that inhabits the Pacific province.

A nest found June 23 contained young. It was placed on a hillside in a little patch of an evergreen shrub that raised above the earth sufficiently to screen the nest, the top of which was sunk on a level with the ground. This may have been an unusually late brood, for I had taken fully fledged young some few days earlier.

A second nest, found August 2, held three young, several days old.

I subjoin a description of the young in the first or nest plumage, remarking that in this condition the young of all our snowbirds resemble each other very closely, those of several of the forms, in fact, being distinguishable only with great difficulty.

First plumage: Prevailing tint above rufous, the feathers streaked medially with black; wings and tail blackish-brown, each feather edged with rufous. Throat, breast, and sides profusely spotted with black; belly of a fulvous white; sides washed with rufous; first outer tail-feather always, usually the second, sometimes the third, white.

AMPHISPIZA Coues.

A. belli nevadensis (Ridgw.). Artemisia Sparrow.

This sparrow breeds abundantly among the artemisia wherever it grows, and even follows it to a considerable altitude in the mountains, although the sage plains, at their lower levels, appear to be the proper home of the bird. The species occurs less abundantly in Northern California than to the southward.

In the vicinity of Carson, where I found several nests, its eggs are laid about May 15. As nesting sites sage bushes were invariably selected. Dried weed-stalks make up the bulk of the structure, with an interior of the soft, fibrous sage bark, inside which is the lining proper, of sheep's wool, which is readily obtained by the birds almost anywhere in this country.

The eggs vary much in the exact character of their markings, as also, to some extent, in size. With a faint greenish-white background, they are spotted, much less heavily at the smaller than at the larger end, where the markings are often accumulated into a circle, with various shades of brown inclining toward sienna, with lavender, and faint purple. The sienna is often laid on in the shape of scratches or blotches, so densely as to appear almost black. Altogether the appearance of the eggs of this species is peculiar.

Two sets measure as follows: $(79\times58)^2$ 83×58 75×58; $(76\times58)^2$ 77×57 78×57.

SPIZELLA Bonaparte.

S. monticola (Gm.). Tree Sparrow.

A flock of tree sparrows was seen upon the Columbia in October, but, owing to a failure to interest my mule in the matter, no specimens were actually secured.

Dr. Cooper leaves a note to the effect that he saw what he took to be tree sparrows in the Sierras, and Suckley obtained a bird at The Dalles in winter which he identified, per book, as of this species. So the tree sparrow may be presumed to be a fall migrant and winter resident of this region on both slopes of the Sierras; but it is probably less common than farther east.

S. socialis arizonæ Coues. Western Chipping Sparrow.

A common summer inhabitant of the eastern slope. It is found in Washington Territory, west of the mountains, and doubtless to the east, although it was not met with about the Columbia, perhaps owing to the lateness of the season.

S. breweri, Cass. Brewer's Sparrows.

This quaint little sparrow is almost as characteristic an inhabitant of the sage-brush plains as the Bell's finch. Together with the latter bird and an occasional sage thrush this species makes up the usual avian life of these forbidding wastes and, in numbers at least, the Brewer's sparrow is the most conspicuous of the three. Living often far distant from water, and with no hint of the usual attractive surroundings

that we come to consider as being necessary to the happiness if not the very existence of bird life, our little sparrow appears to be perfectly contented with its lot and unmistakably expresses himself so in the unobtrusive but pleasant little songs he sends forth at odd times during the entire day.

In what appears to be somewhat exceptional instances, this sparrow varies its habitat to a considerable extent. Thus I have occasionally found the summits of the high peaks to be occupied, together with a few other species, by the Brewer's sparrow. The low brush or "scrub" into which the luxuriant sub-alpine vegetation dwindles, as the higher altitudes on the mountains are reached, seem to offer conditions sufficiently similar to its more usual haunts to meet all requisites. In such spots the Brewer's sparrows were often very numerous, while the presence of young birds sufficiently attested the fact that here was their summer abode.

The nests of this sparrow are very much like the usual structures of the "chippy," but appear to be invariably placed in a low bush. Much variation appears in the shape as well as the markings of the eggs. The latter usually occur as blackish spots and blotches; these are generally few in number, and are mostly at the larger end, leaving the greenish-blue ground unoccupied for its greater part. Some specimens show no traces of black, but the spotting assumes a reddish-brown or neutral tint, often confluent in a ring at the larger end. Other sets have only a faint irregular freckling of the same. The smaller eggs exhibit a more or less decided pyriform shape, while those of larger size vary in the direction of a more elongated oval. The following measurements express these variations in size: $(67\times48)^2$, 68×47; $(63\times48)^2$, $(62\times47)^2$; 69×50, 68×52, 65×50, 69×53.

MELOSPIZA Baird.

A study of the song sparrows of the United States and adjoining regions reveals an extraordinary amount of variation, coinciding more or less closely with definable geographical areas. Others of our species are possessed of a similar wide range, but in no other are exhibited such marked variations of color and such mutations in size as in this.

The song sparrow, although apparently nowhere a permanent resident, in the strict meaning of that term, that is, to the extent of the same individuals remaining in the same place throughout the year, is yet migratory to only a limited degree; and it is probable that the change of locality with the migrations is, in the instance of none of the forms, very marked. It is doubtless to this localization and the resulting constantly-exerted influence of the same circumstances of environment, that we are to attribute the extraordinary tendency in this bird to develop into races and offshoots, according as its range brings it under differing conditions. As Dr. Coues happily phrases it, "Migration holds species true; localization lets them slip." And nowhere is to be found a better illustration of this aphorism than is presented by the song sparrow.

A recent examination of the extremely large collection of song sparrows in the Smithsonian Institution, in connection with the extensive suite gathered by the Expedition, has developed some facts that appear to be of sufficient value and interest to warrant brief mention. Here as elsewhere the variation, through which the forms are indicated, are of two kinds, viz, a variation in size and a variation in coloration; nor is it easy to say in which direction the changes are most pronounced.

The only song sparrow found in eastern United States, and which extends from the coast as far west as Nebraska and Indian Territory, is the *M. melodia*; and of all the forms, except possibly *insignis*, this appears to be the most constant in the maintenance of its peculiarities over its wide habitat. In fact, so far as color goes, the variation appears to be scarcely noticeable; nor is the variation in size very marked. Such as it is, it appears to bear out the general rule of an average increase of size to the northward. This law, it may be remarked here, appears to be equally applicable also to all the other races. The general sameness in the topographical character of the eastern region and the resulting similarity of climate is doubtless the chief cause of the slight departure from type to be observed in *melodia* throughout its range.

The Rocky Mountains as far to the north as Oregon and to the south to our southern border, and the entire region west to the Sierra Nevadas, is occupied by the var. *fallax*. This bird is distinguishable from *melodia* by a generally paler tone of coloration, by a decided increase in size, especially of wing and tail, and by a slightly longer and considerably more slender bill. The intergradation of this form with *melodia* is readily traceable and complete. From the very varied nature of the country occupied by *fallax*, it being broken up by lofty mountain ranges, and the ensuing differences of climate, considerable discrepancies might naturally be expected in specimens of this race from different localities. Such proves to be the case; and, in examining a large series, the attention is often arrested by some slight phase of color which is often so intangible as to practically elude definition, but which occasionally is sufficient to identify all the individuals from some one limited neighborhood. So frequently is this impression received, that it would almost appear as if each locality in the middle region furnished

a type of its own, exhibiting the main characters of *fallax*, but differing more or less appreciably. Thus the region of the Gila River affords a style of this race quite distinct from any other. The principal variation is seen in the very pale reddish tint, with scarcely a trace of dusky, which is especially noticeable in the streakings on the breast.

Another phase from Camp Harney, Oregon, is remarkable for its pale grayish tints. Such inter-races are doubtless the result of causes very local in their action, and are so slight and inconstant as to deserve nothing more than passing notice.

Reaching the foot-hills of the Sierras we find *fallax* beginning to assume new characters, and in the mountains and along the western foot-hills it finally merges into var. *heermanni*. This form is characterized by a much darker shade of brown than either *fallax* or *melodia*, and by a bill much stouter than the former, but less robust than the latter. *Heermanni* has usually been considered the Californian song sparrow, the term thus including indifferently the birds both from the coast and the interior. But this is a mistake. The type now before me came from Fort Tejon, and it is in the interior only that the style to which this name was applied is met with.

Reaching the coast, another form is for the first time encountered. This is the var. *samuelis*, of which the *gouldii* of Baird, as correctly determined by Mr. Ridgway, is the fall plumage. Hitherto some three or four individuals from the vicinity of San Francisco have been taken as representing all that was known of this race. But no fewer than forty-six specimens are now at hand that agree well with the type, and are unquestionably referable here. In point of fact, it is *samuelis* alone that occurs in summer along and near the Californian coast, and nearly all published accounts of the habits, nesting, &c., of the song sparrow of California are to be taken as referring to it. This form rests chiefly upon its small size, it being by considerable the smallest of all the races, and the very dark, almost black, color of its prominent streakings. But it is upon a basis of size alone that it can be separated from *heermanni*, both agreeing in essential points of coloration. In fact, the question might well be raised whether it is necessary to recognize by distinct names two forms from this region. I have on the whole deemed it expedient to do so, as the difference of size, especially of bill, in specimens from the respective habitats of the two, as indicated, is pronounced and quite constant, readily sufficing in the great majority of cases for their identification. Thus in over thirty specimens of *heermanni* from Stockton, Cal., kindly furnished by Mr. Belding, I find no marked differences, and all the individuals from the interior that have been examined, representing many localities, agree in large size, the average being considerably in excess of those from the coast. A series of nine males, collected about Oakland, for the opportunity of examining which I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. D. S. Bryant, of San Francisco, are similarly constant to the coast type so far as size is concerned, but vary somewhat in coloration. The differences are chiefly as to the number and size of the black streakings below, two of the nine being the darkest, and, on the whole, the most typical examples of *samuelis* I have seen.

Of the var. *mexicana* Ridgway, from Southern Mexico, little can be said, since the name rests upon a single specimen. This individual appears to be recognizable from the other races by its rather peculiar coloration, the streakings being very broad as well as black, and by its small size. More specimens are necessary to determine its true relations.

Var. *guttata* next invites attention. This is characterized by a darker, more rufescent type of color; the streaks on the dorsum are very indistinct, in some almost wanting. The bill is proportionately more slender than in any of the preceding forms.

The typical home of this variety is the Columbia River region, coastwise. But long before reaching that point evidence is afforded by specimens of intermediate character of the change to appear farther to the north. Thus fall and winter specimens from Nicasio, evidently reared farther north, are unquestionably intermediate in coloration between *samuelis* and *guttata*, while during the past season specimens were obtained by the expedition in Oregon upon the eastern slope, thus approximating the habitat of *fallax*, that are no less intermediate between that central region form and *guttata*, the two forms to the northward evidently passing, by insensible stages, into the latter.

Var. *rufina* is simply *guttata* with the tendencies of the latter carried a step or two farther, with increase of latitude. The rufous of *guttata* in extreme cases becomes a reddish sepia brown; the size is somewhat larger, the bill rather more slender. This is *rufina* as found about Sitka and southward.

Upon certain of the Alaskan Islands occurs *insignis*. This gigantic sparrow is distinguished, in addition to its great size, by a much paler, grayer phase of color than its nearest geographical neighbor, *rufina*. The streaks, instead of being nearly or quite obsolete, as in that form, are well defined and of an umber brown.

Of *insignis*, Baird and Ridgway say: "Between *M. melodia* of the Atlantic States and *M. insignis* of Kodiak the difference seems wide, but the connecting links in the inter-regions bridge this over so completely that with a series of hundreds of specimens before us, we abandon the attempt at specific separation." * * * It cannot be denied that the var. *rufina* from Sitka is nearer *insignis*, by many degrees, than the *melodia* of the East, and, as has just been indicated, nothing is wanting in the chain of

evidence to establish the connection between *rufina* and *melodia*. But, while admitting the possibility that the relations between *insignis* and *rufina* may be as close as that of races, we feel justified in asserting that the inter-gradation, necessary to establish this, cannot be shown from the material accumulated up to the present time. Measurements appended below demonstrate that between the largest specimen of *rufina* in the collection and the smallest of *insignis* there is a very wide gap. Nor does there appear to be any known law of geographical variation to account for this.

As has been stated, and in conformity with a well-known law, increase of latitude seems to be accompanied by a general increase of size. But this fails of application in the case of *insignis*, since Sitka, the typical locality of *rufina*, is in the same latitude with Kodiak; while one specimen of *rufina*, by no means the largest, is present from Lituya Bay, which is slightly farther north than that island.

Possibly its insular habitat may be deemed sufficient to account for the marked characters of *insignis*, since in their power of impressing peculiar features upon their zoological inhabitants, islands seem to have a law of their own.

Color alone considered, although in this respect *insignis* is well marked, the step from *rufina* appears inconsiderable when it is remembered the great change that has been traced between *rufina* and *melodia*. The gap in size is much more important. Analogy in cases like the present has proved far from being always a safe guide, and since, by the test of inter-gradation, the only reliable one, *insignis* remains widely apart from the others, I deem it far safer to allow *insignis* to stand upon its merits until its claim to distinct specific rank be actually disproven.

Measurements are appended to show the average size of the various races; the largest and smallest individuals of each series are also given.

	Wing.	Tail.	Bill.	Tarsus.	Depth of culmen.
M. melodia (average of 21 specimens)	2.60	2.80	.46	.83	.30
Largest	2.77	2.90	.47	.78	.29
Smallest	2.32	2.60	.45	.78	.30
var. fallax (average of 23 specimens)	2.69	2.94	.44	.84	.25
Largest	2.92	3.17	.43	.83	.27
Smallest	2.35	2.52	.43	.77	.25
var. heermanni (average of 13 specimens)	2.61	2.82	.45	.84	.28
Largest	2.80	2.93	.46	.84	.28
Smallest	2.45	2.70	.45	.83	.24
var. samuelis (average of 46 specimens)	2.41	2.48	.45	.84	.26
Largest	2.60	2.64	.45	.86	.26
Smallest	2.13	2.23	.40	.76	.23
var. mexicana (one specimen)	2.52	2.83	.46	.87	.26
var. guttata (average of 23 specimens)	2.63	2.89	.44	.90	.26
Largest	2.78	3.14	.46	.93	.....
Smallest	2.42	2.59	.45	.83	.....
var. rufina (average of 7 specimens)	2.78	2.87	.48	.92	.26
Largest	2.96	3.12	.52	.93	.29
Smallest	2.61	2.64	.43	.87	.25
M. insignis (average of 20 specimens)	3.26	3.39	.61	1.07	.30
Largest	3.40	3.40	.50	1.13	.32
Smallest	3.13	3.35	.57	1.07	.29

M. melodia fallax (Baird). Rocky Mountain Sparrow.

This form was met with at several localities at the foot of the eastern slope, although it is along here that the change towards the *heermanni* type is first indicated; some specimens, indeed, from near Carson, Nev., appear to be referable to the latter variety.

M. melodia guttata (Nutt.). Oregon Song Sparrow.

If the song sparrows taken in Oregon at the base of the mountains in September are summer residents, as is doubtless the case, then the habitat of this race includes a restricted portion of the eastern slope. The specimens alluded to, from Warm Springs Agency and Crooked River, while not typical, are nearest to the above race. At The Dalles, on the Columbia, in October, these birds were extremely abundant in the hedgerows and brier-patches and along the small streams. At this locality the specimens were nearly typical *guttata*.

PASSERELLA Swainson.

P. iliaca megaryncha (Bd.). Thick-billed Sparrow.

This curious sparrow is present along much of the eastern slope in summer, and probably reaches quite to the Columbia River. It was first seen near Carson, Nev., May 16, being at this date found in considerable numbers in the wild-cherry brush along the cañon sides. It was apparently still on its way north, although Mr. Ridg-

way states that the bird begins to move north about the 1st of March. At a later date I found the birds quite common in the scrub on the top of Thompson's Peak, at an elevation of rather over 7,000 feet; and by the last of July fully fledged young were taken. The bird is eminently a mountain form, thick brush being the prime essential to its choice of a home. It never, I think, descends into the low valleys, which, on the other hand, seems to be preferred by the allied form *schistacea*.

HEDYMELES Baird.

H. melanocephalus (Sw.). Black-headed Grosbeak.

By May 15 this species was very numerous about Carson, and appeared to be mating. Their food at this season appears to consist largely of the soft buds of various shrubs, especially of the willows.

How far north the species goes I am not aware, my note-book simply furnishing the statement of its presence in Northern California, but in much diminished numbers. As it reaches Fort Steilacoom along the coast, it may attain a similar latitude in the interior. Its habits of nidification appear to be everywhere about the same, and to correspond pretty closely with those of the rose-breasted. Its architecture is of the simplest kind, the nest being made up of fine weed-stalks and similar light material, which are arranged in as circular a form as the stiff, unyielding nature of the stems will allow. A lining of fine rootlets disposed in a shallow circular form completes the structure. This is almost always placed toward the extremities of the lower limbs of trees, often overhanging a stream or deep ravine; more rarely the nest is placed on bushes.

Three eggs are occasionally laid, more usually two. They are light blue, irregularly spotted with reddish brown and purple; usually, though not always, most thickly at the larger ends.

Considerable variation in size obtains between sets. Two measure 1.05 × .73, 1.02 × .75, and .95 × .67, .93 × .68.

CYANOSPIZA Baird.

C. amœna (Say). Lazuli Finch.

A common summer resident about Carson, but met with less frequently toward the north. Nevertheless, Cooper reports it from Puget Sound, and Suckley found it in numbers in spring at The Dalles, Oregon. It was found by us to breed up to an altitude of 7,000 feet.

PIPILO Vieillot.

P. maculatus megalonyx Bd. Long-spurred Towhee.

This, the only form of the towhee met with by us, is extremely numerous along the eastern slope as high as the Columbia River. I fully agree with Mr. Ridgway that specimens of the *Pipilo* found along the eastern slope of the Sierras are absolutely indistinguishable by external characters from *megalonyx*. They appear to show no approach to *oregonus*, as that variety is illustrated by individuals from the northwestern coast. Nor have I been able to find in the habits, songs, and notes of the *Pipilo* of the Sierras the striking peculiarities which had such weight with Mr. Ridgway as to induce him to identify it as *oregonus*, in the face of its apparent likeness to *megalonyx* in form and colors. On the contrary, the habits of the towhees, as they have fallen under my notice in the Rocky Mountains and in the Sierras, have appeared to be essentially the same. Mr. Ridgway was especially impressed with the fact that the mewing call, which all observers have attributed to *megalonyx*, was never heard by him from the form found near Carson. But a line in my note-book records the fact that this same mewing note was the *only* one heard by me at this locality. Cooper, however, says that the call-notes of these two forms are alike, so that they have no distinctive value.

In the matter of birds' habits, differing circumstances of observation enter so largely as factors in the results obtained by different observers, that such evidence becomes, at best, but a precarious means of discrimination, especially between birds closely related; as, for instance, the members of the genus *Pipilo*. Apparent discrepancies in records are by no means always, perhaps, in fact, only in comparatively rare instances, attributable to inaccuracies of observation. But too often the fact is overlooked, or practically ignored, that in birds of the same species, at the same locality, and even at the same time, there may be a very marked diversity of habits, which is an expression of nothing more or less than individual taste or the result of quite adventitious circumstances. Such being the case, it is scarcely to be wondered at that in distant localities, where the observer is ever on the alert for new facts, he should, not infrequently, be misled into false comparisons by a note new to his experience, or some hitherto unnoticed habit, which, perhaps, had it been marked nearer home, would have attracted but casual attention.

By the above, however, it is by no means intended to imply that such matters are not entitled to a place as aids to the proper understanding of the relation of species to each other. It is doubtless true that there is occasionally to be noticed certain changes in respect to the habits and songs of birds that accompany changes of locality, and which may furnish the first clew to external variation, in support of which they may be adduced as additional and valid testimony. But it is no less true that the purely individual variation in birds' songs and habits is often very great; in truth, such appears to be the rule rather than the exception; a fact which should be kept fully in mind when such features are made to enter into the question of specific or varietal distinctions.

P. chlorurus (Towns.) Green-tailed Finch.

This sparrow is rather numerous in summer along the eastern slope, and reaches well into Oregon, if not, indeed, to the Columbia River.

Several nests with eggs were found in July.

ALAUDIDÆ—Larks.

EREMOPHILA Boie.

E. alpestris chrysolæma (?) (Wagl.). Horned Lark.

The usual central region form of the horned lark occurs rather numerously about Carson in summer upon barren pasture lands, sage brush, and alkaline flats, &c. Its breeding range extends into Southern Oregon, and perhaps even farther northward.

It appears to me that the identity of this central region form with the chrysolæma of Mexico is open to doubt and that its true place may be elsewhere. Pending an examination of the question, however, I employ the name in current use.

ICTERIDÆ—Orioles.

XANTHOCEPHALUS Bonaparte.

X. icterocephalus (Bp.). Yellow-headed Blackbird.

This blackbird is extremely abundant in all suitable localities along the eastern slope far towards the Columbia River. In the latitude of Carson, it begins to breed somewhat before the middle of May, and by the 15th the tule beds, to which it always resorts, will be found to contain nests in all phases of construction, while a few pairs, more ardent or enterprising than the rest, possess their full complement of four eggs. By the 1st of June nearly every nest contained eggs in various stages of advancement, while in not a few instances the young had already made their appearance.

The habit of colonization at this period is carried in this species to an extreme not observable in any other of the family, unless, perhaps, it be the tri-colored, as that bird is found in Southern California. Thousands flock together to form a happy, noisy community, their songs filling the swampy recesses with a confused and indescribable medley. Though by no means melody of a high order, they fall not unpleasantly upon the ear rightly attuned to bird music, when they are correctly interpreted as a mere rendering into audible sound of the overflowing jollity and good humor of the birds as they trill forth the notes in a happy-go-lucky sort of style from the swaying reeds.

The nests, while usually built well up on the reeds and fastened to the upper stalks, are not always so situated, but are occasionally, as was noticed in several instances at Washoe Lake, placed close to the marshy ground among the coarse grasses. When such is the case, the structure is very similar to that of the common red-wing under like circumstances. As the nests so placed were among the earliest found, it is probable that the more usual positions—high up on the reeds—is exchanged for one affording better protection and security for the early broods.

Dr. Coues tells us that the males appear to desert the females during the period of incubation. But if this be a matter of observation, I think it is, to say the least, unusual. I have found the males of this species as domestic in their habits and as assiduous in attention to their young as any of the family. It is true, as observed by Mr. Nelson, that they are much shyer than their mates, the natural result of their more conspicuous colors and their distrust of danger on account of this. They are hence less often seen about the nest when it is disturbed.

AGELÆUS Vieillot.

A. phœniceus (L.). Red-winged Blackbird.

An abundant summer resident along the eastern slope. More or less winter about Carson.

A. phœniceus gubernator (Wagl.). Red and Black-shouldered Blackbird.

This form is less abundant than the former as well as less generally distributed along the eastern slope. It appears, as a rule, not to be found much east of this line, but it is reported from Camp Harney, Oregon, by Captain Bendire. It is noticeable in this connection that none of the specimens which are referable to this form from localities east of the mountains represent it in its typical condition. Thus from the neighborhood of Reno, Nev., at the eastern base of the Sierras, close to the border of California, we have a series of specimens the males of which have the crimson shoulder-patch bordered narrowly with light buff, *each feather of which border is black-tipped*. Such individuals appear to be just about half-way in development towards *gubernator*. It is interesting to note that in this same locality the *A. phœniceus* is also present (both breeding), and in as truly typical dress as anywhere in the West. What proportion of individuals represent either form I cannot say, but believe that by far the largest percentage of the *agelæi* here are *phœniceus*.

It would thus appear as though the eastern blackbird extends to about the line of the mountains unchanged; that here the influences, as of climate, &c., first begin to be felt, which, only partially operative here, as they become intensified farther to the west result in effecting the color change which is seen in typical *gubernator*. In this instance it would appear that the influences are sufficiently strong to affect only a proportion of individuals, which from obscure reasons are more susceptible to their workings; while the majority remain true to their type.

If, as is usually understood to be the case, color varieties are identifiable with certain limited areas of distribution, it follows that, as in the present instance, where the species inhabits continuously a wide region, the changes of environment are more or less gradual, and hence at certain points or along a certain line of distribution it is brought under conditions which are intermediate in character and force—a sort of neutral ground, as it were. From such regions come the specimens which, though often the cause of no little perplexity to the naturalist from the difficulties in the way of their proper identification, are yet full of interest as furnishing indubitable proof of the intergradation of forms.

STURNELLA Vieillot.

S. magna neglecta Aud. Western Meadow Lark.

Very numerous throughout this whole region.

Most of the nests discovered were arched over, thus conforming to the usual plan of structure. In one instance the birds seemed to find the protection of the tall grass an ample safeguard, and the nest was merely a flat open structure, with no attempt at a roof.

ICTERUS Brisson.

I. bullocki (Swains.). Bullock's Oriole.

Very numerous about Carson and to the northward along the base of the mountains up to the Columbia River.

Begins to nest about Carson about the middle of May. After their arrival and during the early part of the summer, the orioles in this locality appear to obtain but very little of their subsistence among the trees, but resort in pairs to the hillsides, where on the ground among the sage bushes they appeared to glean a full harvest. The exact nature of this I did not ascertain; it is probably though some species of worm or caterpillar that infests these plants.

SCOLECOPHAGUS Swainson.

S. cyanocephalus (Wagl.). Brewer's Blackbird.

This blackbird is extremely abundant throughout this whole region as a summer visitant, while more or less remain through the winter.

Elsewhere, as in the Rocky Mountains, I have found little disposition on the part of this species to gather into communities at the breeding season. But in this region it is comparatively unusual to find this blackbird breeding in other than large colonies, and I have found a dozen nests in the space of thirty or forty yards.

The eggs of no one of our birds are subject to greater extremes of variation than those of the Brewer's blackbird. The differences are apparent not only in the amount of markings and their particular shade and character, but also include much variation in size and shape.

CORVIDÆ—Crows.

CORVUS Linnæus.

The question of the existence in the Pacific province of a species or variety of crow different from *americanus* and *ossifragus* is an interesting one, and a discussion of some

of the points involved will not be uninteresting, even if an entirely definite and satisfactory conclusion respecting the relationships of the eastern and western birds be not reached. The name *caurinus* was proposed by Professor Baird in 1858 for a crow inhabiting the northwestern coast, and specimens were cited from Puget Sound and Washington Territory. The characters of the supposed species rested mainly upon its smaller size, together with certain peculiarities of habits and notes. But from the first, the exact habitat and status of the new species appears to have been somewhat doubtful, as at the time of description the above author included under *americanus* a number of specimens from contiguous regions in California and Washington Territory, their distinctness from the newly-described *caurinus* being assumed entirely on account of their large size, no other differences being discernible.*

Since then the different habits and notes of the crows of the Pacific coast have been remarked in turn by nearly every observer who has visited that region, and appear to have been the main cause of the retention of *caurinus*, either as a distinct species or a geographical race of the common crow. In fact, habits and notes aside, no one appears to have been able to find a single tangible character by means of which the so-called *caurinus* was to be recognized.†

Thus Captain Bendire, in his list of Camp Harney birds, in which he gives *caurinus* as a "rare summer resident," remarks: "If it were not for their [that is, *caurinus* and *americanus*] totally different habits, I could see no really good reasons for separating this species."

Dr. Cooper seems to have been equally doubtful of the relations of *caurinus*, and says, in "Birds of California," "I am now satisfied that there is but one species of crow on this side of the continent, and, if distinguishable at all from the eastern, it is by its smaller size, less graduated tail, more gregarious habits, and different voice." In conformity with this view, he includes in the habitat of *caurinus*, not only the Pacific coast, but the region "east to the northern Rooky Mountains," thus entirely excluding *americanus* from the Pacific region.

Assuming the position taken by Dr. Cooper, that but one species of crow is represented upon the west side of the continent, I have been able, after a careful examination and measurement of all the material afforded by the Smithsonian collection, to verify the statement of the smaller size of the crows from the Pacific States *only as a slight average*, while among specimens from this region are some of the *largest* individuals I have seen—three, respectively from Tulare Valley, Southern California; Fort Crook, Northern California; and Camp Harney, Oreg., being matched in size by but few from the Eastern States. Nor do the strictly coast-inhabiting birds appear to be much, if any, smaller than those from interior districts. At least they are not constantly so, since Dr. Cooper says "the smallest specimens I have seen were collected by Mr. F. Gruber on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada, about latitude 38° 30′."

The shape of the tails of west coast specimens appears to vary in no particular from eastern, and I am fully convinced that it is in vain to attempt to separate the crows of California, Nevada, Oregon, and probably Washington Territory from *americanus* by definite and reliable external character, the range of that species, therefore, in my opinion, embracing the Pacific as well as the Central region.

But from the region north of Washington Territory the crows appear to undergo a general diminution in size, this being especially marked in respect to the length of tarsus; all the specimens at hand from the northwest coast (including one from Shoalwater Bay) agree in small size and extremely short tarsus. The general size of these birds is but little in excess of the average of *ossifragus*. But in no other particular are they like that species, being, in fact, save in the one particular of size, indistinguishable from eastern *americanus*. It was remarked by Professor Baird that the *Corvidæ* appear to form an exception to the general rule, and that "the same species in southern localities are larger than those from points farther north." This statement will require qualification in the case of *Corvus var. floridanus*, which, while averaging in general size a trifle smaller than Northern-born birds, yet offers, in the increased size of bill and feet, a marked contrast to them. But as applied elsewhere in the United States the statement appears to hold good, and especially on the other side of the continent, where a decrease of size with increased latitude appears to be the rule. Possibly this simple statement of fact is all that the difference in size exhibited by the crows of the extreme northwest requires.

As considerable stress has been laid upon the different habits of *caurinus* it may be

* Prof. Baird further remarks of *caurinus*, after enumerating the points by which it may "readily be distinguished from the eastern fish crow," "it is so much like the *Corvus americanus* as to be only distinguishable by its inferior size and habits. Indeed, it is almost a question whether it be more than a dwarfed race of the other species."

† In the recent work, "Birds of North America," by Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, a further distinctive feature is assigned to *caurinus*, viz, the fact that the tarsus is shorter than the bill. But this statement resulted from an incorrect method of measurement, as Mr. Ridgway now informs me, the tarsus being measured on its anterior surface, at the end of the feathering, instead of from the joint, thus giving a length too short by a very appreciable amount. With the exception of the diminutive Mexican species (*C. mexicanus*) all the North American crows agree in having the tarsus longer than the bill.

well to consider these briefly; and, first, it is to be remarked that nearly all the differences in habits and notes appear to apply as well to the crows found throughout California, Oregon, and Washington Territory as to those of the region to the north, while, as has just been stated, it is only in the latter region that these are accompanied by a single salient character that will serve to identify the skins.

If habits be taken as the test, then all alike—those from the far interior of Oregon as well as from the coast, from California northward—must be held to be *caurinus*, although, as has been stated, a large proportion of specimens from Washington Territory southward absolutely differ in no particular of form or color from others from the Eastern States.

If, on the other hand, small size, as exemplified especially in the short tarsus, be held sufficient to characterize the race, then those only from north of Washington Territory are eligible to the name; and all from below, although sharing in the habits which have been held to distinguish *caurinus*, must be considered as *americanus*, notwithstanding, too, the additional fact that the measurements of some few of the smallest of these latter approximate somewhat closely to Alaska specimens.

It may be added that while observers agree in the general statement of the possession by the so-called *caurinus* of peculiar habits, the accounts of each vary as to the details, change of locality evidently producing a corresponding change in habits. Thus the domed nests, made of mud, which *caurinus* is said by Lord to build about Sitka, differ entirely from those found by Bendire in Oregon, and by Cooper in California, which resembled the usual style of the common crow. Nor do the piscivorous habits of *caurinus* offer anything very distinctive, since they are shared by the common crow of Florida (*var. floridanus*), which there has many of the ways of the true fish crow (*ossifragus*). About Washington, too, the common crow and fish-crow go in associate bands, and their notes alone can be relied upon to identify them as they feed together along the river. As further evidence of the varying habits of the crows, it may be stated that in this locality the fish crow in turn often abandons its usual littoral haunts for the plowed fields and pastures of the interior. In fact, with birds possessing the omnivorous taste of the crows it appears to be quite a matter of accident that determines their hunting grounds, those where food is most abundant and readiest at hand being the favorite; hence, of course, its nature varies indefinitely with locality and circumstances.

The alleged more pronounced gregarious habits of *caurinus*, even allowing all that is claimed, are probably but the result of exceptional conditions, and appear to be carried in the northwest but little farther than is observable in the common crow at the East. Even on the Pacific coast the habit of breeding in colonies is far from universal. When such colonies are formed they are as likely to be the result of necessity as of choice. As, for instance, when favorable breeding grounds are scarce, a more or less extensive colonization must necessarily follow, which is less marked when other conditions prevail.

As to notes, this much may safely be stated, that some, at least, of the crows of the Pacific province have a note different from the usual one of *americanus*. As Dr. Cooper says, this "differs rather in tone than in character." In other words, it is the old-fashioned caw, but uttered in a different tone. In Southern California, near the coast, and in Oregon, east of the mountains, I have on many occasions heard this note, which has strongly suggested that of *ossifragus*, and which I then took for granted as belonging to *caurinus*. But in every such instance the well-known ringing caws of *americanus* were recognized from the same flock. Of six or eight individuals shot from these flocks all proved to be indistinguishable from *americanus*, and at the time I presumed the particular individuals of *caurinus* must have escaped me. Now, however, I feel tolerably well assured that all alike were *americanus*, the notes varying in individuals. Mr. Ridgway, on the other hand, informs me that in his experience in the Sacramento Valley, Nevada, &c., he never heard any but the common note of *americanus*.

In conclusion, the general tenor of the change of habits of the Pacific crow, so far as any are to be noticed, is in the direction of the fish crow (*ossifragus*), and by at least one author the two have been regarded as identical. But in the proportions of certain parts and in colors they are very distinct from *ossifragus*, which may readily and infallibly be distinguished from the common crow from whatever locality by a number of well-defined characters.

At present I deem it, on the whole, advisable to recognize a race of the common crow from the extreme northwest coast, from Puget Sound northward, assigning, as characters, small size in general, and especially a short tarsus, at the same time admitting the possibility that a larger series from the region in question, together with additional data concerning habits, &c., may suffice to show its distinctness as a species. On the other hand, I am assured that no features are to be found attaching to the crows, either of the west coast or interior south of the above-mentioned point, that will warrant the maintenance of a name. They, at least, are *americanus*.

A series of measurements is appended below to afford means of comparison of the crows of eastern and western United States.

MEASUREMENTS.

	Wing.	Tail.	Bill.	Tarsus.
AMERICANUS.				
of Rocky Mountains:				
e of 25 specimens	12.36	7.24	1.85	2.39
individual (Massachusetts)	13.00	7.45	2.00	2.60
t individual (New Mexico)	11.50	7.00	1.72	2.25
rnia and Oregon:				
e of 5 specimens	11.78	7.21	1.78	2.30
individual (Fort Crook, Cal.)	12.90	7.95	1.95	2.23
t individual (Stockton, Cal.)	11.00	6.80	1.60	2.23
VAR. CAURINUS.				
Sound, Alaska:				
e of 7 specimens	10.82	6.68	1.70	2.00
individual (Puget Sound)	11.60	7.25	1.88	2.12
t individual (Alaska)	10.25	6.00	1.68	1.95
VAR. FLORIDANUS.				
la:				
e of 4 specimens	12.05	7.12	2.04	2.49
individual	12.50	7.25	2.10	2.50
t individual	11.45	7.00	1.93	2.42

irorus, Bartr. American Raven.

sident species; more or less common everywhere save in the higher mountain ts.

mid Lake, Nevada, forms a favorite resort for ravens during the summer, as rpendicular and inaccessible cliffs about certain parts of the lake present an ance of sheltered ledges and cavities where they love to place their nests. I l that in one spot several pairs had built within the space of a few yards, a hat unusual circumstance, as ravens are not apt to be socially inclined at this

ricanus, Aud. Common Crow.

ough by no means as generally distributed in the far West as in the Eastern the crow is yet found in probably each and all of the States and Territories f the Mississippi. At all events it has not been wanting in any of those entered parties.

ther its presence in the more remote Western States, as affirmed by many of the s, is a comparatively recent event, or whether the cultivation of the wilderness e orchards and grain fields that have succeeded the advent of the pioneers have been the means of bringing the crow into direct contact with man, and so king its presence felt, are questions not easy to determine. I am inclined to , however, that the crow had made good a squatter's right to the country long the date of the white man's possession, and to attribute its present unquestion- reater abundance in sections and territories where at first it was unnoticed to t of the concentration of the species into civilized districts, where its sagacity ught it a living was to be had the easiest.

ve never heard laid to the door of the crow the charge of any serious depre- s on the corn and grain fields of the new Territories, and fancy that the knavish of its eastern cousins, that have earned them so bad a name, have not spread so ssibly another reason for supposing that the western birds are not recent migrants he east, else surely they had not left behind such profitable tricks as pulling up sprouted corn and other devices of a like nature. Doubtless its natural food more abundant, and hence, the struggle for existence being less sharp, the crow t less needful to employ its wits to the end of getting a living at other folks' e.

regon, especially east of the mountains, crows are very numerous indeed, and I ny large flocks on the various cattle ranges, as well as, later in fall, on the stub- ds. Meadowy pasture land and the vicinity of streams are the favorite resorts. ly difference between them and the "Jim Crow" of the east that I could detect times, a difference in the cawing note, which, however, as stated above, seemed ch only to individuals, the greater number in the various flocks holding to the hioned caw.

"smell for gunpowder" has evidently not been cultivated to the extent that is

popularly attributed to the New England crow, and it proved a comparatively easy matter to obtain specimens. However, what crows, no matter where hatched, don't know about taking care of themselves is very soon acquired, and a very little experience will be found to go a long ways with them. Naturally the crow is no shyer than other large birds, and its extreme wariness at the East, instead of being an indication, as some writers are prone to construe it, of a natural trait, is simply due to persecution, and to it alone.

PICICORVUS Bonaparte.

P. columbianus (Wils.). Clarke's Crow.

A constant and abundant resident of the pineries.

GYMNOKITTA Maximilian.

G. cyanocephalus (Maxim.). Maximilian's Jay.

A numerous and constant resident of the low ranges of piñon hills. Along much of our route from Northern California northward along the base of the Sierra and Cascade Ranges this jay was entirely absent, the nature of the country being unsuited to its peculiar economy. At certain points in the Des Chutes Basin, however, it was noticed in great numbers. Here they were feeding upon a purple berry, the source of which I could not ascertain, but of which their crops were full, as well, too, upon the seeds of the yellow pine.

I am indebted to my friend Mr. H. G. Parker, of Carson, Nev., for an account of the nesting habits of this jay in his neighborhood. He informs me that late in March thousands breed upon the piñon hills, the colonies consisting of a variable number of pairs; occasionally isolated nests are found, but this appears to be rather exceptional.

Eggs were taken April 10.

The single nest he has sent for examination shows an unexpected degree of taste and skill in the arrangement of the material, which is drawn very largely from the piñons. An external base of twigs, which appear to have been broken off from the ends of the branches, affords firm support for the nest proper, which is a compact, deeply hollowed cup, made of strips and shreds of bark from the sage bush. Finer strippings of the same with a few straws complete the lining.

The nest is usually placed near the top of the tree, sometimes near the extremities of the branches, occasionally close to the trunk. In any event it is but a few feet from the ground, for the piñon rarely indeed attains a height of twenty feet.

The coloration of the eggs is very peculiar, and they are unlike those of any other jay that I have ever seen. They are greenish-white, marked with numerous spots of brown and purple. As usual, this latter tint is due to the overlaying crust of shell, and is not, strictly speaking, a normal color. The markings are thickest at the greater ends, and tend towards aggregation in circles. A set of four eggs measure (1.27×.87)[1], 1.27×.88, 1.27×.87.

PICA Vieillot.

P. melanoleuca hudsonica (Sab.). Magpie.

In the settled portions of Nevada and Eastern California of slight elevation, and especially in the wooded tracts that mark the courses of the streams, the magpie is a constant resident, and one which, from its size and general conspicuousness, is not liable to be overlooked. The thickets along the Carson River serve as favorite breeding grounds for great numbers of this species; in fact, I have never seen it more abundant than here.

As noisy and as easily irritated into vociferous demonstration as is the magpie under ordinary circumstances, no sooner has the breeding season fairly begun than, under influence of the new feelings and emotions that have sprung into existence, our magpie seems to lose its voice, and, from being one of the most garrulous of the feathered community, subsides into a very quiet and matter-of-fact sort of individual, as if perfectly aware of the danger its usual boisterousness is likely to bring upon its home. To prove that this quiet demeanor is but a cloak assumed for a season, in obedience to an instinctive apprehension of danger, it is only necessary to approach with too curious eyes the nest of one of a community of pairs, especially if it chance to contain young. Under such circumstances the intruder will find himself the target for imprecations and anathemas, delivered with such unction and effect from a dozen angry throats, that he will probably be glad to finish his investigations in a hurry and retire from the ground. In such a strait the pairs make common cause, and their audacity is in strong contrast to their usual wariness.

In the neighborhood of Carson every thicket of sufficient density to screen its bulky nest contains one, oftener several, of the structures, that are so characteristic as to at once proclaim their ownership.

While the magpie is to no inconsiderable extent a sharer in the natural cunning, so justly attributed to its relatives the crows, a fact in its history now and then comes to notice which would appear at first thought to negative the possession of this trait; as, for instance, the place and position in which their nests are occasionally found. Not only do these often seem to be imperiled by their proximity to the ground, being sometimes but a foot or two above it, but at times not the slightest attention will be paid to their concealment. I have in mind a certain point along the Carson River where some dead trees are found, in which the magpies have nested for apparently a long period, and where their nests are visible for a distance of many hundred yards. But as a matter of fact the eggs or young are less liable to danger than would at first thought be supposed, and doubtless experience has taught the birds this. In selecting sticks and twigs for the outer nest the magpie, probably by design, chooses such as, from their scraggly, thorny nature, they are enabled to so firmly interlock that all chance of forcible entry except through the small aperture in the side left for the purpose is cut off, and every foe provided against except man alone. Indeed, I have myself, more than once, found it a far from easy matter to gain the interior through this thorny barrier.

So far as humans are concerned the magpies have but little to fear, as their marketable value, fortunately for themselves, amounts to next to nothing. For, notwithstanding the fact that they may, when taken in hand young, be readily tamed and, after the proper manipulation, be taught to talk, they are so noisy and their dispositions so extremely mischievous, that a short experience usually results in their being voted a nuisance, and hence they stand in low favor. So a few taken for pets and an occasional nest destroyed by mischievous boys sum up the dangers of the magpie's housekeeping.

The labor of this is pretty evenly divided. Upon the females devolves the main task of incubation, relieved now and then by their partners. The latter are away from home most of the time busily occupied in foraging, since not only have they their own appetites to appease, but it is their duty to provide for the females engaged in their enforced duty. Upon the appearance of the young both birds share equally in attention to their wants.

About Carson the eggs are not deposited before the 1st of March, but as late as the 12th of May quite a number of nests were found to contain fresh eggs.

CYANURA Swainson.

C. stelleri frontalis, Ridgw. Blue-fronted Jay.

This form of the Steller's jay has been traced by the expedition from the Coast and Sierra Ranges of Southern California into the Cascade Mountains of Oregon, and so on up to the Columbia River, at which point, however, the form does not cease, but continues into Washington Territory.

As is well known, this bird is represented in the Rocky Mountains by the long-crested variety, in which the streaks of the forehead are of a faint bluish-white instead of blue, and the upper eyelid is conspicuously patched with white. Two specimens collected at the base of the Cascade Range are worthy of note in this connection, since, while they represent the normal *frontalis* type in every other particular, both show unmistakable traces of this white patch, which in one is quite conspicuous; a hint, as it were, of the new character to be assumed farther to the eastward.

A description of the young in first plumage is subjoined.

First plumage.—Above, dark plumbeous; head darker, *with no trace of blue streaks* on forehead; wings blue, barred with black, as in adult; belly light blue; breast and throat plumbeous; chin with light space.

CYANOCITTA Bonaparte.

C. floridanus californicus (Vig.). Californian Ground Jay.

Numerous in the brushy foot-hills to a considerable distance north of Carson, Nev. A single specimen, the only one seen, was taken at The Dalles, on the Columbia, October 4, and it perhaps occurs here and there over the intervening ground.

Nuttall found the species common at Fort Vancouver, on the west side of the Cascade Mountains, in October, and indicates its occurrence as far north as the Frazer's River. This was in 1834, and it appears to have escaped the observation of all the more recent explorers of the same region. Recently Mr. C. Roop, of Portland, Oreg., informed me that this jay is abundant near the mouth of the Willamette River, in both Oregon and Washington Territories.

All the specimens we have seen from along the western slope, although not typical of the above race, are best referable to it.*

*In which connection see annual report of this survey for 1877, p. 1305.

A description of the first plumage of this form is added from a fledgeling taken at Eagle Lake, California, in July.

Prevailing color above, plumbeous brown; head with bluish cast; wings and tail blue, as in adult; below ashy white; feathers on throat and breast showing no traces of streaks; sides of head and an imperfect bar across breast dusky plumbeous. A conspicuous white line above and behind the eye.

PERISOREOUS Bonaparte.*

P. obscurus, Ridgw. Oregon Gray Jay, "Meat Bird."

This bird was not recognized as distinct from the Canada jay (*P. canadensis*) until quite recently, when Mr. Ridgway described under the above name specimens from Shoalwater Bay, and indicated Washington Territory, Oregon, and the northwest coast generally as its habitat. Mr. Ridgway, however, included the form under head of *canadensis*, presuming it to represent the Pacific coast variety of that bird, as *capitalis* does the Rocky Mountain form.

A recent investigation, in connection with Mr. Ridgway, of a better series of specimens than was available when *obscurus* was described, leads to the belief that this form is entirely distinct from the Canada jay, its peculiarities being of a kind not explainable upon any theory of geographical variation. As good descriptions of *obscurus* are found elsewhere, I need here merely allude to its chief distinctive points, viz: the conspicuous white shafts of the feathers of the back and scapulars, and the ashy white under parts, tending to brown only along the sides. In these particulars it differs conspicuously from the others.

During the past season *obscurus* was found to be a resident of the mountains from Northern California to the Columbia River, its range being thus extended very materially. The young in nesting plumage were taken near Camp Bidwell, California.

My specimens from the above region agree with the types in essential respects; in fact the only difference appears to be in regard to the amount of white, especially on forehead, it extending farther back towards the occiput than in the coast examples, while the general tints also are lighter.

A comparison of specimens of the Canada jay from Alaska and Maine reveals considerable difference. In fact, extreme examples of the Alaska type appear to show peculiarities of color sufficient to warrant their separation as a variety. Even, however, in the small series from the former region in the Smithsonian collection, there is a very noticeable amount of purely individual variation, and some specimens cannot be discriminated from Maine examples. So that, on the whole, I do not consider the difference sufficient to justify a new name.*

That the Rocky Mountain form *capitalis* intergrades completely with *canadensis* there can be no doubt, although typical specimens of *capitalis* offer very tangible differences. In the northern Rocky Mountains, as in Montana, the peculiarities of this race very sensibly diminish, and the tendency towards the *canadensis* type is marked. From farther south and in its region proper, no specimens appear to be found which are not wholly characteristic of *capitalis*.

The following measurements express the variations in size between the forms:

	Wing.	Tail.	Bill.	Tarsus.
P. canadensis:				
Average of 6 specimens	5.61	5.93	.75	1.35
Largest individual	5.84	6.07	.83	1.45
Smallest individual	5.33	5.54	.73	1.33
Alaska specimens, *P. canadensis:*				
Average of 7 specimens	5.43	5.66	.77	1.33
Largest individual	5.67	5.65	.85	1.40
Smallest individual	5.10	.....	.....	1.26
Var. *capitalis:*				
Average of 10 specimens	6.04	5.99	.80	1.36
Largest individual	6.35	6.12	.82	1.40
Smallest individual	5.72	5.55	.73	1.34
P. obscurus:				
Average of 7 specimens	5.53	5.38	.71	1.31
Largest individual	5.78	5.58	.69	.321
Smallest individual	5.23	5.12	.72	.361

* Since the above was written Mr. Ridgway informs me that he has given the name *fuscifrons* to the Alaskan coast form.

As will be noticed, Alaska specimens appear to average considerably smaller than those from Maine.

Var. *capitalis* undergoes a decided increase in length of wing, without a corresponding increase in size of tail.

In *obscurus* the proportions of wing and tail are reversed, it being the only one which has the tail shorter than the wing.

Habits.—As Northern California is reached, the Oregon gray jay becomes a familiar object of attention in the pine woods, of which it is a constant resident. Along the Upper Des Chutes River the "meat birds," as they are suggestively termed by the hunters, were very numerous; so numerous, in fact, and so quietly persistent in their attendance about the cook-fire, that they became positive nuisances. When they are inclined towards familiarity, they carry their boldness to a surprising extent. Every morning about sun-up, from six to a dozen or more presented themselves in the trees overhanging camp, and the momentary absence of the cook from his charge was construed as an invitation to the feast, and down they swooped upon the nearest morsel of food. Almost everything edible seemed to be acceptable, although their preference for raw meat was plainly evidenced. Finally, when the cook's patience gave out, the shotgun was brought into requisition, which diminished the number, without having any visible effect in checking the rapacity of the survivors. Several were readily caught by means of a bent pin fastened to a string and baited with scraps of venison. They are not always by any means so bold as in this locality, and a dark form, visible for an instant as it flits noiselessly through the sombre pines, is often the only proof of the presence of the species.

I have always found the Rocky Mountain gray jay to be a very silent bird. But this species has a variety of odd notes, a sort of squeaking, whining call being the most common. Cooper also assigns this species a "considerable variety of song."

TYRANNIDÆ—Tyrant Flycatchers.

TYRANNUS Cuvier.

T. verticalis, Say. Arkansas Flycatcher.

A very numerous summer resident. It was not observed by us farther north than Southern Oregon, but doubtless this was owing to the lateness of the season, as it was found by Suckley at The Dalles, and even farther north in Washington Territory. The *T. carolinensis* was not met with, but, according to Mr. Ridgway, occurs in summer in Western Nevada (Truckee Valley).

MYIARCHUS Cabanis.

M. cinerascens (Lawr.). Ash-throated Flycatcher.

Common on the foot-hills near Carson, but apparently a rare summer visitant farther north along the eastern slope. A single individual was seen at Honey Lake, California.

SAYORNIS Bonaparte.

S. sayus (Bp.). Say's Flycatcher.

Numerous along the eastern slope. This species is in the habit of building about barns and outbuildings, in this respect being like the eastern Phœbe. A curious nesting site selected by one pair was a little niche in the sandy wall of a disused well, and some twenty feet or more from the top. The problem of getting the young up the old birds had yet to solve.

The *S. nigricans* appears not to be present in this region, although it is common to the west of the mountains in Oregon.

CONTOPUS Cabot.

C. borealis (Sw.). Olive-sided Flycatcher.

This flycatcher occurs in summer all along the eastern slope up to the Columbia River, and probably still farther to the north. It does not appear to be as numerous here as in the Rocky Mountains, or even in the region west of the Sierras.

C. virens richardsoni (Sw.). Western Wood Pewee.

A common summer visitant of the mountains. A nest found June 26 contained two eggs somewhat advanced.

This flycatcher appears to vary the position of its nest, sometimes building in the

fork of a limb, at other times placing it on the broad upper surface—in other words, saddling it. The same variation in plan is observable in the nests of our eastern pewee, although in both, the latter method seems to be the favorite.

The nest alluded to above, as also a second found July 23, was saddled upon the terminal fork of a cottonwood, and was similar to the usual style of the eastern pewee, except that the exterior lacked the customary sprinkling of lichens given it by the latter bird. Instead it was dressed with shreds of a white cottony substance and gray fibrous bark, which served admirably to harmonize its tints with those of the light bark of the tree, precisely the same end being thus attained as effected by the other bird, each using the material best adapted to its own case. It would indeed be a "blind" instinct that should induce the western pewee to adopt for its nest the cloak of lichens, the invariable and successful resort of its eastern relative, an instinct that would prove fatal to the safety of its home, and only serve to invite the very danger of conspicuousness which it is its chief object to avoid. The contrast of differing means to the same end which is displayed in the architecture of these two flycatchers is one of many equally good illustrations which might be cited to prove the presence in birds of a something higher than mere hereditary instinct, and shows that only by granting the existence of an amount of reasoning power can we explain the readiness with which a species adapts its existence to new conditions, and the fertility of resource which prompts the choice of means to a necessary end.

EMPIDONAX Cabot.

E. trailii, And. Traill's Flycatcher.

Western specimens of this bird have usually been considered to represent a light-colored race, and have found mention under name of *var. pusillu*. I think Mr. Ridgway is correct in the view recently expressed,* and that western and eastern birds do not differ sufficiently to warrant their separation.

The *pusillus* of Swainson was accepted by Professor Baird as applying to the western bird, but apparently with some doubt, as Swainson's description applies almost equally well to *minimus*. I prefer, therefore, to fall back upon the *trailii* of Audubon, including under this name both eastern and western birds.

The Trails flycatcher is a numerous summer resident of the eastern slope, well up into Oregon. It loves to frequent the willow thickets along the streams, even following them to a high elevation in the mountains.

E. obscurus (Sw.). Wright's Flycatcher.

Apparently rather uncommon as a summer inhabitant of the mountains, where only it is found at this season. It appears in summer never to frequent the same situations as the preceding bird, although the two may inhabit the same general locality. Thus, the borders of a stream which meanders through an alpine valley, and which is hedged by willows, will be found, almost to a certainty, to be inhabited by the little flycatcher, while the present species never intrudes on the domain of this bird, but is contented with the hillsides above, where it lives under the pines and among the chaparral.

It would be interesting to study out the probable causes which thus lead two species so closely allied as these two flycatchers, with the same general habits and economy, with precisely the same method of capturing food, and living within sight, as it were, of each other, to so maintain their own preserves as never to clash with each other. A possible explanation suggests itself in varying tastes as to food, since it is probable that each locality differs enough in the character of its plants to harbor different kinds of insects, and hence to furnish each species with its own particular bill of fare.

A nest found June 22 contained four fresh eggs. These are yellowish-white, and unspotted. The nest was an extremely neat, pretty structure, composed externally of strips of white bark, with an internal lining of fine grasses and feathers. It had a depth of two inches, and an internal diameter of the same. It was singularly exposed to view, being placed on an open bush on a hillside, where it was overshadowed by large pine trees.

The *E. hammondi* is said to also occur along the eastern slope, but I did not meet with it.

CAPRIMULGIDÆ—Goatsuckers.

CHORDEILES Swainson.

C. popetue henryi, Cass. Western Night Hawk.

An extremely abundant summer visitant through California, Oregon, and into Washington Territory.

* Ornithology of the Fortieth Parallel, page 539.

Several sets of eggs were found, which seemed to have been deposited on the ground hap-hazard, with little or no attention to special locality.

ANTROSTOMUS Gould.

A. nuttalli, Aud. Nuttall's Poorwill.

In the neighborhood of Carson the poorwill arrives from the south in the early days of May. It soon becomes generally and commonly distributed over nearly all the region embraced in the present report, being scarcely less numerous towards the north. Both Cooper and Suckley note its presence in the portions of Oregon and Washington Territory, east of the mountains, and indicate negatively its absence to the west.

TROCHILIDÆ—Humming Birds.

STELLULA Gould.

S. calliope, Gould. Calliope Humming Bird.

The range of this diminutive humming-bird is now pretty well made out. It has long been known as a resident of the west coast, and there extends over much of California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, where in summer it is confined to the mountains.* To the eastward its summer habitat appears to be in general limited by the eastern slope, along which, in Nevada, California, and Oregon, it was found by our parties to be very numerous. In fall, at least, it reaches as far into the middle region as the East Humboldt Mountains, where found in August by Mr. Ridgway. New Mexico and Arizona, as determined by our parties, complete its limited range in the central regions and likewise its known dispersion within our limits. It may breed in the latter Territories, as specimens were obtained in July. That it does so along the eastern slope there is no possible doubt, as about the middle of June, in Eastern California (Honey Lake), I often saw the females most busily at work gathering stores of down from the willow catkins, then hanging full, to weave into nests. I was left to conjecture that the location of these was in the high branches of the firs and other evergreens, as I failed to discover a single one, which could hardly have been the case had they been in positions at all accessible.

The males were at that season very restless and wary, and to procure specimens proved no easy matter. The flower which here is most resorted to, not alone by this but by other hummers, is a species of *Castilleia* which is found along the banks of most all the mountain streams. Wherever these blosoms are numerous, the hum of wings of these busy little pilferers as they dart to and fro is constant.

Humming-birds have, however, in this section, another and less usual source of food supply, to which my attention was attracted while in the mountains near Camp Bidwell. For several of the early hours of morning I noticed that the humming-birds hovered about the upper branches of the firs and spruces, precisely as if feeding, to the entire neglect of the flower-bordered streams which occupied their attention later in the day. As this is the time when they are hungriest, I could only account for their actions on the supposition that they were feeding upon "honey dew." As this may not be familiar to all my readers, I will state that it is a sweet saccharine substance that is deposited upon the foliage of trees and shrubs in many localities of this region by certain small insects, the plant-feeding *Aphides*. It is often found in considerable quantities, so considerable in fact that in some places, as I was informed, the Indians collect it by threshing the plants after the sun has evaporated it into a sugar, and make use of it as food. That it is sweet and palatable, I myself can testify, and doubtless as much so to the delicate taste of the humming-birds as to the human palate. In early morning, before the sun's rays have evaporated it, "honey dew" is found in a semi-liquified state, and then would be as easily managed by the brush-tipped tongues of the birds as the nectar of flowers. Without doubt, too, the birds secure many small insects which resort to feed upon this substance.

Here I wish to notice what I believe was an error of identification on the part of Dr. Cooper when he mentioned the broad-tailed humming-bird (*S. ptalycercus*) as common at Lake Tahoe in September.* This is quite out of the area of the known distribution of that bird, which is distinctively a central region species. *Stellula*, on the other hand, is a common summer resident of this region and could scarcely have been overlooked. It is not, however, mentioned by him from that locality. Hence I infer that his specimen of supposed *platycercus* was really the *Stellula*, more especially because he appears to have been in doubt, and states that at first he supposed the species to be *S. rufus*. In this latter supposition he may have been correct, but as, farther on, when speaking of the Stellula as seen in the Cascade Mountains, he says he there mistook that species for the young of *S. rufa*, we may presume his mistake to have been the same

* Birds of California, vol. 1, 1870, p. 357.

in both instances, and that the Lake Tahoe birds were the *Stellula*, as the Cascade Mountain birds proved to be. It is to be remarked that the young of several of the hummers are really so much alike, especially those of *calliope* and *rufus*, that a very careful comparison, which is rarely possible in the field, is necessary to distinguish them.

TROCHILUS Linnæus.

T. alexandri, Bourc. and Muls. Black-chinned Humming Bird.

This species appears to be a by no means common summer resident along the eastern slope, and to have there a limited distribution. It was observed and specimens were procured in June in Eastern California along Honey Lake. Farther north, in the mountains near Camp Bidwell, the species was present in July.

SELASPHORUS Swainson.

S. rufus, (Gmel.). Rufous-backed Humming Bird.

This hummer is probably rather local as a summer resident of the eastern slope. In the summer of 1876 I did not find it breeding in Eastern California, although plentiful enough there in fall. It appeared to be rather numerous in summer near Camp Bidwell.

ALCEDINIDÆ—Kingfishers.

CERYLE Boie.

C. alcyon (L.). Kingfisher.

Of common occurrence on all the fish-stocked streams.

PICIDÆ—Woodpeckers.

HYLOTOMUS Baird.

H. pilcatus (L.). Pileated Woodpecker.

The "log cock" was not noted by our party at any point along the eastern slope, notwithstanding that the heavily timbered mountains would appear to favor its presence. On the Columbia, to the west of the divide, it was said by the lumbermen to be a numerous and constant resident. I shot a fine male, the only one seen, at the Cascades, in October.

PICUS Linnæus.

P. villosus harrisi (Aud.). Western Hairy Woodpecker.

Numerous as a resident of the pineries.

P. pubescens gairdneri (Aud.). Western Downy Woodpecker.

Along the eastern slope, as everywhere throughout the middle region, this is a rare species, and but a single individual was seen—in Chewaucan Valley, in August.

P. albolarvatus (Cass.). White-headed Woodpecker.

This woodpecker appeared to be less common everywhere along our route to the north than in the pineries immediately west of Carson. It occurs nevertheless here and there as a resident.

PICOIDES Lacépède.

P. arcticus (Sw.). Arctic Woodpecker.

A rather common and constant resident of the pine woods from Carson northward into Oregon.

SPHYRAPICUS Baird.

S. varius nuchalis (Bd.). Red-naped Woodpecker.

This middle region form extends across from the Rocky Mountains, and occurs in summer along the eastern slope. Beyond this we have no evidence of its presence, it being replaced upon the west coast by the following bird.

Mr. Ridgway alludes to the fact that in the region between the Rocky Mountains and the Cascade Range specimens of this form give evidence, by the admixture of red in the black auricular stripe, the black pectoral collar, and in the white area surround-

ing it, of the change soon to result in the variety *ruber*, in which these parts are red. Two males, however, taken in the Warner Mountains, Northern California, show no such tendency, but, on the contrary, are not distinguishable from Rocky Mountain specimens.

S. varius ruber (Gm.). Red-breasted Woodpecker.

Somewhat to my surprise I was able to obtain no evidence that this variety summers along the eastern slope, and am compelled to believe that it is only found here in the character of a fall and winter visitor.

S. thyroideus (Cass.). Brown-headed Woodpecker.

Of rather frequent occurrence all through the mountains.

ASYNDESMUS Coues.

A. torquatus (Wils.). Lewis Woodpecker.

Nowhere in its wide range is this species more abundant than at the base of the eastern slope, through Nevada, California, and Oregon. It was seen at The Dalles during the last of October, and according to Suckley it remains here during the winter.

COLAPTES Swainson.

C. auratus mexicanus (Sw.). Red-shafted Flicker.

An abundant and widely-distributed species. The birds of the eastern slope appear to be the typical *mexicanus*, and I have never seen a specimen from this region showing intermediate characters. In the Sacramento Valley and about San Francisco such specimens are comparatively common, and the manner and degree in which individuals assume the characters of either race vary indefinitely.

STRIGIDÆ—Owls.

STRIX Linnæus.

S. flammea americana (Aud.). American Barn Owl.

Though a very common inhabitant of California, especially in the southern portion, and extending, according to Cooper, as high as the Columbia River, this owl appears to confine its range, so far as this region is concerned, to the country west of the Sierras, and it does not appear in any of the sectional lists east of that range between Kansas on the east and Arizona on the south. That it does occur on the east side of the Sierras I obtained ample proof during the past season. Near the Madeline Plains in Eastern California I found scattered feathers of barn owls, indicating that they inhabited the thickets along the streams. At Camp Bidwell it seemed to be a tolerably common species, and on several occasions individuals were started up as they were roosting among the tangled willows. This was late in September. It also appears to be of at least occasional occurrence in Western Nevada, and Mr. H. G. Parker has information of the capture of a specimen or specimens near Carson.

It is one of the most strictly nocturnal of the family, and as its diurnal retreats are usually of the most inaccessible character, the bird readily eludes casual observation. Hence it is likely to prove to be more widely diffused in the interior province than we are at present aware.

OTUS Cuvier.

O. vulgaris wilsonianus (Less.). Long-eared Owl.

Numerous in the thickets of the lowlands, where it is resident throughout the year.

O. brachyotus (Stev.). Short-eared Owl.

This owl was found to be common in the sedgy marshes about Warner Lake, Oregon, and doubtless inhabits similar localities throughout Eastern California and Nevada.

BUBO Dumeril.

B. virginianus sub-arcticus (Sw.). Western Great Horned Owl.

Often heard in the mountains, where it is resident. Two individuals of the many seen were obtained in the Cascade Mountains. They represent the common interior type.

SPEOTYTO Gloger.

S. cunicularia hypogæa (Bp.). Burrowing Owl.

Numerous in all suitable localities through this region.

FALCONIDÆ—Hawks, Eagles, etc.

CIRCUS Lacépède.

C. cyaneus hudsonius (L.). Marsh Hawk.

Very numerous in every suitable locality.

ACCIPITER Bonaparte.

A. fuscus (Gm.). Sharp-shinned Hawk.

A single specimen only of this hawk was obtained, at the Columbia River, in October.

A. cooperi (Bon.). Cooper's Hawk.

Appears to be much more numerous in this region than the preceding. Seen on the Columbia in October.

ASTUR Jard. and Selby.

A. atricapillus (Wils.). American Goshawk.

This fine hawk was seen at several points along the Cascade Mountains in Oregon, where it, without doubt, breeds.

I had very little chance to observe its habits; probably they do not differ essentially from those of its smaller relatives. One that I shot on the Williamson's River was in hot chase of a kingfisher, which he doubtless would have seized in another moment. Another, on the same river, was noticed chasing a night heron. The attack was persistently kept up, but evidently with no intention on the part of the hawk of making the heron his prey. Forcing the heavy-winged heron into the open, the hawk would close in and apparently give the ungainly bird a buffet with his wing, which each time produced a loud and discontented squawk. It occurred to me, as a possible solution of the motive of the hawk, that he intended to force his victim to throw up any fish it might have secured, and so furnish him an easy dinner.

FALCO Linnæus.

F. lanarius polyagrus (Cass.). Prairie Falcon.

A widely-diffused species, and common in certain localities of this region, as near Camp Bidwell.

In the fall its habits as truly entitle it to the appellation of "duck hawk" as its relative the *F. anatum*. The latter, although not falling under our observation, certainly occurs in this region, but by no means as commonly as its ally.

F. richardsoni. Richardson's Falcon.

The presence of this falcon was noted in several localities in Oregon and Northern California, and two specimens in immature plumage were taken.

F. sparverius (L.). Sparrow-Hawk.

Very common throughout this whole region.

The west side of Chewaucan Valley had suffered severely from a visitation of that scourge of the western farmer, the grasshoppers. Here in August the sparrow-hawks had assembled in hundreds and were holding high carnival, and although in instances like the present their numbers prove wholly insufficient to cope against the vast myriads of these destructive insects, yet the work of the sparrow-hawk is by no means so insignificant that it should not be remembered to his credit and earn him well-merited protection. His food consists almost entirely of grasshoppers when they are to be had, and as his appetite appears never to become satiated, the aggregate in numbers which are annually destroyed by him must be enormous.

BUTEO Cuvier.

B. swainsoni (Bp.). Swainson's Hawk.

Very numerous in summer in the low partially-wooded country near the mountains. I noticed more of these hawks in Northern California than farther south, but this in-

crease in numbers may have been only apparent, and due to their concentration as fall approached.

B. borealis calurus (Cass.). Western Red-tailed Hawk.

Numerous throughout all the heavily-wooded portions of the region.

ARCHIBUTEO Brehm.

A. ferrugineus (Licht.). California Squirrel Hawk.

A hawk was seen in Northeastern California which I believed to be of this species.

A. lagopus sanctijohannis (Gmel.). Rough-legged Hawk.

Common in fall in marshy localities.

AQUILA Brisson.

A. chrysaëtos canadensis (L.). Golden Eagle.

Occurring more or less numerously among the mountains.

HALIAËTUS Savigne.

H. leucocephalus (L.). American Eagle.

This eagle may fairly be said to abound on certain of the mountain lakes of this region, Eagle Lake indeed receiving its name from the number of these birds that inhabit its shores. Rarely disturbed, they are much less shy than usual, evidence of this fact being apparent in the accessible situations which their nests occupy. Several were noticed in the splintered tops of pines, the low heights and convenient branches of which placed them within easy reach.

One nest that I visited as late as July 10 contained two young, still unable to fly, though in size fully grown.

Along the Columbia, eagles are so common that they scarcely attract attention. Here they are useful as scavengers, and dead and dying salmon form a very considerable portion of their fare.

PANDION Savigne.

P. haliaëtus carolinensis (Gmel.). Fish Hawk.

Present on nearly all the streams and lakes that furnish fish. Extremely abundant at Klamath Lake.

CATHARTIDÆ—American Vultures.

RHINOGRYPHUS Ridgw.

R. aura (L.). Red-headed Vulture.

Generally distributed; in some localities, as near Honey Lake, California, very numerous. Not seen at the Columbia River in October. Nor was the Californian vulture (*Pseudogryphus californianus*) observed along the river, although, judging from the accounts of Cooper and Suckley, it formerly periodically visited its shores, attracted thither by the dead salmon, which, during the "run," often line the banks. The accounts of these authors date back to 1854, and since that time the numbers of this huge vulture have been so diminished by the use of poison, intended to kill off wild animals, that it is now in comparison almost extinct, and the sight of a California vulture is at present a rare event in localities where a few years ago it was very numerous.

COLUMBIDÆ—Doves.

ZENAIDURA Bonaparte.

Z. carolinensis (L.). Turtle Dove.

Arriving in the vicinity of Carson about the 1st of May, the "doves" soon become extremely numerous, not only here but all along the eastern slope, far up into Oregon and Washington Territory.

By the game law of Nevada this species is exempt from protection at any and all seasons, and as it is about the only bird here that affords wing-shooting, it hence, in the neighborhood of the towns, receives considerable attention at the hands of the gunners, especially during the early portion of its visit in spring.

It begins to nest about the middle of May, and then its persecution perforce ceases, since it no longer resorts to the stubble-fields and pastures for food, but, having paired, retires to the hills, where it is out of reach.

The numbers killed, although in some sections very great, appear to have no visible effect in diminishing its abundance.

It migrates south early, and but few are to be found in Nevada by the end of August. As late as the 23d of September I noticed a few young birds, probably the late second broods, still lingering about the stubble along Crooked River, Oregon.

COLUMBA Linnæus.

C. fasciata (Say). Band-tailed Pigeon.

At The Dalles I caught a glimpse of a solitary individual which I identified as this species. It is said by both Cooper and Suckley to be abundant to the west of the mountains, and doubtless wanders across the range with greater or less frequency, the abundance or scarcity of food, especially acorns, having much to do in determining its presence or absence in a region. Dr. Newberry speaks of it as occurring at The Dalles in fall.

TETRAONIDÆ—Grouse.

CANACE Bonaparte.

C. obscurus (Say). Dusky Grouse.

The "blue grouse," which is found in the Sierra and Cascade Ranges, at least along their eastern slopes and as high up as the Columbia River, is the typical middle region form, *obscurus*.

The mountain forests, especially those composed largely of firs and spruces, abound with this fine game-bird. Several broods of young chicks were found about the middle of June.

First plumage of young.—Feathers of the back and wings (except primaries) with broad central line of white, and marked transversely with spots and bars of black and rufous brown; throat and belly brownish white; breast and sides of body profusely maculated with black.

CENTROCERCUS Swainson.

C. urophasianus (Bp.). Sage Hen.

Numerous as is this species in many portions of the Rocky Mountain region, it appears to be even more abundant in the sterile tracts that lie just east of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Ranges, where it is generally diffused in all suitable localities from a point well up towards our northern boundaries to as far south as the Mojave River where reported by Cooper. The most southern point at which the bird was encountered by our parties was about fifty miles south of Carson, as indicated by Lieutenant Macomb. Somewhat to the north of here it begins to be very numerous, and in certain localities, as near old Camp Warner, Oregon, its numbers are simply astonishing. A day's ride through this section in almost any direction will reveal band after band, many containing numerous individuals.

During the summer it inhabits preferably the low mountains and hills, which are only saved from utter barrenness and destitution by a growth of sage or brush of similar kind and a scanty covering of coarse grass. The little valleys intervening contain occasional springs, which with the surrounding plats of green verdure form little oases, and these are the centers around which congregate, at least thrice a day, all the sage-hens within a considerable area. When making the usual night's camp we have often started up fifty or more of these big grouse almost within stone's throw of the solitary pool of water. At midday, too, flocks of old and young love to come in from the sterile tracts where they have been feeding, to drink and bathe and repose in the grateful shade which they find only in such spots.

After the young are able to run about, I believe the mother bird assumes sole charge over them, and that the old cocks assemble into bands and remain by themselves. I have on several occasions seen a dozen or more old males, lean in flesh and with plumage soiled and worn, thus associated. The old cock, under such circumstances, is a wary bird and knows well how to take care of himself. Little need, however, has he of his caution, since his toughness and general unsavoriness will be likely to cause anyone who once has made his acquaintance on the table to give him a wide berth in the future. But it is some time ere the young learn fully the necessary lesson of caution and self-dependence, and even after they have become almost fully grown they may frequently be put up one by one and killed without causing the dispersion of the rest of the band.

In fact, the tameness of the sage hen when, say, two-thirds grown, is occasionally so remarkable as to appear scarcely credible. As an instance, I remember on one occasion, when in one of the wilder districts of Oregon, pointing out a pair to a comrade, who had expressed a desire to try a shot on the wing at this, to him, new game. Unscreened by cover, the pair permitted him to approach within a dozen feet or so, regarding with mild wonder his demonstrative motions, and even failing to take alarm when dirt and pebbles were tossed at them. With the remark that they were too slow game for him, my disgusted friend left them to resume their picking among the herbage, which they did while we were still regarding them.

During the months of June, July, and August the young are very tender, and, if properly attended to by being drawn as soon as shot, are fair eating, but this is the limit of praise that my taste, at least, will permit me to bestow.

PEDIŒCETES Elliott.

P. phasianellus columbianus (Ord). Southern Sharp-tailed Grouse.

This grouse appears to be entirely absent from Eastern California and Western Nevada, except in the upper districts. About Camp Bidwell, Cal., the "sharp-tails" are sufficiently numerous to afford excellent shooting, and good bags may be made there. Farther north in Oregon, and especially on the grassy plateaus that border the Columbia River and on the rolling hills for a hundred miles south, it is extremely abundant. Most of this section is quite uncultivated, and the grouse live among the dry hills and get fat upon their natural food of seeds, berries, and insects. They descend regularly into the valleys, as well to get water as to roost in the brush at night. A stubble-field of wheat is sure to attract them in great numbers, especially towards fall, and they seem to prefer this fare to aught else.

I have never had any experience in the field with the true prairie chicken (*C. cupido*), but, judging from the written accounts, the general habits of the two birds are extremely similar.

BONASA Stephens.

B. umbellus sabinii (Dougl.). Red Ruffed Grouse.

This form of the ruffed grouse occurs abundantly along the eastern slope, although perhaps not until Oregon is entered. At least, Fort Klamath was the first point at which I obtained undeniable proof of its presence.

It may here be remarked that the grouse of this region, while referable as above, do not typically represent the variety *sabinii*, which reaches its maximum of development, as indicated by depth of color and redness of tint, only on the Pacific slope.

In the dense coniferous forests that border the Columbia, as it passes through the Cascade Mountains, these grouse are found in very great abundance, the almost impenetrable undergrowth of deciduous bushes, with their nutritious fare of buds and berries, greatly favoring its presence, as offering both food and cover.

It is scarcely necessary to add any details respecting the habits of this bird; for in this remote region it appears the exact counterpart of the familiar partridge of New England. True, they are here very tame and almost devoid of fear of man; so tame are they, in fact, that without a dog it is well nigh useless to attempt their pursuit. Provided with almost any sort of a cur that will run through the bushes and bark when the birds wing their way to the nearest tree, which they will invariably do when started, almost any desired number may be potted; for "pot hunting" it is, and nothing else.

Much the same statement may be made of the conduct of the ruffed grouse in the more remote New England districts, as in some unfrequented parts of Maine; so, with a statement of general conformity of habits, the subject may be left.

PERDICIDÆ—Quails.

OREORTYX Baird.

O. pictus (Dougl.). Mountain Quail.

Judging from the personal field experience of the past three seasons, this fine game-bird is much more numerous within an area of twenty-five miles of Carson than anywhere to the northward. In fact, it is only at rare intervals that it appears to cross the mountains and appear along the eastern slope. Evidence upon this point is not so full as could be desired, since its introduction at the hands of man at certain points renders the question of its natural distribution in this region a difficult one to determine. In general, it is safe to say that the places where they have reached and maintained a residence along this slope are very few. Nevertheless, about Carson, at Eagle and Honey Lakes, Cal., and at The Dalles, on the Columbia, their presence was de-

tected, and is to be accounted for through the natural dispersion of the species. Elsewhere as at several localities near Camp Bidwell, Cal., the several covies are the descendants of birds brought from the Pacific slope and let loose to shift for themselves. They are nowhere in this region very numerous.

Description of first plumage of young.—Prevailing color of the head, neck, back and breast grayish olive, more plumbeous beneath, and everywhere more or less sprinkled with white; the markings on the breast larger and of more regularly deltoid form; chin, whitish; throat and cheeks mixed with dark plumbeous, a dusky auricular patch with an indistinct whitish line just above. Crest, 1¼ inches long; black, with tips irregularly marked with zigzag lines of pale fulvous. Scapulars, wing-coverts, tertials, and rectrices pale brownish, finely vermiculated with dusky. Abdomen whitish; flanks marked with chestnut and white; bill blackish; feet pale brown.

LOPHORTYX Bonaparte.

L. californicus (Shaw). California Valley Quail.

This quail is nowhere indigenous along the eastern slope, as the high mountains offer a complete barrier to its extension. Those introduced about Carson appear to just hold their own.

CHARADRIIDÆ—Plovers.

ÆGIALITIS Boie.

Æ. vociferus (L.). Killdeer Plover.

An abundant summer inhabitant of this whole region, the mountains excepted. Nests on the marshy borders of all the lakes. Numerous fresh eggs were found at Washoe Lake, Nevada, May 30.

RECURVIROSTRIDÆ—Stilts, Avocets.

RECURVIROSTRA Linnæus.

R. americana (Gmel.). American Avocet.

Our knowledge of the range of this species over the United States is so full and complete that little remains to be added. Except immediately upon the Pacific coast, where it is found in comparatively small numbers, no portion of the Rocky Mountains and the region to the westward has been entered by our parties without finding this bird, at the proper season and in suitable localities, abundant.

During the migrations its distribution in the West is extremely general, and its presence is to be expected along all of the streams, ponds, and lakes, except, perhaps, in the highest mountainous districts, from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

In the breeding season its range is scarcely less restricted, and those sections only are exempt from its visits that lack the necessary requisites to its mode of life at this period.

In the neighborhood of Washoe Lake, Nevada, it is especially numerous, and here, about the middle of May, I found the birds paired, while some, at least, were building. They were first noticed on some small ponds near the shores of the lake, a locality quite typical of their choice at this season. The muddy flats of such little inlets always prove more attractive to birds of their habits than larger bodies of water, inasmuch as the shallows permit them to wade about with perfect freedom; while food, which in summer consists very largely of the larvæ of aquatic insects, is more abundant in these tepid waters, as well as more readily obtained. I have sometimes thought that *alkaline* marshes and ponds were really preferred by these birds, attributing this choice to the possible fact of the greater abundance of the larvæ alluded to in such. Be this as it may, the fact that water happens to be extremely brackish and alkaline is at least no drawback to the avocets.

While the avocets are waders in the fullest meaning of the term, they are also adept swimmers when choice or necessity calls; but of this accomplishment, so far as my observations go, they rarely when unmolested avail themselves. I remember on one occasion to have seen a wing-tipped avocet trust itself pluckily to the waters of a broad lake and swim steadily out, though in the face of a gale that I should have thought a duck could scarcely have stemmed; since which time I have always entertained a high opinion of the natatorial powers of this species, although, as remarked before, they are usually held in abeyance.

On the occasion of my first visit to the place mentioned above, I found the birds, with now and then a stilt, in considerable force, and so great was their solicitude at my intrusion and so vehement their outcries, that I took it for granted I was in

immediate proximity to their nests. My search proving of no avail, I accepted without hesitancy the apparent fact that I had anticipated by a few days their nesting-time; and it was not until June 1 that I learned the full extent of the deception that the wily birds had practiced upon me.

While collecting at that date in a very similar locality half a mile or more up the lake, I found myself possessed of their secret, and in the midst of a large colony of both avocets and stilts, while numbers of the nests of either bird rewarded an easy search. As was plainly to be seen, it was their foraging trips that carried them away from home to the place where I had at first encountered them. Even at this remote point, their anxiety, real or pretended, had enabled them to effectually blind me as to the actual situation of their breeding-ground.

If the outcries of the few had been noticeable before, the confusion of sound resulting from the combined numbers of the whole colony was simply bewildering. The unfortunate pair whose nest I first stumbled upon used all the artifices common to birds in such a strait to entice me away. They would run furtively about a few yards distant, and then squat close down to the ground, and grovel in the loose earth as if settling over their eggs, while they kept uttering subdued coaxing notes as though calling to imaginary young. Their efforts at simulating the actions of wounded birds, which was the evident significance of the drooping wings and staggering gait adopted, were not very successful, and the nature of the deception was too apparent to deceive even a novice. After a while they appeared to become convinced of the futility of these attempts, and then rage took the place of sorrow. Flying about me in wide circles, the various pairs screamed and scolded till apparently exhausted by the excess of their emotions, when they betook themselves to a safe distance. I could not help fancying that the amount of sympathy extended the bereft birds by their neighbors was in pretty exact ratio to the proximity of their own nests, those pairs being the most venturesome and vehement whose own danger appeared greatest, while away on the verge of the marsh stood quietly or fed leisurely about, in fancied security, those couples whose distant homes seemed not to be threatened.

In placing its nest the avocet shows a certain degree of cunning, and for this purpose usually avails itself of some little islet or isolated strip of marshy ground where its eggs and young are comparatively removed from the danger of intrusive visits from all four-footed prowlers. One enemy they have from which this situation offers no protection. I refer to the inland gull of this region, the *Larus californicus*. Gulls, as is well known, are very fond of eggs, and never allow a chance of robbing other birds to pass by unimproved. In the present instance the outcries of the abused avocets had attracted the attention of a flock of the above birds that had been hovering over the lake, and, apparently scenting their opportunity, they swept in on poised wings or moved in gentle circles, awaited a favorable moment to descend to the feast.

That both avocets and stilts were well aware of the proclivity of these new foes was soon apparent. For when one of the gulls, becoming, perhaps, impatient, flew in close to the nests, all the birds near, forgetting on the instant their human enemy, combined to repel this fresh assault. Gaining a vantage ground above the big birds, they pounced down, striking their foes with wings and bills, until the gulls were forced to a hasty and ignominious retreat. These attacks and counter-attacks were repeated several times, until the gulls, discomfited by their warm reception, left the vicinity.

The eggs are laid in plain view, and are quite unprotected by grasses or other screening. The slight hollow, scratched and patted down in the damp soil to receive them, is occasionally quite thoroughly lined, oftener very slightly, with bits of weeds, stalks, &c. The number of eggs varies from two to four.

HIMANTOPUS Brisson.

H. nigricollis (Vieill.). Black-neck Stilt.

The mode of life of the stilt is, in all important particulars, like that of the avocet, and so invariably have the two birds been associated when under my notice, especially at the breeding period, that anything which brings to mind the one species is sure to recall the other. This companionship is a purely accidental one, arising from an independent choice of the same localities, under the promptings of similar tastes as to food and other necessities. Both are waders par excellence. But if the stilt ever swims at all, and it doubtless possesses this power to a certain extent in common, I believe, with each and every member of its long-legged fraternity, it must be only in extreme emergencies. I have myself never seen it take to the water under any circumstances. In many other minor particulars of habits and actions the two birds differ.

In the West one may expect to find the nests of the stilts alternating at short distances with those of the avocets, as if the two were unconscious or at least indifferent to each other's presence. Indeed, in many instances it would be no easy task to satisfactorily identify the eggs of the two species in the rabble of parent birds that hover around the intruder, were it not for the fact that the very considerable difference of size in the birds is exemplified in the eggs, those of the stilt being very perceptibly the smaller, corresponding with its more slender and everyway less bulky body.

When a colony of the two species is disturbed, they seem to vie with each other in the importunity of their attempts to mislead the intruder. Thus it often happens that the egg collector will find himself at his wit's end to determine the precise ownership of a clutch of eggs before him in the dozen or more stilts and avocets which are flying about. He has only to exercise a little patience and remain quiet until the excitement of the birds has had time to abate somewhat, when pair by pair the strangers will drop away till one or two only are left. From these he will soon be able to pick out the owners of the particular nest by their more persistent and manifestly greater solicitude.

The young of both species leave the nest almost immediately upon being hatched, and I have several times found them in a condition so weak and helpless that they seemed scarcely able to stand, much less walk; suggesting indeed, by their helplessness, the possibility of their having been removed from the nest by the parent birds upon the first sign of danger.

PHALAROPODIDÆ, Phalaropes.

STEGANOPUS Vieillot.

S. wilsoni (Sab.). Wilson's Phalarope.

Of the three species of phalaropes the present is much the best known, probably because of its very general diffusion throughout the interior, and because it breeds abundantly with us.

In the region in question it has been found to be plentiful, both as a spring and fall migrant and as a summer resident.

This phalarope was first noticed about Washoe Lake, Nevada, May 17, and the first arrivals from the south probably occur early in this month. By the 23d many had paired, and much anxiety was manifested when I approached certain localities in the marsh, where, however, I could find no nests. At this date they were probably just about ready to lay, and a female, when dissected, was found to contain a well-developed egg.

For nesting purposes this bird appears always to prefer the borders of little pools, and the grassy, boggy edges of prairie sloughs, to the neighborhood of large bodies of water; and in this region one rarely approaches a locality of the nature of those first mentioned without being met by one or more pairs of phalaropes, that come flying to meet the visitor with subdued and solicitous notes that clearly betray their anxiety to learn the character of his errand.

As their nests and eggs have often been described, they need not be touched upon here.

LOBIPES Cuvier.

L. hyperboreus (L.). Northern Phalarope.

Of more common occurrence upon either coast, this phalarope is yet occasionally found in our interior during both the spring and fall migrations. Thus the last week of May the little ponds and inlets about Washoe Lake were found to contain numerous flocks, large and small, all which seemed to be in the greatest possible haste to reach points unknown farther to the north.

The little phalarope unites in itself the characteristics of several families, and seems, as it were, a sort of connecting link between them. Thus in it appear the general outlines and trimness of form that distinguish the sandpipers, joined to a plumage much like a duck's, while the lobing of the feet appears to be modeled after the plan of the coot's. Its habits express these peculiarities of structure very nicely, for in nimbleness it simulates the sandpipers, if, indeed, it does not surpass them; while very few of the latter can compare with the lobe-foot in grace and elegance. Added to these qualities, its natatorial powers, when are taken into account its diminutive size and pigmy strength, are really of first-class order.

It is difficult to imagine a more beautiful sight than that presented by a flock of these phalaropes as in their brightly-colored nuptial dress they pass with graceful action along the shallows in search of food. In some respects their movements when thus engaged are peculiar and quite unlike those of any other bird with which I am acquainted. The flocks I saw kept closely together, and in a compact body moved hastily along, each bird gleaning the ground as he advanced by a continuous movement from side to side, the body being turned quickly, as on a pivot, and the bill lowered into the water with a quick thrust. This action gave each bird the appearance of describing at every movement a full half circle, while the motions of the whole flock were so constant, rapid, and uniform that they resembled more the actions of a living machine moved by one impulse than a flock of individual birds actuated by separate wills. In the manner described they passed in a very few moments over considerable space, and I think it likely that these flocks were actually migrating at the time; at all events, the course maintained by them, as long as they were under notice, was a due northerly one.

Like most other species whose "make-up" enables them them to swim and wade with equal facility, our phalarope prefers the latter, and when feeding quietly only avails itself of swimming when it encounters some deep channel that interferes with progress. Or, again, when disturbed by too close scrutiny, they take to the water with an assurance that indicates it is no novelty to them. Thus they frequently became alarmed under my espionage and swam to the midst of the pond, and, having put between us what they considered a safe distance, gathered quietly in a compact circle and awaited further developments with an air of wonder and innocent expectation that was very amusing, as well, too, as touching in its utter unsophistication.

This species attains a nearly full development of the nuptial plumage within our limits, as was evidenced by the birds referred to here.

The females, as in case of the other two species, are much the brightest of the sexes, and the most highly colored male hardly equals the dullest female.

Upon dissection, evidence appeared of strong sexual excitement in both sexes, and I am inclined to believe that this phalarope will yet be found to breed along our northern frontier, possibly even in the mountains of Oregon. In fact, Dr. Cooper speaks of having seen a pair of either this species or the red phalarope in the Cascade Mountains of Washington Territory in August, which he thought were probably breeding. The latter species has never fallen under my observation in the West, and it is chiefly maritime.

SCOLOPACIDÆ—Snipe.

GALLINAGO Leach.

G. wilsoni (Temm.). Wilson's Snipe.

Although the range of the Wilson's snipe during the migrations covers the United States from ocean to ocean, its breeding limits are much more circumscribed, being chiefly along and beyond our northern borders. But in many of the mountainous sections of the far West it finds a climate and conditions well adapted to its needs, and here it passes the summer at a somewhat lower latitude than in the East. In Oregon, as also throughout all that portion of Eastern California and Western Nevada to the north of the line of the railroad, the Wilson's snipe may be confidently looked for in summer in all the little mountain meadows and along such alpine streams as by virtue of their overflow are bordered by the soft, oozy spots which are so indispensable to its habits. As often as otherwise these tracts occur among pine timber at quite elevated altitudes.

I first became aware of its presence in Nevada June 15. At this date, while making camp just at dusk near a small stream at the base of the mountains, I heard for the first time the peculiar sounds which are made by this snipe during the excitement of the love season, and I confess that at first I was not a little puzzled to explain their authorship. Afterwards I had several opportunities to observe the birds in the very act of producing them. The first impression received, shared in, too, by other members of the party as the sounds were borne to the ear from a distance, was that they were the notes of one of the small owls, muffled and disguised by reason of the remoteness of the bird. As the snipe flew nearer, and particularly as it passed directly overhead, the nature of the sound became more apparent, it then being comparable, as closely as anything I could think of, to the whistling noise which is so marked a peculiarity in the flight of the common dove (*Zenaidura*). This was the comparison that was suggested to all the party at the time, although it fails to give a very precise idea of its peculiar character. Mr. Ridgway hearing the snipe from a distance likens it to the "noise produced by water escaping from a nearly full jug," it having "a hollow, gurgling sound." However observers may differ in interpreting its peculiarities, no one, I think, who hears under favorable circumstances the sound we have attempted to describe, is likely to agree with Nuttall in his supposition that the sound proceeds from the bird's throat. It is unquestionably due to the wings alone.

The *modus operandi* is somewhat as follows: Mounting high in air the bird flies rapidly and excitedly back and forth, and at intervals of every moment or two, and while at full speed, the head is lowered, the wings bent and stiffened, and a downward plunge made at an abrupt angle, which terminates suddenly with a sharp ascent; and it is at the moment that the downward is changed to the upward flight that the sound is produced. To make such an extremely abrupt change in the line of flight possible, the wings must be bent into an unusual shape, and by reason of their action upon the air comes the whistling sound.

During the mating, and in fact through most of the breeding period, and continuing even after the young are hatched, the birds begin these evolutions as soon as dusk comes on, and continue them at irregular intervals until about nine o'clock. The notes are not heard again till about daybreak, and they cease before sun-up. But should the day be cloudy the snipe may be seen flying in the manner described till late in

the morning, often indeed till nearly noon. I think that the males alone are concerned in the production of these odd notes; but of this I am not sure. The sexes have a harsh call-note in common which they utter as they fly casually about, which may be expressed by the syllables kâ-kâ-kâ-kâ; thus very different from the "musical" scaip-scaip, so familiar to every sportsman.

Other evidence is not wanting to show that our long-billed friend of skulking proclivities allows the events of the love season to quite turn his head, and various are the idiosyncrasies that take the place of his usual staid habits. One need not, then, be surprised upon putting him up in summer to find him alighting on a tree or fence-rail, and, so perched, to stand for long intervals as though rapt in deep meditation.

In the region in question the snipe apparently begins to nest some time in May, and by the middle of June I found young not fully divested of the down.

Several nests were found with the cracked egg-shells lying immediately about. They are usually built on a tussock of grass, if indeed the term building is applicable to the slight structure made by bending down a few grass blades and adding a few bits of withered herbage.

TRINGA Linnæus.

T. minutilla Vieill. Least Sandpiper.

Common during the migrations.

EREUNETES Illiger.

E. pusillus (L.). Semipalmated Sandpiper.

As preceding.

TOTANUS Bechstein.

T. semipalmatus (Gmel.). Willet.

Present about Washoe Lake in May, where it probably breeds, as it certainly does in many similar localities to the northward.

T. melanoleucus (Gmel.). Greater Yellow Legs.

Numerous as a migrant. Flocks of this species were seen on their way south as early as July 27.

TRINGOIDES Bonaparte.

T. macularius (L.). Spotted Sandpiper.

A summer visitant throughout this region, although not very numerous.

NUMENIUS Linnæus.

N. longirostris (Wils.). Long-billed Curlew.

Numerous as a summer resident along the marshy borders of the large lakes, but most abundant during the fall migrations. In August the stubble-fields near Goose Lake were fairly dotted with these birds, busily at work hunting grasshoppers.

TANTALIDÆ—Ibises.

PLEGADIS Kaup.

P. guaranna (L.). Bronzed Ibis.

This ibis has an extensive range in the west, it finding place as occurring at one season or another in nearly all the local lists of the country west of the Mississippi River. It reaches to the north as far as Southern Oregon, where it breeds. As the species was not found by Bendire about Camp Harney we may perhaps assume that the above is about its northern limit. Nowhere is it more abundant than in the region from the line of the railroad to Northern California and Nevada, being there found in summer as an inhabitant of the tulle swamps on all the lakes large and small, except in the high mountains.

Its general habits are much like those of the herons, and the marsh and slough are not more essential to the mode of life of the latter birds than of the glossy ibis. During the migrations, it is true, flocks of ibises may be seen feeding in plain view in the open shallows along shore, but it is quite exceptional to find them in such situations during the breeding season. Apart from their habit of nesting among the rushes they seem to prefer the secrecy and solitude conferred on them by the sheltering reeds, and

If the marsh be treacherous and oozy so much the better is it likely to prove for their special purposes as favoring complete isolation. While duck-shooting the report of my gun has frequently started up a dozen or more of these ibises, that sprung with hoarse croakings from little muddy pools and recesses almost within stone's-throw, where, screened upon all sides, they had been quietly feeding without conveying a hint of their presence.

Inherent in the nature of the ibis there is a certain wariness which to some extent makes amends for its natural stupidity. For, to few birds does the term stupid apply with more force than to the present species. The very "make-up" of the bird is suggestive of a sluggish disposition, there being evident a certain ungainliness of form that it is impossible to associate with keen intellectual activity, and that is the very reverse of what is implied by the alert actions and elegant appearance of its allies, the herons. Doubtless the long, heavy bill and slender neck surmounting its thickset body contribute much to its uncouth appearance, and convey an impression which the really beautiful plumage serves only partially to dispel. However, the ibis may safely claim that, even if its appearance is not in all respects pleasing to the eye, its ensemble has at least the beauty of utility, and its stout legs and long toes and claws, its heavy, curved bill and long neck all serve most admirably the purpose intended, which is, after all, the chief consideration.

By the 20th of May the ibises all appeared to be paired about Washoe Lake, although neither then nor a week later was I able to find their nests. Perhaps this was a little early for the deposition of the eggs, although the oviduct of a female shot June 3 contained a perfect egg.

ARDEIDÆ—Herons.

ARDEA Linnæus.

A. herodias L. Great Blue Heron.

A common summer inhabitant of this whole region.

HERODIAS Boie.

H. egretta (Gm.). Great White Egret.

Colonies of this species reside in summer on many of the lakes which lie at the foot of the mountains in Eastern California and Western Nevada, while we learn from Captain Bendire of an extensive heronry as high to the north as Lake Malheur, Oregon.

Warner Lake, just within the southern borders of that Territory, forms a favorite resort for several species of the heron family. The white egret unites with the others to form colonies that build their nests in the larger growth of willows along shore.

Visiting such a heronry in September I found a dozen or more of the partially fledged young swinging by the necks from the crooked branches where they had evidently fallen as they clambered about the nests, and perishing miserably had hung till converted into mummies by the dry winds.

GARZETTA Kaup.

G. candidissima (Jacquin.). Little White Egret.

Observed at several localities in Nevada and Eastern California where it is not so common as the preceding.

NYCTIARDEA Swainson.

N. grisea nævia (Bodd.). Night Heron.

Perhaps the most abundant of the family, and present in all the marshes.

BOTAURUS Stephens.

B. minor (Gm.). Bittern.

A common summer visitant as far north as Southern Oregon, reaching perhaps into Washington Territory as it does to Puget Sound on the coast. (Cooper.)

GRUIDÆ—Cranes.

GRUS Linnæus.

G. canadensis (L.). Sandhill Crane.

These large birds are numerous in so many portions of Nevada, California, and Oregon that it is scarcely worth while to particularize localities.

They breed in many of the sub-alpine valleys, where are found meadows of sufficient extent to afford both food and protection, and to these and the tule swamps they mainly limit themselves and the young till the latter are able to shift for themselves. In some localities where such resorts are not available, an occasional pair of old birds may be seen accompanied by a young one or two feeding on the grassy plain or open stretches of valley, where plenty of food is found in the shape of grasshoppers. Let once an Indian catch sight of one of these families and he makes short work of the young birds, which are readily secured from horseback, or even run down afoot.

Towards fall the cranes become more numerous, or, at least, more conspicuous, and in the region mentioned form a part of everyday scene, as in small companies they feed about in open view or fly in long lines from one valley to another, uttering their indescribably odd notes.

I know of no other bird that carries its instinct of caution to so great an extent as does the crane; and he must be careful indeed or greatly favored by fortune who obtains a shot at one.

The crane is usually held to be delectable fare; but my own experiments upon them, as served up in camp style, have not been entirely satisfactory, and I have found them tough and somewhat too gamey to bear the test of even a mountain appetite.

RALLIDÆ—Rails.

PORZANA Vieillot.

P. carolina, Cab. Carolina Rail.

Found throughout the summer, but apparently not so common as the succeeding species.

RALLUS Linnæus.

R. virginianus (L.). Virginia Rail.

Numerous about all the marshy lakes.

FULICA Linnæus.

F. americana (Gm.). Coot.

An extremely abundant summer resident of all the lakes, large and small, of this region.

They begin to build, about Washoe Lake, Nevada, the middle of May, at which date but few eggs had been laid, the majority of the pairs being still engaged upon their nests.

Their nests and nesting habits are too well known to need description here. A clutch consists of from seven to twelve eggs. The latter number, however, is very exceptional, nine being perhaps the average nestfull.

ANATIDÆ—Ducks, Geese.

CYGNUS Linnæus.

C. americanus, Sharpless. Whistling Swan.

The swans are among the latest migrants from the north, and hence come too late to fall under observation of our field parties.

With the approach of cold weather they occur in most or all the large lakes of this region, as well also upon many of the large streams.

It is certain that the above species occurs as stated, and, in all likelihood, the *C. buccinator* is also found at the same time.

ANSER Linnæus.

A. gambeli (Hartl.). Speckle-bellied Goose.

Towards the last of August in Northern California this species began to arrive from the north in considerable numbers. It becomes very abundant at a somewhat later date.

A. hyperboreus, Pall. Snow Goose.

Arrives rather later than the preceding, and perhaps in rather fewer numbers.

The Chen (*Chen Rossi*) has been found by Captain Bendire at Malheur Lake, Oregon, and in all probability is of regular occurrence as a migrant on the interior chain of lakes. The past winter (1878-'79) it has been exceptionally numerous in the Sacramento Valley and along the coast.

BRANTA Scopoli.

B. canadensis (L.). Canada Goose.

The extensive lakes of Western Nevada, Eastern California, and Oregon, afford summer haunts for many of the Canada geese, or honkers, as they are popularly called, to distinguish them from the smaller Hutchins' goose and the "speckle bellies," neither of which birds remain in summer within our boundaries.

The nesting season of the Canada goose is well nigh over ere others of the feathered tribe, save perhaps some of the *Raptores*, are thinking of beginning, and the deposition of the eggs takes place in this region as early as February. Their mode of nesting is various. At Pyramid Lake the islands are extremely rocky, and here the geese build either under bushes along shore or resort to spaces underneath overhanging cliffs, or even to hollows in the rocks that form slight caves. Another and perhaps the most usual location for the nest is on the sandy spits of islands. The wariness which characterizes this goose, as to a less extent the other members of the family, undergoes no relaxation at this season, but, if anything, is increased. The spot selected to receive the eggs must be secure from all chance of intrusion—hence their partiality for islands; and as soon as the young are able to take to the water they are guided to some safe feeding ground, usually in the shallow water along some solitary shore. This care is rendered the more necessary, inasmuch as a long period must elapse for the young to receive their full powers, and they obtain nearly the size of the old birds ere their pinions are sufficiently developed to raise them from the water. Not infrequently, when riding along the rarely-visited shores of the lakes in the remoter districts, our parties have come suddenly upon these families of half-grown goslings, but rarely indeed ere the watchful parent had caught the alarm and had urged her convoy to a safe distance from the shore. Their food is now obtained wholly from the water, and not until the young have passed quite out of the gosling stage and have become fully developed in every respect do old and young assemble into flocks or "gaggles," and their visits to the stubble fields and pastures begin.

The birds that breed in this region start southward at a period nearly coincident with or a little before the arrival of the full flocks from more northern grounds. Just prior to setting out they are in the best condition, being fat and juicy from their mingled fare of grain and tender grass shoots.

ANAS Linnæus.

A. boschas (L.). Mallard.

One of the best known, as also one of the most highly esteemed, of all our ducks, its extensive range and great abundance wherever found, entitles the mallard to a place in the front rank of our valuable food-birds. In the West, as a table bird, it takes precedence, I think, of all others, its very general habit there of feeding upon grain for a part of the year conducing to its excellence of flavor.

In the region our report covers it is very numerous, not only during the migrations, but also in summer, when large numbers remain to breed about the various lakes. For this purpose it resorts to precisely the same localities as the red-breasted teal, viz., the partially submerged marshes; although, in truth, but little change of locality is in case of either of these birds necessary, since their tastes lead to the choice of similar places all the year round. So much alike, in fact, are their habits of nidification that during a day's hunt I have found many nests of the mallard alternating with those of the teal, and in many instances the nests of the two were but a few feet apart.

The mallard begins to lay during the last days of April and the early part of May, and by the 23d of the latter month I found several nests in which the eggs were far advanced, while in one the ducklings had appeared.

The mallards place their nests much as do the teals, but are, perhaps, more inclined to seek out standing tufts of dried rushes, doubtless because in them they can more readily conceal their bulkier bodies; at the base of these they have no difficulty in forming a safe and commodious retreat. At first, and in the majority of cases, little attention is paid to the nest proper, and a slight collection of dried rushes and grass, sufficiently hollowed to contain the eggs and the body of the bird, is all that is required. The lining of soft down, plucked from the breast and belly of the devoted female, is deferred till later, it rarely being found till the complement is nearly completed, and it more frequently still being left until the eggs have been incubated for a considerable period.

I have never found more than ten eggs in a nest, though I have seen broods of eleven under convoy of the parents, and perhaps the full dozen are sometimes laid.

When disturbed the mallard rises heavily from its nest, its fright occasionally compelling a volley of loud quacks, while at other times it flies away in perfect silence. In

case of the female, she may then show her concern by flying in wide circles near the nest; and this she is especially likely to do when the maternal instinct has become strong by long brooding. But should the nest contain only a few newly-laid eggs, much less apprehension is displayed, and then she flies straight away to remain in hiding for some hours, or until completely reassured. Often, under the latter circumstances, the nest is never reoccupied, but a second begun after a delay of twenty-four hours or so.

Soon after being hatched, the downy young are led by their parents, not into open water, where would follow a well-understood danger from hawks and other enemies, but into the shallow inlets, where they can be screened by the heavy covert of reeds; and they are not allowed to venture out of these until able to shift for themselves. I think that for the first few nights after being hatched the tender young are led back and brooded in the nest. But the interval during which the young are most exposed to danger is in the "flapper" state, or when they have attained considerable size, but have not yet received thepower of flight, for the rectrices, as is well known, are the last feathers to be developed. They now flap along the surface of the water in a curious sort of way, half flying, half swimming, and when cornered in shallow water, as may often be done, they fall easy prey. This is the accepted time of feasting for numerous species of hawks, not to mention such formidable four-footed enemies as coyotes, foxes, etc., while most to be feared of all is its human foe in the shape of the Indian. Armed with clubs, the boys and squaws enter the shallows, and by beating the reeds drive the young before them till they are congregated in some favorable spot, when they are slaughtered by the scores. I have seen Indians returning from one of these ducking expeditions fairly loaded down with spoil, the young ducks hanging by the necks in festoons, and almost hiding by their numbers the dusky bodies of their slaughterers. Ducks' eggs and ducklings form in fact during summer no small part of the Indians' fare.

Probably none of the mallards raised in this region pass the winter here, but migrate south, and are replaced by more northern-born birds, so that about the numerous warm springs and ponds of open water the mallards are to be found throughout cold weather, until spring once more impels them northward.

DAFILA Leach.

D. acuta (L.). Pin Tail.

Abundant during the migrations; one breed.

CHAULELASMUS Gray.

C. streperus (L.). Gadwall.

This fine duck breeds abundantly throughout this region.

MARECA Stephens.

M. americana (Gm.). American Widgeon.

Breeds more or less commonly in this region; most abundant as a migrant.

QUERQUEDULA Stephens.

Q. carolinensis (Gm.). Green-wing Teal.

Scattered pairs of this teal breed over all this region, and in some localities it is doubtless numerous.

While crossing the desert north of Reno, early in July, we found in the solitary pool of water, which with its scanty growth of green rushes forms the only oasis for miles around, a family of this teal consisting of a female and ten young. The pool being of too small extent to furnish shelter in such danger, the mother bird led the band to the shore and directly into the sage-brush, into which they dived and hid as though fully alive to the emergency of the case.

This teal is most abundant as a spring and fall migrant, its proclivities hence being for more northern summer grounds.

Q. discors (L.). Blue-winged Teal.

This species was not seen at all during the summer; nor, as a migrant, does it appear to be as numerous in this region as either of its congeners.

Q. cyanoptera (V.). Cinnamon Teal.

This teal is one of the few ducks whose range is so far circumscribed that it may be spoken of in general terms as a western species, the area occupied by it, even during the migratory seasons, not extending to the east of the Rocky Mountains, except in

exas. Although noted from Louisiana, its occurrence there is presumed to be quite ɔcidental. It furthermore appears as a summer resident in almost every section where is known at all. It breeds about the Columbia River, at present its northernmost ɔcorded limit. Southern Colorado, on the other hand, as determined by our parties, included in its summer range, as possibly also Arizona and New Mexico, although of ıe latter fact no absolute proof was obtained. In many localities in the intermediate ɔgions it is one of the most abundant of summer visitants, and in no place more so, ɔcording to my knowledge, than in Western Nevada and the contiguous regions.

It makes its appearance on the lakes of Nevada early in the spring, at a date nearly ɔinciding with the general impetus northward to be observed in the ducks and wa- ɔr birds generally. At the time of my first visit to Washoe Lake, May 12, all of the ɔal appeared to be paired, while not a few had so far progressed in their housekeep- ıg matters as to already have eggs.

With all the ducks there is noticeable a great variation in the time of nesting, even at ıe very same locality. The cinnamon teal forms no exception to this rule, and from ıe above date onwards I found nests in all the various stages of advancement. Fresh ggs were found as late as the 1st of June, although most of the nests at this date ɔntained either young or eggs very far advanced. Perhaps a certain proportion of ıe late breeders are to be accounted for on the supposition of the destruction of the rst nests, for ducks have many enemies at this season; and fresh duck-eggs as well s young birds have an especial attraction for all the smaller carnivores.

The teals' nests will be found scattered over a marsh at large, their chief care being ɔ secure a dry spot out of reach of the danger of inundation, which is their principal ısk, and the cause at times of the destruction of great numbers of the eggs. Some ıasons of high water about Washoe Lake, as I was told by the ranchmen, prove most ıinous to the first clutches, and the swollen inlets of the marsh have been observed t such times to be fairly dotted with eggs of the various kinds of ducks, which had een floated off by the rising waters.

An apparently secure locality found, a pair soon satisfy themselves with some special ıttle nook. They never, I think, build in the heavy beds of tule, but either select an ıolated bunch of rushes, or else place the nest in the midst of the short waving marsh- rass, where it is sufficiently thick to protect the setting bird from ordinary observa- ion. Occasionally, too, they nest upon the dry land under a bush, and more or less istant from water. But in any event the nest must be within easy reach of a good eeding ground, and is usually not many yards, perhaps but few feet, distant from ome pool or stream. Ducks have plenty of opportunty for the exercise of cunning in heir domestic arrangements, and some of the pairs display infinite address in hiding heir nests, and the eyes of the most observant collector, be he two or four footed, will ften in vain scrutinize the very clump of grass wherein is hid the mother bird nest- ıg close down to her treasures, secure, till a blundering step starts her from her harge. If a clump of rushes be selected as a nesting site, the bird enters from the side hrough a space so small that, once inside, it needs but a few slight touches of the bill ɔ replace the stalks disturbed by her entrance, and restore everything to its natural ppearance. And this the female is knowing enough to do, as she is also to care- ılly cover the eggs during her temporary absences. Like the mallard, and probably ıost if not all other ducks, the cinnamon teal is very indifferent as to the state of the est at the time the first eggs are laid, and leaves the final touches till towards the eriod when the young are about to appear. Then, to provide a soft bed for her off- pring, the female quite denudes the under portions of her body of its downy feather- ıg, and with the material obtained in this way warmly felts the nest.

The teal is a close setter, and the female will occasionally prove so devoted to her harge as to permit herself to be caught by hand. If the young be out, there is carcely any limit to the hardihood she will show in her attempts to distract attention rom them. She flutters along the ground just beyond reach of the outstretched hand, nd resorts to every effort of dissimulation likely to induce pursuit. I have seen the rounded, broken-winged bird, in particular, imitated so cleverly by this teal, that it ras difficult indeed to persuade myself that it was a cheat.

The extreme number of eggs at a hatching is, I believe, twelve; and in some thirty ıests examined at Washoe Lake this number was found only twice; nine, ten, and leven being the more common complements.

In fair seasons the greater number appear to be hatched out, as I never saw a small ıroud; and occasionally every egg proves fertile. That this should be the case seems little remarkable, when is considered the irregularity which marks the intervals of ı- p ɔsition.

When newly laid the eggs are of a beautiful, soft, creamy white, and the texture of he shell is delicate and a trifle rough under touch. Very soon after the full comple- nent appears the shell becomes smooth and shining from the constant contact and ubbing of the bird's body, and the delicate texture is lost entirely. The color is also ɔrrespondingly changed, and now appears as a light buff, which darkens and stains

as time goes on. Such are the usual museum specimens. Their exact shape is somewhat indeterminate, since, in the sets before me, many approach the true ellipsoidal, while others are simply oval in varying degree; some are elongated and quite pointed at the smaller ends; others are blunt. It is to be remarked that the peculiarities of size and shape are apt to obtain with but slight variations throughout the whole of a set. The two smallest eggs before me measure 1.88 × 1.27, and 1.82 × 1.32; and from this extreme they run up to 2.10 × 1.37.

The cinnamon teal is, in the interior, one of the very first of the ducks to start in fall on the southward migration, and, in the neighborhood of Washoe Lake, nearly all have left by the first of September; while those that breed farther north are not long in following. In California it remains later, and I understand from my friend, Mr. H. G. Parker, that more or less winter in the Sacramento Valley.

SPATULA Boie.

S. clypeata (L.). Shoveller.

This duck is abundant in fall and spring in nearly all portions of the West. Nevertheless if it remains to breed, it does so apparently only in rare instances, except along our northern border, as in Dakota, where the young were found by Dr. Coues in August.

It is true that I detected the species at Washoe Lake in June. But upon killing a male the cause of its stay so far south was revealed in the shape of an old wound; probably, too, a greater or less number of barren birds are scattered over the lakes of this region.

FULIGULA Stephens.

F. marila (L.). Greater Blackhead.

Numerous only as a migrant and winter visitant.

F. affinis Eyton. Lesser Blackhead.

Occurs as the preceding.

F. collaris (Donov.). Ring-neck Duck.

In noticing this species on previous occasions, especially in the report for 1876 I have given it as breeding in Utah, Nevada, &c. I was led into what I now am convinced was a mistake by the incorrect identification of several young birds. These I now ascertain to have been the young of the redhead (*F. americana*), as similar specimens taken the past season of unquestionable identity show. I take this occasion therefore to make the correction, and all such references are to be understood as applying to the redhead, and to it alone. We have no proof at the present, so far as I am aware, that the ring-neck breeds within our limits, and it doubtless retires in summer to points far beyond our boundaries. During both spring and fall it occurs in greater or less numbers according to locality.

F. ferina americana (Eyton). Redhead.

Better known, perhaps, as a bird of the east coast, the redhead is yet a well-represented species on the west coast, and also to a somewhat less extent of the western interior. It was found breeding, though not in great numbers, about Washoe and other lakes in Western Nevada and the contiguous portions of California. This is, I believe, a summer range much farther south than is usually understood to apply to this species; although young birds taken at Rush Lake, Southern Utah, by myself, affords good evidence of its summer residence at that point.

Its method of nidification is in general much like the other species. One nest found by Mr. H. G. Parker was somewhat singularly placed, in that it was built in perfectly bare, open ground. A hoof-track in the mud, which had subsequently been left high and dry by the receding waters, received the nest, composed in this instance entirely of feathers and down, there being, in fact, no room in the narrow quarters for other accumulations. A second was built close to the water's edge under protection of a little clump of grease-wood bushes. The eggs numbered in these instances respectively five and seven, incubation in neither having begun.

I append the measurements of three of the first set, merely remarking that, except for their more spherical form and perhaps rather larger size, they would be indistinguishable from the mallard's: 2.23 × 1.73, 2.21 × 1.73, 2.17 × 1.70.

BUCEPHALA Baird.

B. clangula (L.). Common Golden Eye.

An abundant migrant.

B. albeola (L.). Buffle-head Duck.

As preceding species.

PELECANIDÆ—Pelicans.

PELECANUS Linnæus.

P. erythorynchus Lath. White Pelican.

The white pelican is less known from its occurrence on either coast than from the abundant numbers that inhabit the great interior lakes. From their great extent, and in many instances complete isolation, as well as their containing an abundance of fish, the lakes of Nevada, California, and Oregon are especially favored by this bird, and on certain of them, as Pyramid, Eagle, and Goose Lakes, the pelicans are found in summer in immense numbers.

So much has been written from time to time upon the breeding habits of this species, that most persons interested in the subject may be presumed to be pretty familiar with them, and this part of the bird's biography need not be enlarged upon here to any extent.

Naturally the white pelican seems to be rather stupid, and, when the privacy of a breeding colony is encroached upon for the first time by a human being, the liveliest feeling his presence is apt to excite is intense curiosity, which is occasionally carried to such an extent that the birds appear as though too completely overwhelmed with astonishment to take any special precaution for their own safety. Under such circumstances they may occasionally be so closely approached as to be killed with clubs. No creature however so dull as not to profit by the lessons that experience teaches, and the treatment the pelican usually receives at the hands of man is of such kind that in him they soon learn to recognize an enemy to be feared and shunned on all occasions. Such is the case at Great Salt Lake where the former great abundance of the pelican is attested by all the early explorers, but where now the bird is known only as a casual visitant. Persecution is having a similar result at Pyramid Lake, Nevada, where a few years ago the birds were so tame as to permit themselves to be almost caught by hand. At present, though still abundant, they are excessively shy having been driven entirely away from certain of the islands by treatment which must eventually cause their complete disappearance.

From its large size and conspicuous plumage, and the habit of colonization at the nesting period, added to the complete exposure of the eggs upon the sands, and finally from the fact that the young when hatched are perfectly helpless for a period of over a month, the pelican is peculiarly exposed to the assault of its enemies. From four-footed foes it secures immunity by nesting upon islands, a precaution which, of course, proves of no avail from its human persecutors.

At Pyramid Lake a crusade has been inaugurated against the pelicans by the fisherman, whose cause is justified in their own eyes by the voracity of the big birds, and the number of fish consumed by them. In a single day, as I was informed, over 700 eggs belonging to one colony were destroyed. This complaint of injury done the fishing interests is not, it must be said, without some foundation. The number of pounds of fish consumed in a day by the combined numbers of a large colony of pelicans, especially when feeding young, must amount to something fabulous. As a rule, however, and from the nature of the mode of fishing practiced by the white pelican, fish of value, as the trout, are but little exposed to their attacks; the species they are able to obtain consists chiefly of the smaller fry found in shallow water, and of little or no table-value whatever, their principal, if not their only, importance being as food for better kinds. As this small fry fairly swarms in all the western lakes, there is no danger at present, at least, that the fishing interests will be injured in this indirect manner, as indeed is plainly evidenced at Pyramid Lake, where, despite the number of the pelicans, trout exist in enormous numbers.

The method of obtaining their prey by banding together, driving the fish before them into shallow water and then scooping them up with open bill by means of quick rushes, I have often witnessed and is well known. The large size of the fish a pelican, under emergency, is able to dispose of, is somewhat surprising. I once saw a bird which had been wounded, and which was apparently unable to clear the surface of the water, throw up a sucker which I estimated to weigh not less than three pounds. Having rid itself of extra ballast to this extent, it flew away with ease.

The deposition of the pelicans' eggs takes place at a very early date; the colony at Pyramid Lake, as I learned, having laid many eggs by April 10, and this is I think about the usual date. As might be presumed, all the pairs of a colony do not begin laying at the same time; in fact there is much irregularity in this respect, and as a consequence there results a corresponding difference in the time of appearance of the young. This was clearly shown in the case of a community of from 500 to 1,000 pairs that had established themselves on a sandy island in Eagle Lake (Cal.), and which I visited July 4. At this date the young were present in all stages of growth, from the chick just breaking the shell to the youngster fully grown, but still unable to fly. A

rough estimate placed this number at considerably over 1,000, and a more incongruous assemblage was never witnessed. As our boat approached the island the parent birds began to manifest some uneasiness, and when we were about two gunshots away they rose *en masse* and settled in the water at convenient distance for watching our proceedings. The younglings were considerably flustered when they found such strange creatures among them, and treated all our advances with marked disapproval. Forming into solid phalanxes of all sizes, they shuffled over the sands, the ranks opening to right and left with all alacrity according as we directed our steps. The appearance they cut as they waddled about on their unsteady legs, some of them almost naked and all ugly and uncouth, was ludicrous in the extreme. Even the older ones made no attempt at aggressive resistance when captured, but were content to show their repugnance at being handled by violent efforts to escape from our hands. Finally, in response to the coaxing of a few old birds that ventured in, many took to the water, and, having swam out three or four hundred yards, remained quietly eyeing our movements with all unconcern. Many gulls and several pairs of cormorants and great blue herons shared the island with the pelicans, and their young afforded living proofs of the unruffled tempers and good dispositions of the big birds.

At this lake the pelicans presented a peculiarly noteworthy sight as at intervals during the day they spread their broad wings and flew in bands of from five to fifty to the neighborhood of some one of the lofty peaks within a mile or two, where they amused themselves by sailing about for an hour at a time in the invigorating air and in encompassing the summits in wide circles. Their snowy-white plumage reflected the bright sunlight, and the huge birds appeared at their best as they soared above cañon and forest at such height that all ungainliness of form was lost and we were left to admire the snowy purity of their colors and their fine powers of flight.

The "centre-board," so called, a horny excrescence appearing on the bills of the adults about the mating period is, as has been shown by Captain Bendire, common to both sexes. This is shed as the season progresses, till, in early July, when the young are usually well advanced, it is rarely seen, although a few still persist at this time. Of its use nothing appears to be known.

GRACULIDÆ—Cormorants.

GRACULUS Linnæus.

G. dilophus (Sw.). Double-crested Cormorant.

The cormorants from this region have usually been referred to the variety *floridanus*, a name bestowed upon what was supposed to be a small southern race of *dilophus*. But my pair of specimens taken at Pyramid Lake, Nevada, in summer, are fully up to the requirements of size of *dilophus*, and I therefore so consider them. It is to be remarked, however, as has been indicated by Mr. Ridgway, that specimens occur in the region under notice, and in California, that are no larger than many Florida born birds. After examination of the Smithsonian material I am of the opinion that the alleged difference of size is of too doubtful applicability to warrant the recognition of this variety.

The double-crested cormorant is more or less numerous on many of the lakes of this region, its abundance at any given locality being chiefly regulated by the presence and character of nesting facilities.

All the nests examined by me were built in depressions and cavities on rocky islands, although in this same region they build upon trees, as fully attested by Mr. Ridgway. The nests were composed chiefly of sticks with a substantial lining of weeds. One was noticed that had an additional slight felting of feathers. No birds could well be less fastidious in regard to their nesting arrangements than they, and the foul odor about a cormorant rookery is almost unendurable. Entangled in one nest that I examined was the mummied head and neck of a brother cormorant that apparently had been gathered as available nest material.

Although the flight of the cormorant appears heavy and somewhat laborious, it yet progresses from feeding ground to feeding ground with tolerable ease and much swiftness. But the bird appears at its best in the water, where it is scarcely less at home than the typical divers, and where no little of its existence is passed beneath the surface in pursuit of its finny prey. This the cormorant never plunges for, but, like the grebes, divers, and other birds of that class, the best swimmers of all, captures it in full chase. The bird's forays are usually made into large schools, and apparently it has very little trouble in procuring all it requires. The cormorant is not always successful in holding a fish after it has fairly seized it, and at Eagle Lake there were to be seen in every school of white-fish (*Coregonus williamsoni*) a considerable number that bore across their bodies the marks of the powerful mandibles. I found quite a number of sizable fish that had escaped from the birds' bills, only to die a lingering death from the effects of compression.

LARIDÆ—Gulls, Terns.

LARUS Linnæus.

. californicus Lawr. California Gull.

The present species is to be distinguished from the *L. delawarensis*, which it somewhat closely resembles, by the following characters:

L. californicus, adult—size larger; bill stouter; (wing, 15.43; tail, 6.24; bill, 1.82; epth above notch, .60; tarsus, 2.23).*

Mantle dark pearl blue, much darker than in the succeeding. Color of bill (in fresh pecimens, sometimes retained in skins) bright yellow, *with an irregularly shaped spot of ıtense carmine near tip of lower mandible;* a spot or bar of black anterior to this on oth mandibles. Iris hazel or brown; tarsi and feet pale green.

L. delawarensis, adult—size smaller; bill less robust; (wing, 14.49; tail, 6.06; bill, .45; depth above nostril, .51; tarsus, 2.07).†

Mantle pearl blue, always lighter than in preceding. Bill greenish yellow, encircled ear tip by a broad black band. Iris light yellow; tarsi and feet naples yellow.

The amount of black on the bill of *californicus* is variable. Usually it takes the form f spots or bars, as given above, but such is by no means always the case. Not rarely, s in several adult specimens before me, it appears in the form of a complete circle as ı *delawarensis*. In such cases, however, the ring is much narrower than in that bird. fore rarely the black is almost or quite obsolete. Similarly, or even more variable, is he amount of white at tip of first primary. In a majority, perhaps, of specimens this s found as a terminal patch of about two inches in extent. Some individuals, however, apparently perfectly adult, have the tip and shaft black for three-fourths of an nch, the white being restricted to a spot on either web above the black area, almost ırecisely as in *delawarensis*. Others, again, may have the extreme tip white, above vhich is a band of black including both webs and the shaft, and giving way, higher ıp, to a second white area which may or may not include the shaft; sometimes, indeed, the shaft is black above and white below. Hence the spotting of the primaries ınd the black markings of the bill, points upon which considerable stress has been aid by some authors, are too inconstant to prove reliable guides in diagnosis, although ıot entirely without value.

In fall the adults of either species have the white of head more or less spotted or treaked with dusky. The carmine spot on the bill of *californicus* fades away, as also he crimson of eyelids and at angle of mouth, which is common to both species. The ifferences in size, especially of bills, and the color of the mantles may now be relied ıpon to separate them. To distinguish young birds, which always exhibit so much ndividual variation, becomes much more difficult, and I have found the size of bill to ıe the best and most constant feature.

The Californian gull is found as a very abundant summer resident throughout the ntire chain of lakes, and is, so far as I can learn, the only representative of the family ıresent here at this season. Upon stretches of sand, jutting out from the little islands n mid-lake, or occasionally among the rocks along shore, this gull constructs its nest, ınd deposits from two to four eggs about the middle of May. The nest is a somewhat ude and bulky structure, particularly if it chances to be placed in rocky interstices, ınd is composed of weeds, sticks, and similar coarse material gathered from the shores, ınd lined more or less substantially with finer gleanings.

The colonies are, as a rule, very large, one that I visited on Pyramid Lake containng several hundred pairs, and the nests occupy every available spot on the sands. Unfortunately for the gulls, the eggs are rich and sufficiently well flavored to be a velcome addition to the meager fare of the settler, and hence, when accessible, are agerly sought for. The colony alluded to above had been visited every few days for ı period of more than three weeks, and every nest rifled. But so tenaciously do the ıirds cling to a spot that has once been chosen as a nesting ground that many still ontinued to deposit eggs, sometimes in newly-constructed nests, but often in the ılundered ones. Many of the females had laid so often that the coloring pigment had ıeen exhausted, and, as a consequence, a considerable portion of the later eggs were ılmost unspotted. The eggs of this gull are so nearly like those of the ring-bill as to ıe practically indistinguishable, although they average a trifle larger. In the exact tyle and amount of markings they vary interminably.

L. delawarensis (Ord.). Ring-bill Gull.

Given by Captain Bendire as a "common summer resident" of Malheur Lake, Oreg. t is possible that a mistake has been made here, and that the statement really applies ınly to the *L. californicus*. If correct it furnishes us with the only instance of the bird ıreeding within the United States. Upon all the other lakes in California and Nevada

* Average of four specimens. † Average of eight specimens.

that I have visited the ring-bill appears to be only a fall and winter resident, and as such is numerous.

STERNA Linnæus.

S. forsteri (Nutt.). Forster's Tern.

Dr. Coues appears to have received an entirely erroneous impression in regard to the breeding range of this species, and assigns the interior of British America as its summer home, implying in his article in Birds of the Northwest its entire absence from the United States at this season, although he intimates a possibility of its being yet found to nest on or along the northern tier of States. The truth is this tern is an extremely abundant summer resident of Washoe and other similar lakes of Nevada and California east of the mountains upon which are found any considerable extent of tule or other marsh. It also occurs abundantly in summer in the great fresh-water marshes in the vicinity of Chicago, and also in Wisconsin. Upon the eastern coast its summer range is somewhat erratic, as it appears to be wanting along the New England coast, but is found at this season, in great numbers, on certain of the islands off the shore of Virginia and to the southward. Its absence farther north is, perhaps, to be accounted for from the lack of suitable localities, since the Forster's is as much of a marsh-loving species as the black tern, in contradistinction to the Wilson's, arctic, and others, which habitually frequent the open water, or, at least, avoid more the sedgy marshes.

Upon the western lakes the Forster's and black terns mingle fraternally together as they conduct their search for food over the broad expanse of oozy marsh or along the shallow, reedy shores. Moreover, the Forster's tern, instead of building on the open sands, has recourse to the marshes, thus still further following the habit of the black tern.

The single nest found by me consisted of a few bits of *débris*, and was placed on a muddy bank by the side of a ditch of running water.

HYDROCHELIDON Boie.

H. fissipes (L.). Black Tern.

This species, which is a well-known inhabitant of our lakes both east and west of the Mississippi, makes its appearance in Nevada early in May, and by the 10th of the month is very generally dispersed.

A bird of the sloughs and reedy marshes, wherever found, its habits differ in but few and unimportant particulars. The character and extent of its nest vary somewhat with the locality it inhabits. Thus Dr. Coues tells us that it builds no nest of its own, but finds the matted *débris* of weeds a sufficient protection for its eggs, while Mr. Nelson's experience near Chicago was in effect that it invariably builds a substantial nest of its own, whatever the foundation may be. In one particular the custom of the species, wherever found, seems to be very uniform, namely, for all the pairs in a given locality to adopt the same plan, which is naturally determined by surrounding circumstances. In Nevada the method of nidification appears to be various, the nests in some neighborhoods being placed among the waving grass in a tolerably dry situation; in others, on firm tussocks; in others still, on beds of matted tules. In any event the formation of a certain amount of material of the bird's own gathering into some sort of a nest seems in this region to be the rule. I may note here some curious nesting sites selected by a large colony of these terns, which had established themselves in a slough that contained enough open water to form the home of numerous grebes (*P. auritus californicus*). The nests of the grebes, from which the young had departed not long before, had been utilized by the terns, and hasty gatherings of bits of dried rushes and the like had been placed upon the half-decayed and wholly filthy masses to receive their eggs. The utter lack of fastidiousness of the terns was further exemplified in the fact that in nearly every case their own eggs lay in close proximity to the rotten and abandoned eggs of the first occupants. In fact, in one or two instances the terns must have found it difficult to incubate their own eggs without partially covering one or more of these. At this date (July 24) some of the eggs were in the advanced stages of incubation, while others had been hatched. The most vociferous of the family under every-day circumstances, such an occasion as the present is sure to call out all the bird's powers of noisy vituperation. The cries of the parents as they flew close down to the nests had the desired effect of causing the young to hastily abandon the nests and seek shelter in the grass. One old bird that was sitting on an egg from which the bill of the imprisoned chick was just escaping refused to leave her charge at this critical juncture, and actually permitted me to approach in plain sight and take her in my hand.

Fish forms an unimportant item in the bill of fare of this species, as, unlike others of the family, it feeds in great part upon insects, which it takes in various ways, mostly as they fly from the grasses.

The species is present in Nevada during the latter part of August in somewhat diminished numbers, but in September all leave for the south.

DESCRIPTION OF NESTLING.—Head above smoky brown, the same color prevailing below, but becoming darker across the jugulum and lighter on abdomen; sides of head and loral region white; back and sides of body pale cinnamon brown, interspersed with irregular patches of black; bill black; feet brownish.

COLYMBIDÆ—Divers.

COLYMBUS Linnæus.

C. torquatus (Brünn.). Great Northern Diver.

From information received from various sources I had been led to consider this diver as of rather uncommon occurrence in the waters of this region. During the past season, however, it was met with several times on Eagle Lake, Cal., where a number of pairs breed regularly, and the same is true, I think, of Goose Lake, where, at any rate, the species was observed by our party during the late summer.

PODICIPIDÆ—Grebes.

PODICEPS Latham.

P. occidentalis (Lawr.). Western Grebe.

None the less striking because familiar is the appearance of this large grebe as seen upon the extensive lakes of Nevada, and the country generally west of the Rocky Mountains. At what time in the spring it makes its appearance in these latitudes I do not know. On the occasion of my first visit to Washoe Lake about the middle of May the water was dotted with water birds, and conspicuous among them, as well by its elegance of form as by its graceful motions, was this grebe. Subsequently, when in turn I visited the several lakes lying to the northward, I found it an abundant inhabitant of them all. Indeed, with the exception of Lake Tahoe, I know of no large body of water in the far West that is exempt from its presence. The high elevation of Tahoe, over 6,000 feet, probably accounts for the absence of the bird, as in all the other mountain lakes of less elevation I have always found it present in abundance.

There is a pretty close correspondence in the character of the food, the manner of obtaining it, and in the habits of nidification of the various species of this family, and my observations have not shown that the western grebe possesses any very marked individuality in these respects, unless such as arises from its great size and superior prowess in manner of obtaining food. The largest of our species, the present bird excels all the others in natatorial powers, and in its ability to remain a long time submerged, in which particular it almost rivals the loon. It is probable, therefore, that this grebe is able to avail itself of its remarkable powers in the capture of fish, and it hence lives more upon them than do the other smaller and less powerful species. But fish do not, I think, form by any means its principal diet. The larvæ of all aquatic insects, various worms and leeches, as also some kinds of aquatic plants, make up its chief dependence.

The western grebe is a wonderfully quick diver, as I have had occasion to learn when after specimens, and I have found it almost impossible to kill the old and wary birds even at very short range, provided the bird was not taken unawares and could see the flash of the gun. However true the aim, and whatever the precaution as to the place aimed at, the leaden pellets when they reached the spot found only empty space, where a moment before was to be seen the long, snaky neck of the cunning diver.

It is about the 1st of June when the various species of grebes begin to think of their domestic duties, and if they be watched now they will be found to have gathered together into loose companies, which are to colonize together later on, and to spend much of their time in swimming back and forth in a rather excited manner just off one of the many clumps of tules that grow around the margins of most of the western lakes. The shallow depths about such form, it is true, favorite hunting grounds at all seasons, but around the comparatively few spots that possess the necessary qualifications for nesting purposes the concentration of the birds will be more marked as well as more persistent. The thicker tangled recesses among the tules are shunned, and only those spots among the season's fresh growth selected, where the tall reeds, while affording ample protection as well from the waves of the open lake as from chance observation, will yet admit of unimpeded progress in swimming to and from the nest. Such a place found numerous pairs center in and form a sort of independent colony, and the preparations for the nest are leisurely gone on with. A few of the surrounding tule-stems are perhaps broken off or bent down, and other reedy material gathered and laid in a pile, the structure being ready for occupation when a slightly hollowed and homogeneous mass of this is raised so as to fully clear the surface of the water.

None of the many nests I have examined, either of this or the other species, have been moored as described by some authors. They have usually been perfectly free, except in so far as the reeds constituting a hedge about them offer a complete check to the chance of their floating off. Occasionally, it is true, a few of the surrounding stems have been bent down and made to enter into the composition of the nest. But this is rather rare, and is apparently to be looked upon as an entirely accidental circumstance, so far as any intention of anchoring the structure is concerned.

A less promising place to deposit eggs than the structure described can scarcely be imagined. The material, which is mostly gathered from the water, is muddy and soggy, and how it is possible to hatch eggs on such surroundings is a mystery to all but the grebes. The problem appears to be easy enough of solution to them, and solve it they do in a most satisfactory manner. I have never been successful in my efforts to catch sight of a grebe on its nest, and partly on this account, partly from the peculiar character of the nest itself, have been led to surmise that much of the labor of incubation is shirked by the birds of this family and is delegated to the warmth of the sun's rays, aided, perhaps, by the heat which arises from the decomposing nest material. Like other species, as the eared grebe, the present bird covers up the eggs in its absence, although occasionally I have found them exposed to view. I have never found more than four eggs to a nest of this species, but presume that this number does not represent the full complement.

The young begin to appear about the first of July, but many pairs at this date will be found to still be incubating. The chicks appear to leave the nest almost as soon as hatched, and their history at this early stage is full of interest. One need only push his boat through the tules at this season to find himself rewarded by the sight of some domestic scenes that will well repay his trouble, and will perhaps give him a higher idea of these birds of "low instinct" than is usually accorded them. The reedy recesses are full now of quaint noises, not heard at other seasons. The faint quackings of the young ducklings convoyed by their watchful parents, the harsh notes of the coots calling to their numerous progeny, the piping of rails, and the querulous sputtering notes of the ever busy marsh wrens, are blended into a common melody, that now swells into full chorus, now dies away into confused murmurs under the fitful midsummer's breezes. But notes, too, other than the above are to be made out in the confused gabble, viz: the high piping call of the grebes, and, if he manages adroitly, the observer will find himself directly in the midst of a family group or groups containing all the birds just mentioned. His appearance will be the signal for a hasty scattering of the startled community, but, whatever of the scene he may fail to take in, let him not overlook our grebe just now. At the first sign of danger the pair of old birds have warned the young, that respond with feeble pipings, and at the call placing themselves on the broad flat backs of their parents, who have ranged up alongside for the purpose, they are transported to a place of safety. No more beautiful and touching sight can be imagined than that presented by the downy little creatures as they huddle close up to the old one's neck, and give themselves trustfully up to its protection. Both parents share equally in the care of the young, part of the brood accompanying one, part the other. In this manner, they are carried about from feeding ground to feeding ground, or removed when danger threatens. Even at this very early age the chicks, under emergency, are wonderfully adept at diving and swimming, and to catch one uninjured is a matter of no little difficulty.

A brief description of the young in the downy stage, hitherto undescribed, is subjoined. First stage: Body above, dark sooty brown, lightest along sides. Head and hind neck light ashy plumbeous, in contrast to the under parts, which are pure white. Bill black, extreme tip light yellow.

When about half-grown, and while still in the down, the young differ considerably from the above in color. The head above is then of a blackish brown, and the down on hind neck shows the same color at base. It would appear that the growth of down is continuous for a considerable period, the ends being constantly worn away by attrition, and that its color just prior to the replacement by the true feathering corresponds with that of the latter.

P. auritus californicus (Heerm.). Eared Grebe.

This diminutive species appears to reach its maximum of abundance only as we approach the west coast. In Nevada, Oregon, and California, it is by far the most numerously represented of the family, and may be found at the right season on any and all the lakes and ponds of this region, where exist the proper nesting facilities. Though apparently absent in summer over much of the interior region proper, through all which, however, it migrates, it has been ascertained by Dr. Coues to breed abundantly along our northern frontier, as in Dakota, while on the other hand a sizable colony was found breeding in Southern Colorado, by myself. This may prove to be an extreme point in its summer range, but I think not, and that there is at least a probability of its occurrence still farther south, in Arizona.

Much of the account of the breeding habits of the previous species will apply equally

well to the present bird. The nests are the same characteristic structures, the only difference being one of size, and the eggs are deposited about the same time. The habit, mentioned elsewhere, of covering the eggs with a perfect screen of weeds seems to be everywhere a constant one with the eared grebe, and I have never found a nest in which the eggs could be seen without first uncovering them.

Both parents share in the care of the young after birth, and, as in the case of the larger species, the young are carried about on their backs. The families are difficult to find at this season, as they rarely visit the open water, but keep sedulously within shelter of the tules, whence their shrill calls may be heard coming from all directions, and yet not a bird, young or old, be seen, unless extreme care be taken in approaching them.

The following is a description of the young:

First stage.—Head above black; a faint yellowish white line begins at base of bill, divides on forehead, and passes over either eye to hind neck; the latter is also streaked with white. Body above blackish brown; each down shaft tipped with ash; sides washed with plumbeous. Under parts rosy white.

As will be noticed, the young of this species differs sufficiently from the similar stage in any of the others as to be readily identifiable.

PODILYMBUS Less.

P. podiceps (L.). Pied-bill Grebe.

Although not nearly so abundant as the eared grebe, the "dabchick" is yet abundantly represented on the waters of this region in summer, and doubtless also to a greater or less extent as a resident species. The Pied-bill nests in the same localities as the eared grebe, and in the general particulars of habits the two agree closely.

The young of the present bird have very decided markings about the head, broad white and dark lines being contrasted alternately. On the back of the head are several irregular patches of bright rufous.

APPENDIX PP.

NNUAL REPORT OF CAPTAIN JAMES F. GREGORY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

XPLORATIONS AND SURVEYS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER,
Chicago, Ill., July 10, 1879.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report upon he operations conducted under my charge for the portion of the last scal year beginning December 28, 1878, and ending June 30, 1879. Jpon the former date I reported to the Lieutenant-General commanding his division, in compliance with paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 256, lated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washing-on, November 26, 1878, and was on same date by him assigned to luty as chief engineer of the division. I found upon arrival here that Lieut. Col. George A. Forsyth, aid-de-camp, had charge of the records nd was responsible for the property pertaining to the chief engineer's ffice, and duly relieved him of them. He had, however, no public nds for disbursement and I have had none since my assignment here. he sum of $50 was, by direction of the Chief of Engineers, allotted from ppropriation for surveys for military defenses, for the purchase of a nall amount of materials for office use, and this is all that has been xpended.

On January 4, last, occurred the fire which partly destroyed the Honoré uilding, in which these headquarters are located. Although my office ooms were not burned out, they were deluged with water—the floors of he story above being burned out, and the ceilings and windows of my ooms broken through. The contents of the building which were saved rom the fire were removed next day, and in the confusion incident to uch a hurried removal a considerable amount of property was lost and nore damage done to papers and maps than was caused by the water. he fortnight succeeding the fire was spent in rearranging the records aved, and restoring them, as far as possible, to order and good condi-ion. On March 27, the building having been restored to a state suita-le for occupation, our offices were returned to it.

On January 8, I enlisted Frederick A. Petersen in the general service, s topographical assistant, under the provisions of paragraph 1, Gen-ral Orders No. 62, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Vashington, July 3, 1877. Under same order, Private George Henckel, Tinth Infantry, was transferred to the general service by paragraph 1, pecial Orders No. 21, dated Headquarters Military Division of the Mis-ouri, Chicago, March 5, 1879, and ordered to report to me for duty, hich he did March 11, last. These assistants have been constantly at ork in the office since the dates mentioned, and have rendered excellent ervice.

The current work of the office has been in furnishing information from ecords; making tracings of and reducing maps for use at division

headquarters, and for file and forwarding; correcting, mounting and issuing maps for use of officers on duty at these headquarters and elsewhere in the division.

During three months past Topographical Assistant Henckel has been engaged, in the time allowed from current office duties, in compiling information for and platting it upon "Sheet No. 4, Western Territories." This sheet is upon the same scale as the other sheets of the series, $\frac{1}{2000000}$, and embraces the territory included by the 28° 30′ and 39° 30′ parallels and the 103° and 113° meridians. This sheet has progressed but slowly, because of the constant demands upon the draughtsman's time by current work. It will be continued, but it is impossible to say, under the circumstances, when it will be completed. The amount of labor and time required for making tracings and copies of maps, &c., which pass through this office, is very great.

Since I have been on duty here I have, by Lieutenant-General Sheridan's orders, accompanied him on several tours of inspection; the posts so visited including Fort Robinson and Camp Sheridan, Nebr.; the posts on the Missouri River, between Bismarck and Yankton, Dak.; and Forts Lewis and Marcy, Colorado and New Mexico.

I append a tabular statement showing the number of maps received, completed by hand and issued during the past six months; also, a list showing the number and giving description of tracings and maps made in same time; also, a list showing maps and tracings received from chief engineers of departments.

The need of my office is a moderate amount of money wherewith to employ a draughtsman and to purchase the ordinary materials required. It has been through considerable embarrassment, that I have been able to do even so much as has been done, and it has been accomplished by begging from other departments, and by purchase of materials from my own private means.

Five thousand dollars could be profitably expended during the next fiscal year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. GREGORY,
Captain of Engineers.

Brig. Gen. H. G. WRIGHT,
Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MAPS RECEIVED, CORRECTED, COMPLETED, MOUNTED, AND ISSUED.

Disposition.	Title of maps.						
	United States, showing military departments.	Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers.	Western Territories.	Kansas, Texas, and Indian Territory.	New Mexico.	Indian Territory	Southern Colorado and Northern New Mexico.
Received	16	54	60	20	57	10	3
Corrected	8	23	9	8	7	5	1
Completed	8	23	9	8	7	5	1
Mounted	9	3	2	2	1	1	.....
Issued	9	20	6	6	4	3	.....

LIST OF TRACINGS AND MAPS MADE.

2 tracings of Fort Robinson, Nebr., with line of retreat of Cheyennes after their outbreak January 9, 1879.
2 tracings of sketch of route from Wichita, Kans., to Barrel Springs, Ind. T., with itinerary.
1 tracing of country between Missouri River and 50° north latitude, and 104° and 110° west, locating thereon the whereabouts of hostile Indians.
Reduced plan of Fort Custer, Mont.
Reduced topographical sketch of Fort Custer and vicinity.
1 tracing of United States military reservation of Fort Missoula, Mont.
1 tracing of Fort McKinney Reservation.
1 tracing of vicinity of Ysleta, Tex.
1 tracing of reconnaissance by General Brooke between Forts Benton and Assinaiboine.
4 tracings of Indian Territory, from General Land Office map.
1 tracing of Southern Colorado, from Professor Hayden's drainage map.
1 tracing of proposed extension of military reservation of Fort Robinson, Nebr.
1 tracing of proposed reservation at El Paso, Tex.
2 tracings of map of military reservation of Fort Ringgold, Tex.
1 tracing of reservation of Depot McKinney, Wyo.
1 tracing showing proposed telegraph lines in Indian Territory.
1 tracing showing site for post at Henry's Lake, Ind. T.
1 tracing of plan of fourth story of United States post-office and custom house, Chicago.
Corrected 2 maps of the United States. (Rand, McNally & Co.'s edition.)
Mounted for office use, map of Dakota.

WORK DONE FOR THE QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT.

Corrected map of the United States. (R., McN. & Co.'s ed.)
Made 5 tracings and mounted transportation map of Department of Dakota.
Made 3 tracings and mounted transportation map of Department of the Platte.
Made 3 tracings and mounted transportation map of Department of Texas.
1 tracing of plan of fourth story of United States post-office and custom-house, Chicago.

WORK IN PROGRESS.

Sheet 4, Western Territories.

LIST OF MAPS AND TRACINGS RECEIVED FROM CHIEF ENGINEER OFFICERS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Missouri.

Date.	Nature.	Description.	By whom made.
1879.			
Feb'y 18	1 tracing.....	Battle-ground, September 27, 1878	Captain Wedemeyer.
Feb'y 18	.... do.....	Toll road cañon, Animas River.....	Lieutenant Ruffner.
Feb'y 27	.... do.....	United States military reservation of Fort Lewis, Colo., and townsite at Pagosa Springs.	Lieutenant Ruffner.
March 5	.... do.....	Route of battalion Ninth Cavalry, Companies C and D, under command of Captain Parker.	Captain Parker.
March 5	.... do.....	Topographical sketch of part of Western Colorado and Eastern Utah, showing route of Lieutenant Humphrey, Ninth Cavalry.	Lieutenant Humphrey.
March 10	.... do.....	New road from Wichita, Kans., to Barrel Springs, Ind. T.	Lieut. C. H. Heyl.
March 20	.... do.....	Route from Fort Garland, Colo., to Santa Fe, N. Mex., and from San Juan, N. Mex., to Alamosa, Colo.	Lieutenant Steadman.

Department of Dakota.

March 21	1 tracing.....	Topographical map of Fort Custer, Mont	Private Lewis Werver, Second Cavalry.
March 21	.... do.....	Plan of Fort Custer, Mont	
March 28	.... do.....	Reconnaissance from Fort Keogh to Fort Buford....	Lieutenant Maguire.
March 28	.... do.....	Reconnaissance of the Owl River.....	Lieutenant Hoffman.
April 2	.... do.....	Military reservation, Fort Keogh.....	Lieutenant Maguire.
April 19	.... do.....	Plan of Fort Keogh, Mont	Lieutenant Maguire.
April 26	1 map.....	Department of Dakota, 1878.....	Lieutenant Maguire.

Department of Texas.

April 8	1 tracing.....	Field operations Company K, Tenth Cavalry, September and November, 1878.	Lieutenant Read.
April 22	1 map.....	Western Texas, December, 1878 (photograph)	Captain Livermore.
May 8	1 tracing.....	Scout of detachment Company E, Tenth Infantry, from Fort Griffin, Tex., to vicinity of Pease River.	Lieutenant Winston.
June 23	....do.....	Scout by Lieut. J. L. Bullis, Twenty-fourth Infantry, from Fort Clark, Tex., through Texas and in New Mexico in the spring of 1879.	Lieutenant Bullis.

Department of the Platte.

March 10	1 tracing.....	Military reservation, Camp Sheridan, Nebr	Captain Stanton.
May 8	1 map.....	Reconnaissances of routes in Department of the Platte, 1875, 1876, and 1877.	Captain Stanton.

Division of the Pacific.

April 2	2 maps.....	Sheets two and eight of Arizona Territory.....	Lieutenant Tooey.
April 2	.... do.....	Scout of Lieut. Geo. S. Wilson, Twelfth Infantry, near headwaters of Salmon River, Indian Territory, in the summer of 1878.	Lieutenant Palfrey.

APPENDIX Q Q.

ſAL REPORT OF CAPTAIN W. S. STANTON, CORPS OF ǂINEERS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,

RATIONS AND SURVEYS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
ENGINEER OFFICE,
Fort Omaha, Nebr., July 4, 1879.

ERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report as engineer of this military department for the fiscal year ending June 30,

ast annual report exhibited the progress, and the results thus far, stem of reconnaissances designed for such a revision of the depart- nap and to secure such information as the needs of the service mmediately demand, especially in regard to present and future

region of active service, where such work is most needed, is that f the department lying north of the Union Pacific Railroad and ›f the one hundredth meridian, embracing about 160,000 square

Four lines of telegraph penetrate it from the railroad at inter- : about 130, 180, and 190 miles. The eastern and western of these ɛtend beyond the northern boundary of the department to Fort Cus- l Helena, Mont., while the two intermediate ones penetrate to dis- respectively at Camp Stambaugh and Fort McKinney, of 100 and les. These lines of telegraph afford excellent and unusual facili- r reconnaissances by providing telegraphic longitudes for their and closing points, and frequently checked chronometer rates for ›metric longitudes at intermediate camps. They thus impart to ›rk an accuracy sufficient not only for all present uses, but to give considerable degree a permanent value for use hereafter in con- ɔ with a systematic survey of the West.

ɜe reconnaissances have been made thus far where most urgently l, in that part of the department which was either the base or seat ɾations against the Sioux Indians in 1876 and which is still the of the most activity in the movement of troops and supplies. w if any of the routes there were before correctly mapped and ›f them had been measured, at least the results of no reliable meas- nts were available for payments by the Pay and Quartermaster's tments or for arranging and conducting military movements. The d itineraries and tables of distances resulting have been supplied ious disbursing and accounting officers here and in Washington, om they have been sought, and officers serving with troops have sively asserted their usefulness in the field.

operations against the Bannock and Shoshonee Indians in South- n Idaho in the spring of 1878 disclosed the fact that the map of erritory is quite out of date and defective for campaign purposes,

revealing a want of information regarding routes and localities hampering to the department commander and his staff here and to officers in the field there, and strikingly exemplified the necessity for pushing the reconnaissances to the western limit of the department as soon as practicable.

Again, on the escape of the Cheyenne Indians northward from the Indian Territory last autumn, the search by the troops for a band of them in the great sand-hill region of this State evinced the need of extending the reconnaissances eastward to secure information of the most favorable lines of approach and entrance to the sand hills, and of the location of the most probable resorts for Indians among them. The use of exploring that rather obscurely known and difficult region is further apparent from the present proximity to it of the Sioux and from the possibility that they likewise may resort to it if again hostile and pursued by the troops.

These reconnaissances, which are so clearly of immediate utility to the service, are made with means as exclusively military as consistent with efficient and accurate work and with a true economy, which exacts such an application of the means employed (personal, escort, and transportation) as will secure the largest and best results. The only service not rendered by persons either commissioned or enlisted is that performed by one civilian as topographer and assistant in the field and as principal draughtsman in the office at $100 per month, a sum well expended and as well earned by exacting and unremitting labor.

This much-needed map-work, based upon careful reconnaissances and all available information from railroad, boundary, and land surveys, is the chief and foremost duty of a department engineer, in which, with suitable means, he could constantly render advantageous and remunerative service to the government.

I regret to report that the utter want of funds in this office has compelled the discontinuance of reconnaissances during the year, and consequently that no material progress has been made with the department map.

Throughout the year this department has had neither a dollar of engineer funds nor an engineer soldier. A detachment of selected engineer troops has long been sought, with the design, after carefully instructing them, of distributing them among the more important posts in the department, to be at hand to accompany the marches of the various columns and detachments for the purpose of making with odometer and compass a careful survey of their trails. This appears to be the only method of securing from these movements information sufficiently complete, clear, and accurate, and sufficiently trustworthy to embody upon the map.

The following is a summary of what has been done in the office subsequently to the first two months of the fiscal year, which were occupied in completing the computations of altitudes, preparing the profiles of routes and plates of meteorological curves, and finishing the map, all of which accompanied my last annual report.

The reduction of the meteorological observations taken at Fort Laramie during the reconnaissance of the preceding year has been completed. The results of these observations, which were taken hourly from July 31 to November 2, 1877, are embodied in the three following tables and in the curves on the two plates herewith, which give hourly for each of the three periods from July 31 to August 31, September 1 to 30, and October 1 to November 2, the mean, each, of the temperature, difference between the wet and dry bulb thermometers, force of vapor, relative humidity, and horary correction of the barometer.

rly observations at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, from July 31 to November 2, 1877.

Latitude 42° 12′ 01″; altitude above sea level, 4,241 feet.

From July 31 to August 31.

Hour.	Horary correction of barometer.	Temperature (Fahr.).	Mean difference wet and dry thermometer.	Force of vapor.	Relative humidity.
.....	−.043	66.9	10.4	.344	.528
.....	−.034	69.4	11.5	.355	.500
.....	−.042	71.8	12.5	.360	.466
.....	−.032	74.9	15.0	.354	.415
.....	−.018	77.8	17.2	.348	.371
.....	−.002	79.6	19.3	.330	.333
.....	+.015	80.9	20.2	.329	.319
.....	+.027	81.8	21.0	.324	.306
.....	+.035	82.1	21.6	.316	.298
.....	+.041	82.1	21.4	.321	.306
.....	+.042	82.0	21.3	.323	.317
.....	+.043	81.2	20.2	.333	.326
.....	+.034	79.1	18.5	.339	.354
.....	+.024	76.7	16.6	.347	.391
.....	+.015	75.2	15.8	.343	.405
.....	+.005	73.6	14.9	.339	.417
.....	−.002	72.0	13.8	.340	.444
.....	−.003	70.8	13.1	.339	.456
.....	−.005	69.2	12.2	.337	.477
.....	−.007	68.1	11.5	.338	.494
.....	−.013	66.9	10.5	.341	.520
.....	−.015	65.8	10.0	.339	.531
.....	−.025	64.7	9.3	.336	.554
.....	−.040	65.0	9.3	.341	.556
	.....	74.1	15.3	.338	.420

September 1 to 30.

.....	−.029	57.5	7.7	.282	.587
.....	−.029	60.2	8.9	.289	.554
.....	−.028	62.5	10.1	.295	.523
.....	−.027	64.6	11.6	.290	.481
.....	−.015	66.9	13.0	.290	.451
.....	+.007	68.7	14.0	.294	.430
.....	+.022	69.6	14.7	.290	.415
.....	+.032	70.5	15.4	.289	.402
.....	+.044	71.0	15.8	.287	.392
.....	+.045	71.0	15.9	.286	.391
.....	+.045	70.6	15.4	.290	.401
.....	+.042	69.2	14.1	.298	.427
.....	+.032	67.4	13.1	.296	.449
.....	+.009	65.5	12.3	.287	.463
.....	+.001	64.0	11.5	.285	.481
.....	−.009	62.6	10.9	.280	.498
.....	−.012	60.9	9.7	.279	.525
.....	−.012	59.8	9.3	.275	.540
.....	−.015	58.3	8.8	.272	.556
.....	−.015	57.1	8.2	.269	.573
.....	−.016	55.9	7.8	.271	.606
.....	−.018	54.8	6.7	.272	.631
.....	−.020	53.7	6.3	.268	.633
.....	−.026	53.3	6.3	.262	.632
	.....	63.1	11.1	.283	.502

October 1 to November 2.

Hour.	Horary correction of barometer.	Temperature (Fahr.).	Mean difference, wet and dry thermometer.	Force of vapor.	Relative humidity.
7 a. m	−.023	41.6	4.8	.175	.680
8 a. m	−.029	44.8	5.5	.191	.637
9 a. m	−.030	47.0	6.4	.196	.606
10 a. m	−.023	48.6	7.0	.201	.585
11 a. m	−.016	50.2	7.8	.203	.561
12 m	+.008	51.5	8.7	.200	.532
1 p. m	+.027	52.9	9.3	.204	.522
2 p. m	+.038	53.6	9.7	.203	.512
3 p. m	+.040	54.0	9.9	.204	.509
4 p. m	+.035	53.9	10.2	.199	.500
5 p. m	+.030	53.0	9.4	.204	.524
6 p. m	+.019	51.6	8.8	.201	.539
7 p. m	+.009	50.4	8.2	.199	.552
8 p. m	+.002	48.7	7.2	.198	.583
9 p. m	−.008	47.2	6.8	.192	.592
10 p. m	−.010	46.1	6.4	.189	.607
11 p. m	−.010	45.0	6.0	.187	.621
12 p. m	−.007	44.4	5.7	.185	.631
1 a. m	−.004	43.5	5.1	.186	.650
2 a. m	−.004	42.6	4.7	.186	.669
3 a. m	−.001	41.6	4.3	.184	.682
4 a. m	−.011	40.4	4.0	.179	.691
5 a. m	−.015	39.6	3.9	.172	.681
6 a. m	−.018	39.3	4.1	.166	.672
		47.1	6.8	.192	.598

The six original sheets on a scale of 1:200,000 of the map which was printed on a scale of 1: 900,000 with the report of last year, have been finished by inking and lettering them and adding the topography. They are on a suitable scale for plotting the field notes, and are retained in the office in order that reliable reconnaissances which may be made in future in the region which they cover may be plotted upon them. All reliable information secured within their limits will thus gradually be accumulated on these sheets, which will contain only work known to be correct from actual survey in the field.

The compass and odometer notes of the 1,300 miles of routes embraced in the reconnaissance of 1877 have been reduced with the traverse table, and the latitudes and departures thus found between the various camps have been compared with the same co-ordinates as determined astronomically. This reduction and comparison were made to show with accuracy how closely the trail as surveyed with the compass and odometer would plot between the astronomical points, and to give an approximate idea of the reliability of odometer measurement of routes. The comparison is given in the appended table.

Excluding cases where the co-ordinates make an angle of nearly 90° with the route which involve the largest error arising from want of refinement in taking the courses, and excluding unusually tortuous routes in very hilly country, an examination of the table will show that the average excess by odometer measurement is about 4½ per cent. This excess would seem to be no greater than that due to the tortuosity of the trail in each course and to the slope.

Nearly a month was spent during the winter in very carefully exam-

ing and correcting, within the limits of this military department, a hotographic copy of the northeastern sheet of the map of the Western erritories being compiled in the Engineer Department, which was sent this office for that purpose.

The collection, from the General Land Office and from the office of the djutant-General of the Army, of information relating to the various mili- ry reservations in this department which has been in progress for some ne past has been completed, and from the mass of papers thus secured id filed in the office a comprehensive, clear, and quite voluminous record s been made of the various orders of the President by which the reser- tions have been declared or enlarged, of the acts of Congress by which ey have been reduced or relinquished, and of the general orders and ost important correspondence from the War Department and division id department headquarters relating thereto.

From this information, with that previously in the office, revised plots ve been prepared of the nineteen military reservations in the depart- ent on an uniform scale of two inches to one mile (1:31680) and trac- gs of them have been made for file at the headquarters of the various sts. Full information is clearly inscribed on the plot of each reserva- on, describing its boundaries, specifying the various orders by which was established, when and by whom it was surveyed, and giving the titude, longitude, altitude, and magnetic declination of the post.

The aggregate area of land in the department reserved, leased, and rchased for military purposes is 306.2 square miles.

The above compilation and plots are fortunately at hand to favor a ady compliance with a request for information of this precise charac- r recently made by the War Department upon the department com- ander and referred to this office.

The collection of information has been in progress for the revision of e "tables of distances and itineraries of routes" in this department ecessary on account of changes which have occurred since their prepara- on in December, 1877. The more important of these changes are as llows: The post of Fort McKinney has been moved 51.6 miles by road est of north from its former site on Powder River to the Clear Fork of at stream. The posts of Fort Bridger, Camp Stambaugh, North latte, and the sub-post of Hat Creek have been abandoned. The des- nations of Camps Robinson and Douglas and of Sidney and Omaha rracks have been changed to forts, and the name of Camp Brown has en changed to Fort Washakie. A new route has been opened by the ops from Rawlins, on the Union Pacific Railroad, via Whisky Gap, ddy Creek, and Sweetwater River, to Fort Washakie, Wyo., materially rtening the line of transportation from the east to that post. The ah Northern Railroad (narrow gauge) has been extended 102 miles m Franklin, to Blackfoot, Idaho, reducing the distance between Fort ll and railroad communication from 104 to 12 miles. The extension the Utah Southern Railroad is in progress southward to a point rer Fort Cameron, Utah. A line of telegraph has been completed the troops from Deadwood across the northeast corner of this depart- nt to the Little Missouri River and extended by detachments from ts Keogh and Custer, Mont., to those posts. The Spotted Tail and l Cloud Agencies of the Sioux Indians have been moved from the souri River, respectively, to the South Fork of White River at the th of Rosebud Creek, and to Big White Clay Creek at the mouth of lf Creek. This location of that powerful tribe in a degree imperils cattle interests on the Niobrara River, in the northern part of this artment, and causes a necessity for reconnaissances to secure infor-

mation needed in the service which the troops are liable to be called upon to render in protecting that region. For this latter purpose the construction at once of a new post in the vicinity of the intersection of the Niobrara by the 100th meridian is probable.

Thirty-two copies of the "tables and itineraries," 359 maps, and 153 reports, 140 of which also contain maps, have been issued.

Drawing materials to the amount of $35.80 have been purchased and supplied to the office by the Engineer Department, which, excepting the maps and reports supplied for issue, is the entire amount of engineer funds applied in this military department during the year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. STANTON,
Captain of Engineers, Chief Engineer of Department.

The CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.

Route.	With odometer and compass.	With sextant.	Difference.	With odometer and compass.	With sextant and chronometer.	Difference.	Remarks.
Cheyenne, Wyo., to—							
Chugwater Creek, Wyo	42.99	43.10	0.11	0.68	1.03	0.35	
Chug Springs, Wyo	16.65	15.91	0.74	0.17	0.69	0.52	
* Fort Laramie, Wyo	15.33	14.72	0.61	15.01	14.50	0.51	Astronomical camp near post.
	74.97	73.73	1.24	14.16	12.78	1.38	
Fort Laramie, Wyo., to—							
Government Farm, Wyo	12.04	11.75	0.29	1.42	0.70	0.72	
Rawhide Creek, Wyo	12.60	12.08	0.52	3.73	3.08	0.65	
Hat Creek, Wyo	27.73	26.27	1.46	8.61	8.60	0.01	
	52.37	50.10	2.27	10.92	10.98	0.06	
Hat Creek, Wyo., to—							
Lance Creek, Wyo	28.16	27.60	0.56	0.79	1.03	0.24	
South Cheyenne River, Wyo	16.80	15.77	1.03	8.16	8.88	0.72	
Beaver Creek Valley, Wyo	22.61	23.24	0.63	2.53	2.71	0.18	
Cold Springs, Dak	19.28	18.14	1.14	4.35	3.31	1.04	
Whitewood Gulch, Dak	14.43	13.98	0.45	13.76	14.64	0.88	
	101.28	98.74	2.54	29.59	30.57	0.98	
Deadwood, Dak., to—							
Spearfish Creek, Dak	9.43	8.44	0.99	7.14	6.56	0.58	
Redwater Creek, Wyo	3.53	3.02	0.51	11.90	11.76	0.14	Country excessively rough and route very tortuous.
Gilliss Creek, Wyo	7.45	6.21	1.24	26.25	25.38	0.87	
Belle Fourche River, Wyo	5.85	4.01	1.84	8.77	7.55	1.22	
Belle Fourche River, Wyo	16.23	14.83	1.40	15.38	15.91	0.53	
A swale, Wyo	24.88	22.27	1.61	28.47	26.91	1.56	
A small brook, Wyo	15.00	14.40	0.60	12.86	12.58	0.28	
Fort McKinney, Wyo	10.07	9.44	0.63	19.95	19.16	0.79	Part of route very tortuous.
	45.37	40.81	4.56	130.72	125.81	4.92	

A comparison of the latitudes and departures between camps, &c.—Continued.

Route.	Latitude.			Departure.			Remarks.
	With odometer and compass.	With sextant.	Difference.	With odometer and compass.	With sextant and chronometer.	Difference.	
Fort McKinney, Wyo., to—							
Fort Fetterman, Wyo	66.94	65.18	1.76	39.31	38.69	0.62	
Fort Fetterman, Wyo., to—							
A small brook, Wyo	39.82	37.60	2.22	11.42	11.67	0.25	
Rock Creek Station, Wyo	31.84	31.43	0.41	7.78	8.14	0.36	
	71.66	69.03	2.63	19.20	19.81	0.61	
Rock Creek Station, Wyo., to—							
North Laramie River, Wyo	24.41	23.62	0.79	23.69	24.99	1.30	
Southeast base of Laramie Peak, Wyo	4.65	4.37	0.28	0.90	0.25	0.65	
Laramie River, Wyo	7.19	6 29	0.90	35.62	34.91	0.71	Road rather tortuous.
Fort Laramie, Wyo	3.86	3.18	0.68	8.51	7.47	1.04	Road rather tortuous.
	25.73	24.84	0.89	68.72	67.74	0.98	
Fort Laramie, Wyo., to—							
Rawhide Creek, Wyo	15.15	16.77	1.62	9.39	10.42	1.03	
Niobrara River, Nebr	9.48	8.80	0.68	20.29	20.79	0.50	
Fort Robinson, Nebr	7.34	6.39	0.95	24.70	24.73	0.03	
	31.97	31.96	0.01	54.38	55.94	1.56	
Fort Robinson, Nebr., to—							
Spring Creek, Dak	91.47	88.80	2.67	13.49	13.68	0 19	
Big Spring Creek, Dak	23.38	24.19	0.81	12.10	12.11	0.01	
Oak Grove Creek, Dak	10.21	10.12	0.09	8.55	8.23	0.32	Country rough and road tortuous.
Whitewood Gulch, Dak	7.52	6.40	1.12	8.27	6.77	1.50	
	117.55	116.71	0.84	15.43	13.43	2.02	

Custer City, Dak., to—							
South Cheyenne River, Dak	32.65	31.63	1.02	10.11	11.71	1.60	
Indian Creek, Nebr	22.52	21.93	0.59	13.28	10.62	2.66	
Hat Creek, Wyo	4.73	3.97	0.76	15.25	14.96	0.29	
	59.90	57.53	2.37	38.64	37.29	1.35	
Hat Creek, Wyo., to—							
A small creek, Nebr	5.19	6.36	1.17	17.64	17.12	0.52	Road tortuous.
A small creek, Nebr	6.21	4.80	1.41	17.75	16.24	1.51	
Fort Robinson, Nebr	7.43	7.33	0.10	11.46	11.28	0.18	
	18.83	18.50	0.33	46.85	44.64	2.21	
Fort Robinson, Nebr., to—							
Niobrara River, Nebr	16.17	15.70	0.47	9.09	8.57	0.52	
Snake Creek, Nebr	24.88	24.74	0.14	2.67	2.22	0.65	
Fort Sidney, Nebr	66.20	64.45	1.75	17.69	14.47	3.22	
	107.25	104.89	2.36	29.65	25.33	4.32	

APPENDIX R R.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIEUTENANT E. H. RUFFNER, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

EXPLORATIONS AND SURVEYS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
Fort Lewis, Pagosa Springs, Colo., July 5, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to render the following as my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1879: On the 23d of July, 1878, I left Fort Leavenworth for Fort Garland, Colo., and then took charge of the work authorized by the sundry civil expense bill for the current fiscal year upon "military wagon-road from a suitable point on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway to Parrott City, Colo.," for which an appropriation of $5,000 was available. After a preliminary report, which was approved by the department commander, work was authorized by the Secretary of War upon the selected line. This line was due west from Alamoso to the cañon of Cat Creek, and thence up it and across to the cañon of Alamosa Creek. Up this creek the line was a natural water-grade and an easy one until, at 5 miles from the summit, a small tributary was followed to the large park to the west of the summit district, or small town called the Summit.

The pass used was afterwards determined by a survey of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway to be at an elevation of 11,554 feet, Alamosa being 7,500 feet and 54 miles distant. The railway line is, however, longer than the wagon-road, which has an average grade of about 75 feet in the cañon and 300 feet to the mile which, ascending the pass in the steepest portion, or about 5 miles. On the western slope the line follows down the principal tributary of the east fork of the San Juan, down which the grade is very precipitous, probably 400 feet to the mile, for 2 or 2½ miles. After this the grade is better, and at the junction of the two forks a good road is met from that point to Pagosa Springs, 12 miles distant. To use $5,000 in opening 50 miles of new wagon-road and across the main range of the Rocky Mountains is not a very easy task. It was the intention to carry a wagon-track as far as possible, leaving its improvement to some future time. Work continued, therefore, till the exhaustion of the appropriation on the 1st of December, at which time a wagon could go from Alamosa to a point some 6 miles west of the range, leaving some 20 miles of line which are passable only by the trail. The road was at best only passable by wagons, and a further appropriation of $10,000 was asked to complete the work. This has been granted, and work began on the 2d of July, which will result in the completion of the road.

In the fall a temporary cantonment was established at Pagosa Springs, which has since been enlarged and established as a permanent post under the name of Fort Lewis, and I was ordered to survey the boundaries of a military reservation for this post in December, 1878.

This work was done between December 10 and 17, in the midst of very cold weather, the thermometer dropping to 23° below zero. A reservation 6 miles square was laid off, which, excluding therefrom the township reservation of 1 mile square made by the President May 20, 1877, contains 35 square miles of land, which will some day be very valuable, and which, in connection with the new scheme relative to the consolidation of the Ute Indian tribes in this vicinity on a new and very much smaller reservation, will make an important military location. The very fact of a military post established at this point has brought a small population of 500 to the new town, where six months before was found only one house.

Under special orders of the department commander, I left Fort Leavenworth on April 10, and inspected the condition of the Alamosa road as far as finished, and then went to Pagosa Springs and was engaged till the end of the fiscal year in making a detailed survey of the interior of the military reservation at Fort Lewis, and in preparing estimates and making examinations relative to the building of the new post. The survey has been completed, and a map is now being prepared showing the details, contour lines, &c., of this reservation. Work having begun on the Alamosa and Pagosa Springs' wagon-road, my station has been changed to Fort Lewis during its continuance. During the summer and fall, and probably with the winter, I expect to be employed on these works.

There being no funds available for surveys, there has been no surveys conducted under my direction this year other than those mentioned. Lieuts. J. B. Lockwood and C. H. Heyl, of the Twenty-third Infantry, have been engaged under orders from the department and post commanders in making surveys and measurements of the roads leading from Wichita and Fort Supply to the new cantonment on North Fork of Red River, in the Indian Territory, and plats of these surveys have reached my office. The usual number of maps have been distributed, but there has been very little office work done, owing to lack of material and my absence on personal duty from my station all but 3½ months of the year.

I submit herewith, in connection with my last year's report, a very valuable chemical report made by Dr. Charles Smart, United States Army, on the specimens of deposits and water, submitted by Lieutenant McCauley and collected by him at Pagosa Springs.

This report is of special value, as covering some peculiar conditions of animal and vegetable life at these springs; which, remarkable from so many points of view, are more likely to come to the public notice as their peculiarities are known.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. RUFFNER,
First Lieutenant of Engineers.

The CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.

R R 1.

EMICAL REPORT ON THE PAGOSA SPRINGS OF COLORADO, BY CHARLES SMART, ASSISTANT SURGEON, U. S. A.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL FROM LIEUTENANT M'CAULEY.

FORT FRED STEELE, WYO.,
June 19, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith "*Chemical Report on the Pagosa Springs Colorado*," just received from Dr. Charles Smart, assistant surgeon United States rmy, the inspector, &c., of the National Board of Health, lately stationed at Fort eble, Maine.

In June, 1877, while your assistant, having been sent from department headquarters to the field in charge of the "reconnaissance of the San Juan country of Colorado," e results of which are contained in your annual report for 1878, lately issued from e office of the Chief of Engineers, I collected while in camp at Pagosa Springs, Colado, samples of the waters for analysis.

Dr. Smart, who had kindly promised to make the investigations gratis, being at that ne changing station, the waters were shipped to a chemist in the office of the Surgeon-General at Washington, by whom, owing to a press of work on hand, they were erlooked. On account of the resulting deposition no report could be obtained.

The following year another effort was made to obtain the necessary water from the rings, which during the summer was prevented by the duties incident to the work the Ute Indian Commission. The latter concluded, the journey from Fort Garland er the mountain ranges to Pagosa was undertaken in winter, occupying five weeks, cluding the time at Fort Garland, when engaged upon the report.

The report upon the springs, made agreeably to telegraphic instructions from the mmanding officer, district of New Mexico, was duly forwarded to Santa Fé, N. ex., thence being sent to the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, by hom it was forwarded to the Secretary of War, appearing as Senate Document No. , Forty-fifth Congress, third session, March, 1879.

The various waters obtained for qualitative and quantitative analyses—thirty quarts all—securely bottled and very carefully packed for mountain travel, were supplemented by a large and complete collection of deposits from the springs, and were ipped from Camp Lewis, Pagosa Springs, in December, via Fort Garland, Colo., aching department headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, late in January, 79. Having been exposed in transit to low temperatures, as great as —20° or —30° F., per cent. of the samples were ruined by freezing and breakage. The three quart ttles remaining, repacked and reshipped, with the collection of deposits, reached r. Smart at Fort Preble, Maine, in March last, the report herewith transmitted to you ing the results of his investigation thereon.

Although not now on duty in your office, I beg leave to forward it at once, request- g that, if possible, it may be printed with your annual report for 1879. The result careful and extended research, it will be found an exceedingly interesting and valble document.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A H. MCCAULEY,
First Lieut. Third Cavalry, late Assistant to Chief Engineer Department Mo.

First Lieut. E. H. RUFFNER,
Chief Engineer, Department of Missouri.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL FROM DR. CHARLES SMART.

FORT PREBLE, PORTLAND, ME., *April* 10, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to forward to you the results of an investigation into the inganic constituents of certain waters from the Pagosa Springs of Colorado.

The waters were contained in three bottles, securely corked and in good condition, ch containing about 17 ounces, and marked, respectively, "spring No. 1," "spring No. " and "spring No. 17."

The loss of 90 per cent. of the samples from freezing and consequent breakage dur- g transportation was unfortunate, as the water was supplemented by a fine collecn of deposits from the springs, which, with the original quantity of the samples, uld have left nothing to be desired to complete an accurate analysis. As it is, the

water was in too limited a quantity to admit of satisfactory conclusions, and the analysis of each would have been comparatively valueless but for the testimony which each bears to the accuracy of the other.

Operations on minute quantities of matter, besides requiring greater care than is usually given to technical analysis, have their slight manipulative errors greatly magnified when recorded as per gallon. Qualitative examination showed in each the same constituents—lime, magnesia, soda and potash, chlorine, carbonic and sulphuric acids, and traces of iron and alumina—the last only in such proportions as are found in ordinary potable waters.

Fifty cubic centimeters were used in the determination of the chlorine by volumetric, silver solution; the same quantity was employed for the carbonic acid by normal acid and alkaline solutions; and another such volume for sulphuric acid by precipitation; and the balance, one hundred and fifty cubic centimeters, were evaporated for the total solids, the lime of which and the magnesia were separated and weighed; while another volume of 150 cubic centimeters was employed in determining the relative quantities of the alkalies. About one-fourth of the sample was thus reserved for a repetition of an experiment in which accident might interfere to render the result doubtful.

The following represents the constitution of the springs as accurately as the amount of the samples will permit:

	Spring No. 1.	Spring No. 10.	Spring No. 17.
Sulphate of soda, in grains per gallon	139.0	117.0	101.0
Potassium, chloride	19.0	13.8	13.6
Lime, carbonate	41.0	43.4	30.4
Magnesia, carbonate	2.5	2.1	3.4
Lime, sulphate	11.4	10.2	10.0
Total in grains per gallon	212.9	186.5	158.4

These results have their error on the side of excess, the totals by evaporation being 204, 173, and 141 grains per gallon, in the No. 1, No. 10, and No. 17 springs, respectively. Most of the deposits from these springs are mixtures of lime sulphate with carbonates of lime and magnesia, the lime sulphate greatly preponderating. One sample, marked as from the bottom of spring No. 1, consists almost purely of sulphate of lime.

Among the specimens marked as collected near this spring (No. 1) was a fragment of moss, which had been thickly incrusted with the more soluble salts of the water. This was employed to determine the relative proportions of the alkalies, as the evidence from the water sample was not so trustworthy as desirable. The result demonstrated the presence of potassium in quantity to combine with the chlorine found, leaving the sodium entirely as sulphate.

In this specimen a show of lithium was obtained by precipitation, so that its existence is probable in the water also.

These springs may be regarded as virtually the same water; No. 1, for instance, being simply diluted by the influx of tributaries of less saline character to produce the waters of Nos. 10 and 17. The springs are presumably laxative and slightly antacid.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES SMART,
Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

Lieut. C. A. H. MCCAULEY,
Third United States Cavalry.

REPORT.

The water and samples of deposits, the analyses of which form the basis of the following report, were collected in December, 1878, by Lieutenant McCauley, Third United States Cavalry, assistant engineer, Department Missouri, during his explorations in and around the springs. Although a fair quantity of water for analytical purposes was bottled from each of the notable springs, the low temperature to which it was exposed on its way from Colorado to Fort Leavenworth caused freezing, with consequent breakage and loss, so that there were forwarded to the writer only three bottles, each containing about 17 ounces, and marked, respectively, Spring No. 1, Spring No. 10, and Spring No. 17. The loss was unfortunate, as the waters were supplemented by a large collection of deposits from the springs, which, with the quantity originally bottled, would have left nothing to be desired to complete an accurate analysis.

As it was, the water samples were too limited in quantity to admit of satisfactory conclusions in the individual case, and the analysis of each would have been comparatively valueless but for the testimony which each bore to the accuracy of the others. Operations on minute quantities of matter, besides requiring greater care than is usually given to technical analyses, have their slight manipulative errors greatly magnified when recorded as per gallon.

Qualitative examination showed in each the same constituents, calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, chlorine, carbonic, and sulphuric acids, with traces of iron and alumina, the last only in such proportions as are found in ordinary potable waters. Fifty cubic centimeters were used in the determination of the chlorine by volumetric silver solution; the same quantity was employed for the carbonic acid by normal acid and alkaline solutions; and another such volume for sulphuric acid by precipitation and the balance. One hundred and fifty cubic centimeters were evaporated for the total solids, the calcium of which and the magnesium were separated and weighed; while another volume of 150 cubic centimeters was employed in determining the relative quantities of the alkalies. About one-fourth of the sample was thus reserved for a repetition of any experiment in which accident might interfere and give uncertainty to the result.

The following represents the constitution of the springs as accurately as the amount of the sample of each will permit:

	Spring No. 1.	Spring No. 10.	Spring No. 17.
Sodium sulphate	1.986	1.671	1.443
Calcium carbonate	.586	.620	.434
Calcium sulphate	.163	.146	.143
Magnesium carbonate	.036	.030	.049
Potassium chloride	.271	.197	.194
Total in grains per liter	3.042	2.664	2.263

These results have their error on the side of excess, the totals by evaporation being 2.914, 2.471, and 2.014 grains per liter in the No. 1, 10, and 17 springs, respectively.

Among the specimens marked as collected near spring No. 1 was a fragment of moss which had become thickly incrusted with the more soluble salts of the water. This was employed to determine the relative proportions of the alkalies, as the evidence from the water sample was not satisfactory. The result demonstrated the presence of potassium in quantity to combine with the chlorine found. In this specimen a show of lithium was obtained by precipitation, so that its existence is probable in the water also.

On account of the meager supply of water from the three springs represented, and the absence of any information concerning their locality and relations, the writer's interest in them ceased.

They were regarded as virtually the same water; No. 1, for instance, being simply diluted by the influx of the tributaries of less saline character to produce the waters of Nos. 10 and 17. Some of the packets of deposits, marked as from Nos. 1 and 17, were opened, and calcium sulphate and carbonate having been recognized as their principal constituents, the large assortment of specimens were set aside unopened; those from the springs examined as unnecessary, since sulphate and carbonate, with an overlying water containing these salts, presented nothing to excite curiosity, and those from the other springs as possessing no interest in the absence of the water from which they were deposited. The receipt at this time of Mr. McCauley's report on the springs awoke an interest in the specimens in the writer's possession, by making known the relationship of their mother waters, so far as this could be discovered by inspection. Nos. 1 and 10 springs were shown to be the reservoir and outlet of the same water, an underground channel connecting the two. During its progress from the one to the other the water lost temperature from 141° to 127° Fahr., by evaporation, conduction through the rocks, and inflow of surface-water by percolation, to which last is to be attributed the reduction in the saline constituents from 3.042 to 2.664 grams per liter.

Spring No. 17 was shown to be separated from No. 1 by a greater distance than No. 10, thus permitting a greater reduction in temperature and a greater dilution, the one falling to 110° and the other to 2.263 grams per liter. Moreover, No. 17 is an outlying spring, without visible communication with either 1 or 10; yet, as its waters were proved by the analyses to be similar in constitution, it was fair to conclude that all the other springs which find an exit on the same calcareous mound or plain, and which are nearer to No. 1 than is No. 17, must be derived from the same source, and that the deposits from any of the springs might be taken as illustrative of all. The singular character of the deposits described by Mr. McCauley were unaccountable in view of the constitution of the waters. Sulphur, which figures so largely in his description, had been present only in the water of spring No. 1, and even in this case the sulphuretted

odor was so faint as to be set down as accidental and owing to the decomposition of sulphates in the presence of organic matter. The earliest opportunity was therefore taken of examining these specimens, and with the results which follow. But before detailing them, a reference is needful to an analysis given in Mr. McCauley's report as published in a popular work on Colorado; the authority therefor not being stated. This analysis, I infer from an article on the Mineral Springs of Colorado, by Dr. T. G. Horn, in the second annual report of the State board of health, must be that of spring No. 1, which was made in connection with Lieutenant Wheeler's survey, the result, for the popular convenience, having been rendered into grains per wine gallon. Dr. Horn quotes from Lieutenant Wheeler's report the constitution of four of the springs, which in grams per liter give the following results:

Constituents.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Sodium carbonate	.047	.033	.....	.....
Lithium carbonate	.007	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.
Calcium carbonate	.590	.595	.545	.567
Magnesium carbonate	.048	.039	.037	.036
Potassium sulphate	.071	.070	.066	.071
Sodium sulphate	2.217	2.202	2.239	2.246
Sodium chloride	.292	.294	.312	.298
Silicic acid	.057	.052	.055	.038
Organic matter	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.
Total solid constituents	3.329	3.285	3.254	3.276

Gases, carbonic acid, and hydrogen sulphide. These may probably give a more accurate representation of the totals in the main spring and its immediate neighbors than is afforded by the recorded results of analytical operations on the small quantity furnished to the writer. But exception must be taken to the presence of sodium carbonate in the main spring, and the consequent absence of calcium sulphate in its waters. At the time when special attention was directed to this point by the receipt of Mr. McCauley's report, a small portion of the water of the main spring remained on hand, having been reserved in case of accident. This was made use of to determine the point at issue. It was evaporated to dryness; its soluble salts were dissolved in a few drops of water, which, when filtered, gave no alkaline reaction nor any liberation of carbonic acid when treated with acid; thus excluding the presence of an alkaline carbonate, and showing no chemical objection in the way of the existence of calcium sulphate in the original water. The calcareous film in the capsule was then washed with water until the washings showed no trace of chlorine, when it was conceived that all the sodium sulphate must have been removed. Subsequent digestion in water gave from the film a solution which showed the presence of sulphuric acid and yielded a precipitate with ammonium carbonate, proving the presence in the original water of calcium as sulphate.

Moreover, as will be seen hereafter in discussing the crystallizations from the springs, calcium sulphate in solution is a necessary factor in their formation. A *résumé* of the situation and surroundings of this group of hot springs, gathered from Mr. McCauley's interesting report, is needful to show, in connection with the analyzed deposits, the identity of the waters. They are excavated in a calcareous rock which forms the surface-layer of a part of the San Juan River Valley; the river running first westward, then southward, and then inclining a little eastward in its southerly course, from a horseshoe bend, in the concavity of which is the area in which the springs are situated. The open end of the horseshoe is bounded by rolling hills. At a point about 150 yards from the prong of the horseshoe, 300 yards from its concavity, and about 400 yards from the short or refused southern prong, is the site of the Great Hot Spring, the highest part of the area. From this the surface of the Cretaceous rock declines, but so gently that the area is more of a plain than a decline towards the river, where it ends in a water-cut face with a height of from 4 to 15 feet above the level of the running water.

The main spring, or No. 1, is oval in outline, 69 by 45 feet, and of unknown depth. The rock at its margin is slightly tilted up, so as to give the basin a crater-like rim. The water level is 5 feet below the rim, and there is no surface outflow. Bubbles of gas, mainly hydrogen monosulphide, arise and break all over the surface; but the greatest disengagement of gas is localized near the center, whence a discolored scum is wafted to the sides, where it sinks, settling at the unknown bottom or on interposed ledges of a more or less crystalline structure, and develops darker and beautiful hues, of which green is the prevailing tint. The temperature of the spring is 141° Fahr. Underground channels carry the water from this basin northward to the San Juan River, the outflow appearing on the water-cut section of the Cretaceous rock, about 4 feet below its surface and 6 feet above the present level of the river. The principal points of outflow constitute springs Nos. 9 and 10, both of which have the same tem-

perature, 127° Fahr. On the line of direction of these channels are several holes, varying in diameter from 1 to 5 feet, which have been set down as springs Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. These have temperatures intermediate between those of the termini of the channels, and their deposits are in general terms similar to those of No. 1.

Spring No. 7 lies on the same line, but has a less free communication with the underlying current, as its temperature is reduced to 101°. Its deposits differ from those of the others, being uniformly of a reddish tint.

Spring No. 8, near by, is now filled up by deposits similar to those in No. 7.

About 100 yards south of the main spring are a series of openings, marked as springs Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15. These have an overflow, forming little rills, which unite, and, running southward, are lost in a swamp which lies between the great basin and the river on this side. Their temperature, No. 12 excepted, is but a few degrees below that of the main spring, and the deposits in the channels of the running water are at first similar to those of spring No. 1; but farther on, and especially after their junction with the runlet from No. 12, the temperature of which is 102° Fahr., the character of the deposits becomes changed.

In the swamp are springs Nos. 18 and 19, small holes, with an outflow, in the channel of which is a black deposit. Temperature, 99° Fahr.

Nos. 16 and 17 are between the main springs and the river on the west, their temperatures 107° and 110° Fahr., and their deposits presenting grayish and reddish tints. The calcareous rock is not confined to the Hot Spring side of the river. It passes under the gravelly bed of the stream, and appears on the right bank, with a clean-cut face slightly higher than that on the opposite side. Its surface affords a site for the military fort of Camp Lewis; but generally, on the right bank, its existence as a surface stratum is narrowed to a few hundred feet bordering the river. About half a mile below the hot springs, but on this, the right bank, are three cold springs, closely grouped together on a slight mound or elevation similar to that existing around the basin of the main spring. One of these is 12 feet in diameter, the others being somewhat larger. There is in these but little water movement, and no outflow save by percolation through the porous rock. The bottom here furnishes only a dark-colored mud. Half a mile farther down stream, in the banks of the Ojo Frio Creek, and even in its bed, are cold sulphureted springs, much more highly charged with this element than those last mentioned, but no samples were collected from them. These are on the left or hot spring side of the San Juan River. Understanding thus the position of the springs, the deposits may now be presented.

(a.) "From side of cliff near river bank, 300 yards west of the main spring."

A light ash-gray block of mineral matter, imbedding some petrified grass culms. It consists of 89 per cent. of calcium carbonate; calcium sulphate, and especially silica, making up the rest.

(b.) "Stalagmite from spring No. 1."

An irregularly-shaped mass, granular and friable, breaking with a glistening metalloid fracture. It is grayish in color, with tinge of yellow, and has small yellow flakes on one surface and whitish grains of efflorescence on the other. The flakes are pure sulphur; the white granules are sodium sulphate with free sulphuric acid. There are no sulphides present.

Sulphur	.968
Silica	.019
Calcium sulphate	.007
Acid sodium sulphate	.006
	1.000

(c.) "Spring No. 1, sides."

In general aspect similar to the last, but faced in part with a whitish reticulation of calcium sulphate. This, on analysis, gave:

Calcium sulphate	.720
Sulphur	.216
Silica	.037
Sodium sulphate	.020
	.993

(d.) "Spring No. 1."

A cancellated mass, heavier than those already examined, opaque, creamy-white, and with a crystalline luster. This gave:

Calcium sulphate	.859
Sodium sulphate	.001
Silica	.019
Sulphur	.095
	.974

Ten grams of this specimen were operated on for the sodium, and in the extract the presence of lithium was demonstrated.

(e.) "*Spring No.* 1."

Some mineral crusts, contorted and irregular in shape, but generally about half an inch thick, consisting of several layers distinct in character—an ash-gray granular basement with a lively green streak between it and an overlying dense white crystalline layer, which last is faced with a white efflorescence. A taint only of sulphur is discoverable in this specimen. The gray is granular carbonate, the white crystalline calcium sulphate, and the efflorescence sodium sulphate. The green layer consists of granular cells, the cellular structure being made out with difficulty.

The sample was boiled with hydrochloric acid to rid it of mineral matter. Many minute siliceous particles, elongated and rounded at the ends, are imbedded in the organized tissue; and a number of spores, each spherical cell $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch in diameter, being densely filled with brown granules, are seen on the field. Frequently two such cells are inclosed in a common envelope, forming an elongated double spore, the mother cell of which is distinctly seen as it passes across the sulcus between its spheroidal inclosures. In some, rupture of the parent cell under pressure of the thin glass can be observed, with the spores in the act of escaping from its folds.

(f.) "*Spring No.* 1, *pulpy, liver-like matter at the bottom.*"

This specimen is a portion of a tablet about half an inch thick, dark-brown in color, with a dull-greenish admixture. It consists of a series of horizontal laminæ, roughened with microscopic siliceous particles. In fact, on a superficial examination, it looks as if a number of leaves, more or less discolored with mud, had been compressed and dried to form the cake. The under surface is rough, dusted over with fine granules of sulphur, and pitted and pin-holed as if by gas bubbles which had been confined by the overlying mass. The upper surface is smooth and unbroken. Twenty-six per cent. is organic matter. The mineral matter consists chiefly of the elongated siliceous particles seen in *(e)*, together with calcium sulphate, sodium from the water, and a notable proportion of iron and aluminium, no doubt from the ash of the organic matter.

Under the microscope, the sample, after soaking in water for twenty-four hours, shows as a finely granular, greenish membrane. This homogeneity of structure is best seen in the surface layer, which is less studded with silica. Portions from the deeper layers show much mineral matter and many spores, such as were seen in *(e)*. Soaking in caustic alkali does not alter the microscopic appearances.

Hydrochloric acid, while it fails to clear the field of the mineral accretions, shows the spores more distinctly. The greenish membrane is such a field as would be given by the drying under pressure of a layer of fungus cells.

(g.) Spring No. 1. "*From bottom.*"

This consists of a thin plate, showing three layers of matter. That which constitutes the under surface is a delicate film of minute sulphur granules, pitted and pin-holed as in the last specimen. The middle layer, one line in thickness, consists of the dark-brownish folia of *(f)*; while covering the surface is a hard, irregular incrustation varying in color from white through shades of rose to scarlet. The last is mineral matter imbedding membranous shreds, which gives it its color. The membrane is homogeneous and very delicate; no treatment resolved it into its structural elements. The mineral is 99 per cent. calcium carbonate, with traces of calcium sulphate, magnesium, and the organic matter. The purity of the carbonate and its relation to the rose-red membrane are suggestive of a vital connection between them.

(h.) "*From bottom of spring No.* 1."

A foliated mass like *(f)*, but with less of brown and more of green in its coloring, with some grains of sulphur adhering to its under surface, and some nodules of calcium carbonate inlaid on its upper, apparently by the same agency as in the last specimen.

(i.) "*From bottom deposits of spring No.* 1."

Similar to the last, but with many more pits on its under surface from confined gas bubbles.

(j.) "*Five specimens from spring No.* 2."

These are all crystalline forms of calcium sulphate, three having large interspicular spaces, while the two other specimens are more compact. One has a vein of lively green running through it, which, on microscopical examination, presents the characters of the organic matter occurring in mass foliaceous specimens.

(k.) "*Spring No.* 5."

A block 3 inches thick, consisting of two layers, the superficial, constituting two-thirds of the thickness, being cancellated calcium sulphate, and the other dark colored calcium carbonate, with traces of iron, aluminum, and silicates.

(l.) "*Spring No.* 5."

A large mass, 10 inches long, 4 inches deep, and 2 inches thick, consisting on its outer or earthward surface of calcium carbonate, ash-gray in color, mottled with dark shades, but principally of calcium sulphate, solid in its deeper layers and specular towards its superficies, where it has become white and opaque, partly from loss of water and in part from sodium efflorescence. A greenish tinge, faint in some of its streaks but rich and vivid in others, permeates the interspicular passages. The coloration is caused by the presence of a vegetable fungus, minute rounded cells, like those of the yeast-plant, and of the same size. As the green tinge is frequently continuous with or lost in the darker stains of the deeper layer, it is probable that the carbonaceous remains of previous generations of the fungus contribute to the darkening.

In view of the similarity in the appearance of these green stains to those described as occurring in the crusts of (*e*), and the similarity in the microscopic appearances of the latter to those of the "pulpy, liver-like matter" of the dried specimens (*f*, *g*, *h*, and *i*), it is not unlikely that this fungus forms the essential of these various deposits.

(m.) "*Spring No.* 7."

A cake eight inches square by one inch thick of porous material having a rose-red color. The mineral matter is arranged in small branching modulated columns, none larger than one line in diameter and the majority much smaller. Their direction is upward from the attached or earthy to the free surface, but none run through the thickness of the cake unconnected by branches, transverse bars or lamella with other columns. The intercolumnar spaces are narrow, being usually no larger than the diameter of the columns, and their general direction is upward through the thickness of the mass. A perpendicular section shows a reticulated bony framework with the meshes chiefly longitudinal. A horizontal section gives a series of roundish interstices separated by bony columns and lamella. All the interstitial cavities are lined with a delicate reddish membrane, which, when in single fold, gives a faint color to the white underlying mineral, but where the membrane has adhered in several thicknesses in drying the color is correspondingly deeper. On the surface the cake is a layer of organic material, scaly and brownish, light and pulverulent, which adheres to the reddish membrane below.

When this layer is cautiously picked off the surface, apertures leading into the intercolumnar space are exposed.

The following is the chemical constitution of the mass:

Calcium carbonate	.964
Organic matter	.022
Silica	.004
Sodium, salts, &c	.010
	1.000

The specimen is hard and comparatively difficult to pulverize.

The red membrane is granular, and the carbonate is deposited on its surface in roundish or oblong granules.

No reagents develop the structural elements of the membrane.

The dried organic *débris* on the surface of the specimen gives no information under the microscope. A large number of diatoms are entangled in it. The general appearance of this specimen, the relation which its organic bears to the inorganic portion, and the purity of the carbonate would seem to indicate that there is some coral secreting polyp under examination rather than a deposition or crystallization by inorganic forces from the waters of the spring.

The investigation of this specimen throws more light on the superficial incrustation seen in (*g*).

(n.) "*Spring No.* 7."

Ten specimens smaller in size but similar in other respects to the last.

In one of the pieces a plate of calcium carbonate surmounts the columnar growth. It is dense and hard but thin as a sheet of writing paper. On its surface are built up alternate layers of columnar and plate work, half a dozen such layers in the thickness of half an inch, suggesting that the polyp or secreting organism, nullipore, perhaps, on reaching the surface of the water by upward columnar growth, deposited its calcareous secretions in the form of a plate level with the surface of the water and extended by circumferential accretions; a rise in the water level submerging this plate gave opportunity for an upward columnar development when the water was again reached and another plate formed.

(o.) "*Spring No.* 10, *one of the outlets of spring No.* 1."

A fine satiny powder of pale yellow color, looking, but for its color, like sulphate of quinine.

This is pure sulphur, deposited in fine silky needles and fibers. There is no approach in this specimen to octahedral crystallization.

(p.) "From the junction of waters of springs Nos. 11 *and* 13; *the top of this specimen was dark green, with several bright crimson spots when taken from the water, soft and pulpy."*

This specimen is broken into fragments, none larger than a pea, and consists of carbonate and sulphate deposited around various extraneous matters as nuclei, chiefly minute fragments of recent woody tissue. One tubular piece, about half an inch long and half a line in diameter at its open and wider end, is, from its segmentation, supposed to be the incrusted abdomen of an insect. There are also present some dark green and brown flakes spotted with crimson. These flakes, although apparently like the organic foliations already described, are of a totally different structure. They consist of minute filaments with an infinity of bacteroid rods floating among them as their *débris*. The red spots are also filamentous webs. There is here a low form of vegetable life, but much higher in the scale than the cellular fungus encountered heretofore.

(q.) "From junction of springs Nos. 11 *and* 13; *from deposits at bottom stalagmites of pulpy matter arise, and the top at surface of water spreads into thin sheets, as per sample."*

This is a strong lamella of calcium carbonate, thin as a sheet of writing paper, circular in outline, and about two and a half inches in diameter. Its surface and margins are marked with reddish membranous shreds similar to those seen in *m* and *n*. It no doubt represents the deposition of the calcareous secretion when the zoöphyte reaches the surface of the water.

(r.) "From bottom of spring No. 17."

A large mass of semi-translucent grayish crystals which in some parts of their surface have lost water and become opaque and friable.

Anhydrous calcium sulphate	.810
Water	.190
	1.000

(s.) "Deposit at spring No. 18 *and beyond for* 120 *feet."*

This is a dry dark-brown or blackish cake, thin, flat, and apparently bent on itself, so that what would have constituted one end of the sample in its natural condition is now doubled up to form the under surface. The upper surface is smooth and unbroken; the lower is made up of a number of their adhering bands, one or two lines broad, but their mode of connection with the more compact layer above cannot be made out, on account of the brittleness of the specimen.

Portions were soaked for twenty-four hours in water, hydrochloric acid, and caustic alkali, respectively, and were examined under the microscope, when the bands were found to consist of brownish tubules. The mass of the specimen could be recognized as including three layers, the lowest being dull green in color, the central reddish, and the superficial bluish green. The first is obscurely cellular and filamentous in the water-soaked specimen; and while the acid shows the filaments clearly, with many bacteroid rods among them as their *débris*, the alkali clears up the interlying cellular structure. The central or reddish stratum is granular and undefined by the acid, but the potash resolves it into tiers of oblong and slightly-curved spores with some minute tubules delicately and closely ringed. The bluish-green stratum consists of minute distinctly double outlined filaments or tubules. A vast number of diatoms are entangled in these tissues.

(t.) "Mud from the cold springs."

A dry, dark-colored, irregularly-shaped, clay-like mass, with many small fragments of recent vegetable matter embedded in it. No sulphides are present. The following is its constitution:

Calcium carbonate	.546
Insoluble clay and sand	.250
Organic matter	.120
Moisture	.058
Calcium sulphate	.010
Magnesium carbonate	.009
Potassium sulphate and traces of chloride	.004
Sulphur	.003
Iron, &c	.001
	1.000

In reviewing these specimens, it is found that they originate from the water of the springs either in deposition, in crystallization, or through the instrumentality of organic life.

Sulphur is the only deposit. It is fruitless in the absence of data to speculate on the subterranean reactions which result in the impregnation of the uprising water with

calcium and bicarbonate and sulphate, sodium sulphate, and hydrogen monosulphide; but when the current reaches an exit in its rocky channel where the only pressure to be overcome is that of the superincumbent water and atmosphere, the changes which take place can be appreciated. The sulphuretted gas escapes, and escapes the more readily owing to the high temperature of its solvent. It rises in bubbles to the surface, but as the effervescence is limited to a few feet near the center of spring No. 1, the fissure of inflow in the bottom of the rocky basin is no doubt correspondingly limited. Most of the gas escapes into the atmosphere, to be diffused and decomposed by its oxygen; but bubbles form on the surface, which are wafted to the sides, and in their progress are first coated with a film of solid matter—deposited sulphur from the action of the air on the contained gas—and then so heavily loaded by coalescence and aggregation that they sink and form a sulphur mass, such as is seen in specimen (*b*), or, having been swept out of the main downward current of deposited sulphur, they settle on and become embedded in the crystallizations from the water as seen in (*c*) and (*d*). On the surface of the sulphur a cellular fungus is developed, which, in the recent state, is soft and pulpy in mass, but molecular in element, for, on being stirred, it becomes diffused in the water, and subsequently settles. This organism, with its bright green hues, masks the real nature of the underlying deposit; the greater portion of the sulphur is necessarily deposited near the point of issue of the water in the great basin. But as the outflow therefrom courses through its underground channels in the calcareous rock, the gradually-decomposing gas, while barely tainting the crystallizations, throws down sulphur in places favorable for its subsidence, as is seen in the crystalline needles and fibers from the outlet marked as Spring No. 10.

From the deposits it would appear that there is no communication with subterranean reservoirs other than in the bottom of the main spring, and that consequently the other springs are dependent upon it for their water supply. Some of the constituents of the deposits are accidental, as the sodium sulphate which exists in all of them in small quantity, and is owing to the evaporation from the specimen of adhering water which contained it. Again, in the specimen (*o*) the incrusted lime salts are undoubtedly owing not to crystallization but to soakage and subsequent evaporation. The free acid in (*b*) is due to oxidation changes in the specimen occurring since its removal from the water.

While sulphur is the only deposit and is concentrated in the neighborhood of the primary subterranean outlet, calcium sulphate is the only crystallization, and is distributed along the whole course of the waters, for it is found in as perfect crystals in spring No. 17 as in No. 1. Its best specimens are from the holes or basins which afford favorable conditions for its growth. This crystalline lining of the water reservoirs and courses is in none of the specimens more than two inches thick, and is fused on its outer or earthward surface with calcium carbonate, showing either that it is very slow in its formation or that the springs and channels are of recent date. The latter supposition is excluded by facts which will be mentioned hereafter. But as the water contains such a small quantity of calcium sulphate, one part in six thousand, while the solubility of the salt is put as high as one to a few hundreds, the occurrence of selenitic crystallizations from such a water becomes a matter for investigation. It seemed probable that some of the other constituents exercised a precipitating influence, yet certainly not the sodium salt, as it is well known to increase the solubility of calcium sulphate. To throw some light on the subject, sodium sulphate was added to a solution of calcium bicarbonate and to another of calcium sulphate, but in neither with any apparent result. A mixed solution of the two calcium salts was then treated with pure sodium sulphate, and at the end of twelve hours crystallization was seen taking place at the bottom of the containing vessel, and depending from the surface of the liquid adhering probably to floating fibers from the paper through which the solution had been filtered prior to use. At the end of twenty-four hours the crystals, having increased in size and number, were removed. They showed under the microscope as transparent rhombic plates and oblique elongated prisms, such as by aggregation constitute the mass of the selenitic crystallizations from the springs. The transparent crystals were difficultly soluble in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid, even when boiled therewith. On examination the calcium of the original solution was now found to be deficient in the mother-liquor, and markedly present in the solution of the crystals, in which sulphuric acid was strongly indicated. Calcium sulphate was therefore inferred to have crystallized out of a solution containing in addition to itself calcium bicarbonate and sodium sulphate. Having approximated the conditions under which the crystallization took place, a further experiment was made to determine at the expense of which salt the calcium was thrown out. Distilled water acidulated with sulphuric acid was digested with an excess of calcium carbonate. Calcium sulphate was formed under circumstances favorable for its solution, and bicarbonate was dissolved by the permeation of the liquid with the escaping gas.

The solution was filtered and 90 cubic centimeters were found to contain calcium, which when thrown down as carbonate weighed 294 grams, and which when in solution existed in the proportion of .050 grams carbonate and 333 grams sulphate. Ninety-

nine cubic centimeters of this solution were placed in each of four flasks, *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, and to each was added 10 cubic centimeters of a sodium sulphate solution, containing, for *a*, 300 grains; *b*, 900 grains; *c*, 1,800 grains; *d*, 3,600 grains; so that each 100 cubic centimeters of water contained the same quantity of calcium as carbonate and sulphate, but differing quantities of sodium as sulphate. The flasks were corked to prevent evaporation and were set aside. Crystalline precipitation took place in all, slowly, as in the preliminary experiments. At the end of three days the calcium remaining in solution was estimated in *a*, *b*, and *d*. One-half of *c* was devoted to this estimation, while the other half was evaporated and its concentrated solution found to be free from alkaline carbonate. The calcareous film, however, contained 25 grams of carbonate as it existed before treatment with the sodium sulphate. The calcium carbonate was therefore inferred to have been similarly acted on in the other flasks, giving as cause for the precipitation the presence of bicarbonate in the solution and not the formation of sodium carbonate by reaction between the salts. (*a*) gave .174 grams calcium carbonate, or calcium sufficient to furnish the solution with its .050 grams of carbonate and with .169 grams of sulphate, giving .164 grams as the quantity crystallized; (*b*) gave .101 grams of carbonate, or the equivalent of .050 grams carbonate and .070 grams sulphate. 263 grams of the latter salt having crystallized; (*c*) gave the .050 grams carbonate, with .071 sulphate, .262 grams of the sulphate having been precipitated; (*d*) gave the carbonate with .098 grams of the sulphate, indicating a precipitation of .235 grams. The maximum of effect was obtained in (*b*), an excess of sodium sulphate exercising a solvent action on the crystals.

The deposits which result from the development of organic life differ in different parts of the water-course.

In the main spring and its direct effluents is found one of the lowest forms of vegetation, a microscopic fungus developing into pulpy layers, several inches in thickness, in situations where there is the necessary quiet for favoring its growth, as in (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), and (*i*), and permeating the crystalline lining of the basins with its lively green stains, as in (*e*), (*j*), and (*l*). In the main spring there also appears, as in (*g*), a polypoid secretion of calcium carbonate, which meets with more congenial conditions in spring No. 7, (*m*) and (*n*), along the channel formed by the junction of 11 and 13 (*q*). It is probable that this growth is more active as an agent for obliterating existing channels than the sulphate crystallization. Spring No. 8, which was open in August, 1877, having been found closed in December, 1878, "a dampness on the surface and the distinctive red character" alone marking the site of the former cavity. There are no phosphates in this coraloid carbonate. In the channel of junction of 11 and 13 is found a low form of water plant, coating the surface of the mineral deposit with green and crimson, as the lichen incrusts the rock; and in the channel of 18 and 19 is a higher grade of vegetable life, forming the black deposit described by Mr. McCauley.

It is manifest that temperature, constituting, as it were, the climate of the springs, has more to do with these developments than the chemical constitution of the water. In the hotter of the springs, those with a temperature from 141° to 127° Fah., the cellular fungus flourishes, with but little incroachment on its territory by the red-membraned zoophyte or nullipore. Where the water has a temperature ranging from 127° to 101° Fah., the zoophyte finds its favorable conditions. Nos. 7, 12, 16, and 17, where the coralloid secretions are most marked, have temperatures, respectively, of 101°, 102°, 107°, and 110° Fah. In the outflow of the springs on the southern slope, with a high temperature, the lower algæ are predominant, and in 18 and 19, with the comparatively low temperature of 99° Fah., decreased still more in outflow channel, is found the higher form of this aquatic vegetation. The mud of the cold springs differs from the hot-water deposits in being a true deposition of suspended rock detritus. In their waters the lowered temperature accounts for the absence of the organic developments which characterize those of the hot springs, but the absence of a selenitic lining to the basins is indicative of a different constitution to the contained waters, or at least of such a dilution of the sulphated and carbonated waters as would interfere with crystalline precipitation. But, on the other hand, the presence of sulphur in the mud, the situation of the basins in the same cretaceous rock, the mound or crater-like elevation on which they are placed, together with the existence of sulphuretted springs on Ojo Frio Creek, suggest a certain relationship to the Great Hot Spring and a more active history in the past than they have in the present. If these holes at one time contained, as seems probable, a water approximating in temperature and constitution to that of spring No. 1, the change which reduced them to their present condition must have been cataclysmic, for had it been gradual lowering of the temperature as the connection with central sources of supply was cut off, would have given favorable opportunity for the filling up of the cavities with zoophytic secretions, and their site would now be recognizable only by the distinctive red color of the rock, as seen in the recent closure of spring No. 8. At Pagosa it would appear, from a consideration of the water and specimens examined, that there exists a fissure of limited size in the subjacent impermeable rocks, through which water wells from a great depth into a deep and narrow crater-like cavity in the superficial cretaceous stratum. The water makes

its exit from below with insufficient force to carry it clear of the rim of the cavity, so that it has to find an outflow through the permeable surface layer into the San Juan cut by channels which lie at no great depth, as they are tapped in several places by secondary springs, and issue at the present time on a plane six feet higher than the surface-water level. Beneath this water level the cretaceous rock is, of necessity, more or less water-logged, the movement being percolative and unnoticed to the river bottom farther down the stream, or through water-worn crevices, such as lead to notable exits on the Ojo Frio Creek. Some small channels of this character underlie the gravel bed of the San Juan River, crossing it, and forming the shafts of supply of the cold springs, the water of which has become diluted and lowered in temperature by surface admixture.

The water which rises from the depths into the basin of the main spring is charged with sulpheretted gas, which is immediately disengaged into the atmosphere, or decomposed with precipitation of sulphur at the moment of its contact with the air. Enough of the gas, however, remains in solution to carry by its slow oxidation the sulphur taint wherever the water is distributed. Its solids, amounting to about 1 pound in 350, are essentially calcium as bicarbonate and sulphate and sodium as sulphate, the latter constituting two-thirds of the total amount. A water of this character will develop stalactites under favorable conditions, and will incrust foreign bodies by soakage and subsequent evaporations; but the only change which will occur in it when uninfluenced by extraneous forces is the slow depositions in crystalline form of the calcium sulphate. All other deposits apparent in the water, which would seem to indicate singularity in its constitution, are due not to the presence of unusual mineral substances but to organic developments. This report might with propriety close here, as the geologic history of the springs can readily be constructed from what has been said of their chemistry and topography. But as a misconception is current with regard to them, based on their magnitude and singularity and on a misapprehension of the nature of their deposits, and besides as much popular interest attaches to them in view of the probable standing which they will hereafter assume among the invalid resort of the country, a few words explanatory of their relation to their past and present surroundings may not be out of place. On account of the rapid filling up of the swamps to the southward of the main spring by deposition, incrustation, and organic secretion, the cretaceous rock in which the springs are situated has been considered as built up around them by the waters. They are supposed to have antedated the stratum to which they now channel their way to the surface water level. This involves the original confinement of the upspringing water in a basin formed by the surrounding hills, with evaporation from the surface and deposition at the bottom, until the solid stratum obtained a level at least as high as that which it now possesses on the right bank of the San Juan River. It further infers the construction, by the same agency, of the existing cavity of the main spring prior to the advent of the river on the surface of the cretaceous bed. The unknown extent of this calcium stratum, lost as it is under superincumbent layers on the north, and undefined as its margins are in all directions, might be brought forward as an objection to this theory of its formation; but to controvert the hypothesis requires only a consideration of the existing basin of spring No. 1; given a flow of water, such as is above described, from the deeper layers of the earth's crust into the bottom of an inclosed valley, its surface would rise and spread until an equable water level was established by evaporation. After this was accomplished deposition of calcium salts would go on, layering the bottom and raising the surface until the *vis a tergo* was neutralized, or until an outflow was reached for the now concentrated saline waters in the brim of the containing valley.

In the former case consolidation would be effected by evaporation, but as this agency would be most active at the shallowest part of the basin, the deposition would advance from the circumference to the center, forming a saucer-like calcium bed around the inflow, in which the sodium salt would concentrate and crystallize. In the latter event, inasmuch as evaporation still continued, deposition with consequent elevation of the bottom would drain off the water in excess of its inflow, and so lessen the size of the saline lake. At the same time erosion, by deepening the outflow, would contribute to the withdrawal of the waters until ultimately the transformation of the original valley into a stratum of calcareous rock with a lakelet or pond overlying the spring would be effected. If subsequent to this the fresh waters of the San Juan River appeared on the surface of the calcareous basin at its upper end, their tendency would necessarily have been towards the center of the saucer-like depression or pond incorporating its upspringing inflow as a subterranean tributary, and utilizing its outlet for their farther course. The springs in our time would thus well up in the current of the San Juan River. But, were the San Juan assumed, on account of some accidental formation of the calcareous surface, the record of which is now lost, to have struck the outlet of the pond without breaking in upon its cavity, a nearer approach to present conditions would result; the river in course of time, by deepening its channel and lowering the surface water level, would drain that portion of the porous rock which lay on a higher plane; and when the level fell lower than that at which the

waters of the spring were preserved by their *vis a tergo*, the saline pond, instead of overflowing and seeking the river by its surface channel, would penetrate the sides of its basin and reach its destination by underground filtration. But in this event, although the spring would be preserved, isolated from the river, its site would be a depression on the cretaceous surface instead of the existing prominence. In short, by no assumption can the mound and crater-like rim of the great basin be made to accommodate themselves to a theory of deposition from the waters now therein confined. This fact is even more patent in the case of the Cold Springs.

That the same forces which constructed the great basin were concerned in their formation will readily be conceded; but on the low mound at this point there are three cavities, and it is impossible to conceive the construction of their common elevation and the partitions between them by any process of deposition.

The force which caused the elevation and gave the crater-like rim to the great basin must have been one which acted from below. The cretaceous rock must have existed not only previous to the advent of the San Juan River, but previous to the irruption of the sulphuretted waters from the underlying strata—is surface-level as when first deposited by the carbonated waters of a previous era. On this assumption the history which led to the present status of the springs can be read so plainly as to warrant the acceptance of the assumption as a demonstrated fact.

Granting, then, its pre-existence at this part of the San Juan Valley, the next step is the breaking down of a subjacent barrier and the entry of the subterranean waters into the porous stratum, under a pressure from below which suffices to water-log the whole thickness of the stratum. The water, by its charge of free carbonic acid, is enabled to attack the rock and channel an upward course toward the superficial crust. The action is most vigorous in the line of the upward currrent, and a cavity is here formed. Cavities are also excavated at weak points in the neighborhood, all of them, however, being situated near to the surface of the rock, as here the disengaged gas accumulates and is most efficient as a solvent of the chalk. Thus a water-pocket is formed over the issue-point of the spring, from which channels radiate leading to others, notably to three about a half a mile south of the main pocket the cavities enlarge; the steady pressure of the confined gases upheaves the thin layer of crust which covers them, until a break occurs, when the rush of escaping gas caves in the roof and the springs are formed.

The surface of the plain has been altered by this event. At the main spring, where the maximum of force was exerted, is found an abrupt mound or mammiform elevation, with a break in the continuity of its rounded apex, crater-like in appearance, wherein are exposed the bubbling waters. In addition to the mound there is a slight upward dislocation of the stratum, which gives the surface a correspondingly slight fall in all directions from the center of eruptions until it is lost in the general level of the unaffected part of the plain at a distance of two or three hundred yards from the crater.

At the now cold springs, which are situated near where the calcareous stratum is overlaid, less favorable conditions for dislocation are found; and besides, on account of their distance from the main issue, the irruptive force has been less powerful.

It is unlikely that overflow followed the opening of the springs, for the escape of their waters would have repaired the inequality of level by calcareous deposition, and the San Juan would not now occupy its present bed. It is to be supposed, therefore, that however active the gaseous disengagement the water movement was sluggish, being solely by percolation through the porous rock to a surface overflow, perhaps where the Ojo Frio now runs, or perhaps beyond this at a site long since obliterated by the establishment of more direct channels. At this time a lime sulphate lining to the cavities, fissures of upheaval, and channels of dissection was being crystallized, strengthening the walls of the water-courses and preserving the rock from disintegration. The line of least resistance in the cretaceous bed must have run from north to south, as not only does the long diameter of the main cavity lie in this direction, but also the principal fissures of upheaval. They extended on the north as far at least as the present river-bed and on the south to the Cold Springs. On the northward extension the formation of secondary springs was aided by the erosive action of rain to which its elevation now exposed the surface. Whether such were formed on the southward extension is unknown, as the record is obliterated.

The San Juan River, on its appearance on the scene, followed the curved line of low level around nearly three sides of the eruptive mound, forming its horseshoe bend. As the bottom deepened the northern extensions from the spring were cut, and those issues permitted to the water which now constitute springs Nos. 9 and 10. These underground channels, lined with solid calcium sulphate, pre-existed and were laid open by the erosion of the river. Had they been formed by percolation after the San Juan cut was established they would have opened nearer the present surface-level. Since that time they have continued to flow as they now do, being prevented from sinking by the crystalline lining and organic deposits and from being occluded by zoophytic growth, the only actively constructive agent in these waters, by the high temperature

which results from their direct communications with the main spring. The selenite lining thus antedates the period when the river-bottom was 6 feet higher than is the present surface. As the river turned the southern aspect of the mound, the southward extension of the upheaval fissures which supplied the springs on the opposite bank were broken into and those openings were reduced to their present status. But here, probably on account of thinness of the superficial crust and somewhat of parallelism in the lines of direction of the fissures and river-current, the San Juan appears to have effected more surface erosion than on the northern aspect of the mound. There has been here inundation until the deepening river-channel withdrew the waters, leaving the edge of the calcareous plain much lower than on the north, and a pond instead of previous subterranean cavities between its bed and the main spring. The pond, fed by the cut end of former underground channels, now the springs on the southern slope, became subsequently filled up by evaporative deposition to its present condition of swamp.

Corresponding with the deepening of the San Juan River channel must have occurred, by subsoil movement to the surface water level, a fall in the waters of the main spring, subsidiary openings, and its connecting cavities; the last condition yielding at the present day the hollow sound when the surface is heavily trod upon: at the same time certain high-planed effluents of the main spring have been gradually deprived of their water supply, causing slowness of current and lowering of temperature. The former result permitted the formation of stalactical masses under the overhanging edges of the river cut; and the latter afforded the needful climate for the rapid development of the polyps, which have ultimately obliterated these channels and the pockets connected therewith, leaving a record of their existence as coralline rock. The porosity of the calcareous stratum necessarily implies this variation in the level of the spring corresponding with the fall in the river surface, and those who hold that the spring level is higher during the month of June, when the surface water level is raised by snow melting, have no doubt made accurate observations.

CH. SMART,
Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

FORT PREBLE, *Portland, Me., June* 9, 1879.

RR 2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIEUTENANT C. A. STEDMAN, ACTING ENGINEER OFFICER, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

EXPLORATIONS AND SURVEYS IN THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
Fort Lewis, Colorado, July 14, 1879.

SIR: Since forwarding my annual report I have received a report from Lieut. C. A. Stedman, Ninth Cavalry, acting engineer officer District of New Mexico, of the operations of his office during the past year, and I inclose herewith the greater part thereof and request that it be annexed to my prior report.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. RUFFNER,
First Lieutenant of Engineers.

The CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
United States Army.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO,
OFFICE OF THE ACTING ENGINEER OFFICER,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 2, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith tables exhibiting the work in which this office has been engaged during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879. It will be seen

in Table A that, besides the usual clerical work of the office, twenty-eight drawings and twenty-four tracings have been made. Twenty-one of the drawings, on a scale of 1 inch to 4 four feet, were "elevations of the buildings at Fort Marcy." There being no reliable data concerning their dimensions at this office, it was necessary to take all the measurements. Reports of scouts, amounting to 9,326 miles, have been received and acted upon by this office, as shown in Table B, inclosed.

Although the work performed by the troops is extensive, it is to be regretted that the notes taken were not more satisfactory; but it is supposed that the nature of the duty connected with the principal number of scouts prevented a strict compliance with existing orders.

Sergeant Maier, Company D, Battalion of Engineers, was discharged May 7, 1879, whereby the strength of the engineer detachment in this district was exhausted.

Besides the work above quoted, I have been engaged for a month and a half in the survey of a military reservation for a new post near El Paso, Texas.

One hundred and twenty maps have been issued and much information has been furnished to travelers. In addition I inclose copies of two reports of 1877, the originals of which were forwarded to the acting assistant adjutant-general District of New Mexico, where it appears they were retained.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. STEDMAN,
First Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry,
Acting Engineer Officer District of New Mexico.

The CHIEF ENGINEER OFFICER,
Department of the Missouri.

Nature of drawings and tracings.	Number of drawings.	Number of tracings.	Date of office work.	Authority.	For whom.
			1878.		
Route from Fort Garland, Colo., to Santa Fé, N. Mex. and San Juan, N. Mex., to Alamosa, Colo.	1	1	August	Lieutenant Stedman	Engineer office, District of New Mexico; chief engineer, Department of Missouri.
Scout of Captain Carroll, Ninth Cavalry, in Guadalupe and Sacramento Mountains.	.....	1	September	Captain Carroll, Ninth Cavalry.	Engineer office, District of New Mexico.
Route from Rio La Plata to Fort Garland, thence to Conejos via Alamosa.	1	.....	October and November.	Sergeant Maier, engineers	Engineer office, District of New Mexico.
Major Morrow's scout from Rio La Plata to White Mesa, Ariz.	1	.....	October	Sergeant Maier, engineers	Engineer office, District of New Mexico.
Report on Pagosa Springs by Lieutenant McCauley (copy made and retained).	*2	21	December and January.	Lieut. C. A. H. McCauley	Engineer office, District of New Mexico.
			1879.		
Ground plan of Fort Marcy, N. Mex. (scale 100 feet to the inch).	1	.....	January	Lieut. C. A. Stedman, Private G. A. Lichtenburg.	Chief quartermaster, Military Division of Missouri.
Elevations of buildings at Fort Marcy, N. Mex. (scale 4 feet to the inch).	21	.....	January and February.	Lieut. C. A. Stedman, Private G. A. Lichtenburg.	Chief quartermaster, Military Division of Missouri.
Survey of military reservation for proposed military post authorized near Fort Bliss, Tex.	1	.....	April	Lieut. C. A. Stedman, Private G. A. Lichtenburg.	Engineer office, District of New Mexico.
	.....	1	May	Lieut. C. A. Stedman, Private G. A. Lichtenburg.	To accompany report forwarded.
Route from Rio La Plata to Fort Garland, thence to Conejos via Alamosa.	.....	1	May	Sergeant Maier, engineers	Chief-engineer, Department of Missouri.

* Pencil copies.

C. A. STEDMAN,
First Lieutenant, R. Q. M. Ninth Cavalry,
Acting Engineer Officer District of New Mexico.

B.—*Scouts and marches in the District of New Mexico from July 1, 1878, to July 1, 1879.*

Number of L. R.	Nature of scout or march.	Date.	Number of miles.	Name of recorder.	Remarks.
1878.					
52	Scout from Fort Stanton to Roswell, Lincoln County, N. Mex., and return.	June, 1878	254	Capt. G. A. Purrington, Ninth Cavalry.	Sketch received July 5; descriptive notes, September 3. Returned with remark that General Order No. 4 has not been complied with.
53	Scout up the Dolores and Mancos Rivers. Also, scout of Lieutenant Humphreys.	May, 1878	350	Major Morrow and Lieutenant Humphreys, Ninth Cavalry. / Sergeant Maier, Company D, Battalion of Engineers.	Sketch returned as unserviceable. General Order No. 4 has not been complied with. / Instrumental notes furnished. Platted engineer office, district of New Mexico.
57	Scout from Fort Bayard to Gila River and return	July 31 to August 4, 1878.	130	Lieutenant C. A. Bradley, Ninth Cavalry.	Incomplete notes, and sketch returned for correction.
58	Scout from Fort Bayard	July, 1878	83	Lieutenant J. A. Maney, Fifteenth Infantry.	Incomplete notes, and sketch returned for correction.
59	Scout from Guadalupe and Sacramento Mountains, south of Apache Indian reservation, and return, to Stanton.	July, 1878	882	Capt Carroll, Lieut. Wright, and Lieut. Smith, Ninth Cavalry.	Report and sketch. Copy of sketch made for retention.
68	Scout from Fort Stanton	October, 1878	253	Lieutenant G. W. Smith, Ninth Cavalry.	Report, returned with remark that General Order No. 4, district of New Mexico, series of '78, has not been complied with.
71	Scout from Fort Bayard, N. Mex., to Diamond Creek, and return.	October, 1878	153	Captain H. H. Humphreys; Fifteenth Infantry.	Descriptive notes, returned with remark that accurate notes could and should have been taken.
72	Scout from Fort Bayard to Cienega del Burro, Mogollon Mountains, and return.	October, 1878	283	Lieutenant C. A. Bradley, Ninth Cavalry.	Descriptive notes and report, returned with remark that in pursuit of Indians better notes could not have been taken.
73	Scout from Fort Bayard to Cienega del Burro (command there turned over to Lieutenant Brady).	October, 1878	189	Lieutenant J. A. Maney, Fifteenth Infantry.	Descriptive notes and report, returned with remark that in pursuit of Indians better notes could not have been taken.
74	March of Company D, Ninth Cavalry. Escort to survey a boundary between Utah and Colorado.	September and October, 1878.	306½	Lieutenant J. F. Guilfoyle, Ninth Cavalry.	Descriptive notes and report. Although neat, no use could be made of them, as no measurements or time for distance and no compass for courses had been used.
	Route from Rio La Plata to Garland, via Conejos, thence to Conejos via Alamosa.	August, 1878	361	Sergeant F. W. Maier, Company D, Engineers	Instrumental notes. Platted in engineer office, district of New Mexico.
	Routes from Garland to Santa Fé and San Juan to Alamosa.	May and June, 1878	259	First Lieutenant C. A. Stedman, Ninth Cavalry, A. E. O.	Instrumental notes. Platted in engineer office, district of New Mexico.
76	Scout in vicinity of Fort Bayard and Silver City	December, 1878	35	Lieutenant C. A. Bradley, Ninth Cavalry.	Descriptive report.
79	Scout from Fort Bayard to Fort Cummings, and return.	December, 1878	258½	Capt. Beyer, Ninth Cavalry.	Descriptive notes, returned as of no value, no compass being used.

80	Scout from Fort Bayard, N. Mex., in pursuit of Indians.	December, 1878.....	358	Lieut. Cusack, Ninth Cavalry.	Descriptive report. Circumstances prevented the taking of proper notes.
81	Scout from Fort Bayard, N. Mex	December, 1878.....	195	Lieut. Bradley, Ninth Cavalry.	Descriptive notes, returned as of no value.
1879.					
3	March of Company K, Ninth Cavalry, on escort duty to survey boundary between Utah and Colorado.	September 10 to November 29, 1878.	758	.....	Report, returned as of no value.
4	Scout from Fort Bayard, in pursuit of stolen stock...	January, 1879.....	183	Sergt. Carter, Company G, Ninth Cavalry.	Report. Under the circumstances proper notes could not be expected.
4	Scout from Fort Bayard, in pursuit of stolen stock...	January, 1879.....	417	Lieut. Hugo, Ninth Cavalry.	Report. Under the circumstances proper notes could not be expected.
14	Scout from Fort Bayard, N. Mex., Companies C and G, Ninth Cavalry.	January and February, 1879.	264	Capt. Beyer, Ninth Cavalry.	Report, returned as of no value.
15	Scout from Fort Bayard, N. Mex., Company B, Ninth Cavalry.	January and February, 1879.	405	Lieut. Hugo, Ninth Cavalry.	Descriptive report.
16	Scout from Fort Bayard to Florida Mountains, detachments of Companies B and G, Ninth Cavalry.	January and February, 1879.	188	Lieut. Bradley, Ninth Cavalry.	Descriptive report.
17	Scout from Fort Bayard to Knight's Branch and Cienega del Burro.	March, 1879.....	100	Lieut. Emmett, Ninth Cavalry.	Descriptive report.
19	Report of route (table of distances) between Forts Craig and Bayard, on right of Rio Grande.	March, 1879.....	138.7	Lieut. Hughes, Ninth Cavalry.	Table of distances
20	Scout from Fort Bayard to and in Mogollon Mountains.	March, 1879.....	184	Lieut. Cusack, Ninth Cavalry.	Descriptive report.
22	Scout from Fort Bayard to Florida Mountains.	April, 1879.....	322	Lieut. Emmet, Ninth Cavalry.	Descriptive report.
37	Scout from Fort Bayard to Mogollon Mountains and down San Francisco River, in pursuit of Indians.	May, 1879.....	284	Maj. Morrow, Lieuts. Cusack and Maney.	Descriptive report.
38	Scout from Fort Bayard to Fort Cummings and return, and in Florida Mountains.	May, 1879.....	626	Lieut. Wright, Ninth Cavalry.	Descriptive report. The nature of the duty performed prevented the taking of notes.
40	Scout from Fort Bayard to Ojo Caliente, via North Star road.	May, 1879.....	280	Lieut. Hugo, Ninth Cavalry.	Descriptive report. Returned with remark that General Order No. 4 has not been complied with.
41	Scout from Fort Bayard to Florida Mountains, Ojo Caliente, Cummings, &c.	May and June, 1879...	369	Capt. Beyer and Lieut. Wright, Ninth Cavalry.	Descriptive report and notes. Returned with remark that General Order No. 4 has not been complied with.
42	Scout from Fort Bayard along San Francisco River, Mogollon Mountains, &c.; Lieutenant Cusack.	May and June, 1879...	39.64	Lieut. Maney, Fifteenth Infantry.	Descriptive notes, very neat. Returned, General Order No. 4 has not been complied with as regards the use of instruments.
43	Scout from Fort Bayard, N. Mex., in pursuit of Indians.	June, 1879	61	Lieut. Wright, Ninth Cavalry.	Descriptive notes.
	Total	.....	9,326		
	Military survey of reservation for military post near El Paso, Texas; 132 acres, 15 rods, 17 yards, 1 foot.	April, 1879.....	.....	Lieut. Stedman, Ninth Cavalry, A. E. O. district. G. A. Lichtenberg, G. S., U. S. A.	Platted in engineer office, district of New Mexico.

C. A. STEDMAN,
First Lieutenant and R. Q. M., Ninth Cavalry,
Acting Engineer Officer, District of New Mexico.

RECONNAISSANCE FROM SANTA FÉ TO FORT STANTON, N. M., BY LIEUT. C. A. STEDMAN, ACTING ENGINEER OFFICER, DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO,
OFFICE OF THE ACTING ENGINEER OFFICER,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, August 11, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with letter of instructions from your office under date of May 11, 1877, I have the honor to render the following report of the route from Santa Fé, New Mexico, to Fort Stanton, via Dow's Agency, at the Gallinas Mountains.

Pursuant to paragraph two, S. O. No. 35, current series, Headquarters District New Mexico, I left Santa Fé on May 19, accompanied by Private E. H. Wilton, general service clerk, of my office, for Galisteo, New Mexico, en route to Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

Galisteo, a Mexican town of about four hundred and fifty inhabitants, situated on the right bank of the Galisteo Creek, 22.08 miles due south of Santa Fé, is the first settlement en route to Fort Stanton.

The road between the two towns, an excellent mountain one, passes over the foothills of the Santa Fè Mountains, through a country covered with scrub cedar, pinon, and good grass, and having a rapid descent toward the valley of the Galisteo.

The forage agency at Galisteo, kept by a Mr. Davis, was found to afford good accommodations for officers and men, safe corral for a large number of animals, but no stable for shelter. Forage, long and short, was of good quality. Owing to the numerous herds of cattle and sheep of the inhabitants of the town the grazing in its vicinity for 2 miles was poor.

Leaving Galisteo May 20, I proceeded to McAfee's ranch at Antelope Spring, situated 40.88 miles west of south from Galisteo, over a fine natural road passing over a rolling prairie country, sloping toward the south, and which may be considered as the valley between the mountain ranges forming part of the eastern shed of the Rio Grande Valley on the west, and the western shed of the Pecos Valley on the east.

Grass of an excellent quality (crow-foot or white grama) is abundant almost the entire route; but the country is entirely destitute of wood, and almost of water.

Twenty-six miles from Galisteo is Stinking Hole, the only intermediate point on the road where water can be obtained. It is situated about midway of a belt, some three miles wide, of alkali country. Two small holes containing water of bad quality were found here. I was subsequently informed that this water was permanent, and judging from the shallow holes and the evident feeble attempts to obtain good wells, I am of the opinion that water in abundance and of fair quality could be procured by sinking deep wells.

As the water holes now are, sufficient water for a command of the size of a troop of cavalry could not be obtained.

The country from Stinking Hole to Antelope Spring is a continuation of rolling prairie country, with fine grass and entirely destitute of wood.

McAfee's ranch is in a bare open country, close by the spring, (Antelope,) which is about 6 feet in diameter, flows copiously, and supplies a great quantity of hard water of good quality, sufficient for a large command and many animals.

The grazing in the vicinity of McAfee's was poor, the grass having been eaten off by cattle.

The country is entirely destitute of wood. The people of the ranch have to go some 15 miles for their wood.

The accommodations at McAfee's forage agency were very inferior both for man and beast.

Leaving Antelope Spring on the morning of May 21, I proceeded to Dow's agency, at the Gallinas Mountains via Dow's new road.

At Antelope Spring no guide could be procured to accompany me, and I was obliged to proceed, having obtained all the information that could be derived from Mr. McAfee concerning the route and country.

From this point my letter of instructions required that odometer measurement should be taken via Dow's new road to Jicarrilla station. In making these measurements two odometers were used, from which a mean measurement was taken as the true one.

Antelope Spring is situated on the northern limit of an extensive basin of alkali country containing many alkali and salt lakes.

The route traversed leaves Antelope Spring over the Stanton and Antelope Spring road via Las Animas and Las Posos Pinosos, extending in a southeastern direction for 18.86 miles, when it branches off more to the south, leaving the old road to the left.

That part of the old road which is traveled passes over an alkali flat thickly covered with sage brush for 11 miles as far as the salt lakes; it then meanders through the salt lakes (nine in number) for about 7 miles, and which is by far the worst part of the road between Antelope Spring and Dow's agency, being very hilly, and the soil of

ature as to be very dusty and sandy in very dry weather, and slippery and
wet seasons.
road leaves the old road 1¼ miles after passing the last salt lake, and passes
h-south easterly direction over a rolling, open, and good grass country, grade
slightly ascending and soil good for roadway for about 7¼ miles, when it
ver a low ridge to high rolling prairie of sandy soil. From this point for 7¼
e road is of heavy sand.
razing here becomes poor, and continues so till within about three miles of
gency—that is, the grazing on about 18½ miles of Dow's road is poor.
ad passes over the high rolling prairie above referred to for 4.43 miles, when it
o descend, and passes over an open country for 5¾ miles. The aspect of the
here changes and cedar brushes abound, and one mile and one-third further on
ber. The country again becomes open and level prairie for about a mile, when
changes and the road passes through cedar of stunted growth and pinion, be-
ee from sand, and taps one-half mile from Dow's agency an old road which
ween the latter place and Alkali Holes.
ed at Dow's agency at 4.05 p. m., having left Antelope Spring 6 a. m., and found
ranch consisted of a small log shanty of one room only, no corral for protec-
animals, and that the spring (Gallinas) was one and a half mile from the
p a narrow and rough ravine in the mountains, to which the mules had to be
o water. Grazing in the immediate vicinity of the ranch was fine, and the
heavily wooded.
apitulation: the road from Antelope Spring to Dow's agency is by odome-
urement 44.76 miles; 18.86 miles of this distance is over the Antelope Spring,
os Pinosos, and Fort Stanton road. The entire route is destitute of water
be used for man or beast; the new portion of road (Dow's trail) 25.90 miles
h, passes over a generally rolling country, soil of which is more or less sandy,
vhich 7¼ miles is of heavy sand; grazing is poor the greater part of the way
of 25.90 miles) and there is no wood for the first 13 miles after leaving the
s. Dow's road is not sufficiently broken to make a good one for heavily load-
ns, it being at present merely a wagon trail sufficiently plain to be easily fol-

Dow's agency on the morning of the 22d, and proceeded to Jiccarilla, or
on's station, in the Jiccarilla Mountains.
ad leaves Dow's in a southeast direction and passes over a hilly, mountain-
l-wooded, and fine grass country, till it takes the Antelope Spring, Los Posos
and Fort Stanton road 5½ miles from Dow's agency, whence it continues on
d to Jiccarilla Station.
lls are not steep, and an excellent road could be made on this part of Dow's
rom the junction of the two roads the route continues ascending through a
nous country, becoming more hilly in approaching the Jiccarilla Mountains.
, however, are not steep and the road is excellent, and is of good grade through-

stance from Dow's agency to Jiccarilla station by odometer measurement is
les, five and a half of which are over Dow's trail.
ntire route is destitute of water. I was informed by the ambulance driver that
miles from Dow's and about three and a half to the right and west of road up
of the Gallinas Mountains there is a running spring of water. Ryan, my in-
pointed out to me the cañon where the spring could be found, and stated that
een at the spring and knew of its existence.
allinas and Jiccarilla Mountains, through which this part of the route passes,
in pine timber suitable for lumber and building purposes.
illa station is situated in Jiccarilla cañon and six and a half miles from Jic-
pring on which the station people have to depend for water in the dry season,
ch they transport to the ranch.
vingston, owner of the ranch, has dammed a ravine close by the house, by which
e can catch water sufficient for his use at the station and travel on the road
he rainy part of the year. At this station two wells have been dug, one 108
other 35 feet deep, but water has not been reached in either, and work on them
suspended.
ccarilla Spring discharges about two barrels per day in ordinary seasons, but
lry weather its discharge becomes reduced to twenty-five gallons.
g in the immediate vicinity of the station is poor, but some distance from
ong the mountains fine "mountain" or "blue grama" can be found in abun-

rage agency kept by Messrs. Livingston & Winters affords good safe corral
le for a small number of animals, but no accommodations for officers or men.
tion would not be selected as a safe camping-place, as it is in a cañon; the
ns on either side are precipitous and heavily timbered (pine), affording excel-
er in the immediate vicinity for an enemy; the place would be commanded

from the surrounding mountains, and there are but three roads over which wagons could be taken, and which could be easily obstructed or held by a small force.

The drive made on the 23d of May was from Jiccarilla station to Fort Stanton. The route now traveled leaves the old road via Jiccarilla Spring about one-quarter of a mile from the station, and leaving it to the right extends in a southeasterly direction .87 mile, when it rejoins the spring road.

The road continues from Jiccarilla station through a heavily-timbered (pine) and mountainous country for 4½ miles and ascending; the hills are of good grade, however, and the roadway is excellent. The road there begins to descend, and debouches into the valley between the Jiccarilla Mountains in the west and the Capitan Mountains in the east.

As the road leaves the Jiccarilla Mountains the country becomes more open and the road passes over a hilly and rolling country from this to Fort Stanton.

Patos Spring, by odometer measurement 11.15 miles from Jiccarilla station and 21.16 miles from Fort Stanton, is a small running spring about 2 feet deep and about 3 feet across either way, the water of which was very filthy, made so by sheep and hogs. There are two small shanties inhabited by Mexicans close by the spring.

The country throughout from Patos Spring to Fort Stanton is a fair grazing and sparsely-wooded country, but entirely destitute of water on the roads as far as the Rio Bonito, about two miles from Fort Stanton.

Resume of route from Santa Fé to Fort Stanton, N. Mex., via Dow's trail. From Santa Fé to Galisteo, 22.08 miles; good road; fair supply of wood and grass; no water.

From Galisteo to Antelope Spring, 40.88 miles, fine road; good grazing; no wood and no water except at Stinking Hole, 25.88 miles from Galisteo; quality of water bad.

From Antelope Spring to Dow's agency, Gallinas Mountains, 44.76 miles; road over bad alkali flat, salt lakes and sandy country; grazing for greater part of way poor; no water, and wood scarce for more than two-thirds of distance.

From Dow's ranch to Jiccarilla station, 29.18 miles; road good through mountainous country, well wooded and fine grazing, no water.

From Jiccarilla Station to Patos Spring, 11.15 miles; road good through a mountainous country, well timbered; fair grazing on top of mountains, no water.

From Patos Spring to Fort Stanton, 21.16 miles; fine road over open and rolling country; wood obtains at intervals; grazing fair, no water between Patos Spring and Rio Bonito.

Total distance from Santa Fé to Fort Stanton 169 34 miles; 4.86 miles shorter than the route by Los Posos Pinosos.

FROM FORT STANTON TO FORT SELDEN.

The transportation by which I was to go to Forts Selden and Bayard arrived at Fort Stanton on May 25.

I left the latter post May 27 for Dowlin's Mill *en route* to the former posts, and made the following drives and continued the odometer measurements:

From Fort Stanton to Dowlin's mill; distance 17.44 miles.

From Dowlin's mill to Blazer's mill; distance 16.74 miles.

From Blazer's mill to Tulerosa; distance 15.34 miles.

From Tulerosa to Shedd's ranch; Distance 55.39 miles.

From Shedd's ranch to Fort Selden; distance 27.04 miles.

My letter of instructions required that the direct road from Shedd's ranch to Fort Selden should be measured by odometer. This was carefully done, and the magnetic bearing of road taken.

The route passes first over the Organ Mountains through San Augustine Pass, then over an open country between the latter and the hills near and east of Fort Selden, then around these to Fort Selden.

In detail, the road extends from Shedd's ranch in a northwesterly direction for 3.41 miles up a rapidly-ascending grade to San Augustine Pass of Organ Mountains. The pass proper is 2.17 miles in length and is an excellent road. From this pass the road debouches into the valley of the Rio Grande and forks on the west side 5.68 miles from Shedd's ranch, the right-hand road leading to Fort Selden, the middle road leading to Donna Anna, and the left hand road leading to Los Cruces.

The country between the Organ Mountains and the hills east of Selden is open prairie, descending for about 7 miles and ascending about the same distance, the soil of which is sandy for the first part and clayey for the second; which makes the roadway heavy and good respectively. This part of the route could be shortened somewhat, as the road meanders considerably without any apparent cause.

The roadway becomes very sandy after it leaves the hills east of Selden, and for 2 miles it is very heavy. It then passes over hard ground, but becomes rough as it passes over hills and ravines till within a short distance of Fort Selden.

There is no water along the route, little or no grazing, and greasewood and sage-brush the only wood.

The total distance from Shedd's ranch to Fort Selden was found to be 27.04 miles—1.53 miles shorter than the route via Donna Anna.

A map, scale $\frac{1}{250000}$ or 4 miles to the inch, of the route from Santa Fé to Fort Selden, constructed by private Wilton, United States general service, accompanies this report.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. STEDMAN,
First Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry, Acting Engineer Officer, District of N. M.

The ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
District of New Mexico.

REPORT ON THE NORTH STAR ROAD—FROM FORT BAYARD TO THE CAÑON ON THE BLACK RIVER—BY LIEUTENANT C. A. STEDMAN, ACTING ENGINEER OFFICER, DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO,
OFFICE OF THE ACTING ENGINEER OFFICER,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 26, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following estimates of work required on the North Star road from Fort Bayard, N. Mex., as far as the north side of the Black Cañon, to make it a passably practicable road, called for by my letter of instructions from your office, dated May 11, 1877.

The estimates are tabulated and accompany herewith, but to cause them to be fully understood a brief description of the road will be given and the work in detail described.

The road extends from Fort Bayard in a northeasterly direction up into the Mimbres Mountains via Santa Rita mines and for 18 miles till it reaches the Mimbres River, near Magruder's quartz mill, where it passes up the river valley for about six miles in a northerly direction. It then leaves the river and valley and passing over the western slope of the Mimbres Mountains in a northeasterly direction for about 94 miles, crossing in that distance Willow and Bear Creeks, Black Cañon and River, Diamond Creek, and the Gila River, and over much very rough, hilly, and mountainous country.

It then bears more to the east and passes to the east of the Lucra Mountains and west of the White and Moneca Mountains, debouches into the Rio Grande Valley, near Sabinal, where it intersects the river road.

On June 11 I left Fort Bayard, with fifteen days' rations for my party, which consisted of Sergeant Maier, Company D, Battalion of Engineers; Private E. H. Wilton, general service clerk attached to my office; and an escort of one non-commissioned officer and five privates Ninth Cavalry, and one escort wagon and driver, and proceeded to the Mimbres River, and commenced a reconnaissance of the North Star road.

My letter of instructions required:

"To examine the North Star road as far as the cañon on the Black River.

"You will make an estimate, and forward same to this office, of the labor required to repair that portion of the road reported badly damaged by floods and rendered impassable for loaded wagons. If the road, as constructed, is too near the bed of the stream, you will endeavor to find a route and make the estimate with a view to a road that can resist destruction by water. You will also examine the country for any practicable route leading from Ojo Caliente Indian Agency to Fort Bayard."

The road from Fort Bayard to Mimbres River passes over a hilly and rough country; but is practicable, and with some repairs could be made a good road.

From the Mimbres River to the cañon of Willow Creek, the road would be good if much traveled. At the latter place, 33 miles from Fort Bayard, the first really bad road and obstacle to a practicable route was encountered. The road crossed a deep cañon at a place known as Willow Springs. The descent into the cañon is made over a steep hill some 1,800 feet long, which had been made by the citizens of Grant County in 1875. The roadway was part excavation and part embankment. Water had acted on the latter where it joined the former, and deep and dangerous ruts and washouts were the consequents. The width of the roadway as built was from 8 to 9 feet.

On June 13, this hill was leveled and the grade found to be 672½ feet per mile.

Leveling was also done to make the road 12 feet wide, and entirely of excavation, and from data taken 290 cubic yards of earth and 20 cubic yards of rock will be required to be taken out.

Bear Cañon hill was the next bad road, 10.21 miles from Willow Spring. This hill is exceedingly steep and much washed out, the roadway having been made of part excavation and part embankment. It leads down into a deep, narrow, and very rocky

cañon. The hill was leveled June 14, and the grade found to be 862 feet to the mile, and the hill 1,100 feet in length; the roadway was narrow.

Data were taken to widen the roadway 4 feet, to be entirely of excavation, and leveled throughout, from which 340 cubic yards of earth excavation will be required.

The road between Willow Spring and Bear Cañon hill is hilly, but in its now untraveled condition may be considered fair.

Bear Cañon, which joins Rocky Cañon, is about one-half a mile long, and the roadway through it was fair and susceptible of being made good by travel over it. The sides of the cañon are high and precipitous, and pine of considerable size abound in abundance.

Immediately from Bear Cañon extends Rocky Cañon, which is narrow, very rough and rocky; nine thousand five hundred feet long by chain measurement, and having a small creek running in its bed. This seemed to be a very serious obstacle to a practicable route. It is about 150 wide at its (southern) commencement and continues on an average about that width for 1,900 feet, in which distance the road extends along and crosses the creek nine times. The creek abounds in large rocks, and wherever the road passes into and crosses it the roadway is exceedingly rough. The hills on either side are steep, from 250 to 300 feet high, and covered with pine and pinon timber.

At 1,970 feet the road enters the creek-bed and continues in it for 180 feet; the cañon here is about 15 feet wide, with high hills on either side.

From 2,150 feet to 2,700 the cañon becomes wider and the road leaves the creek-bed, but crosses it at 2,400, 2,500, and 2,700 feet, the latter a bad crossing. At the latter crossing the cañon narrows and the roadway enters the creek at 2,850 and continues in it for 700 feet. This part of the road is very rough, immense rocks filling the creek-bed. The road from this point (3,600 feet) runs either alongside or in the creek to 3,560 feet. The cañon narrows, and the hills on either side are from 250 to 300 feet high.

From 3,860 to 5,200 feet the cañon becomes more open and the road better as it leaves the creek-bed; the road crosses the creek at 4,200 feet, 4,380 feet, 4,520 feet, 4,800 feet, and 4,920 feet.

From 5,200 to 5,500 feet the cañon narrows to about 15 feet, is very rough, and as the road takes to the creek-bed is correspondingly so.

From 5,500 feet the cañon becomes more open, and the road leaving the creek-bed becomes better up to 6,000 feet, when it becomes again very rough and rocky; the cañon narrows, and at 6,235 feet it is about 40 feet wide.

At 6,235 feet a trail leads to the left, which taps the main road after it has left the rocky cañon and passed over the long hill at the north end of the cañon, and which is shorter than by the main road.

Rocky Cañon from 6,235 feet, the point of intersection with the trail, continues about 40 feet wide and very rough and rocky to 6,730 feet. Immense bowlders and rocks here fill the bed of the creek, over which the road passes. The road then extends along the creek for 170 feet, when it again enters the bed of the creek and continues in it for 1,470 feet, over a very rough and rocky roadway. From this point to the end of the cañon the road becomes less rough, crosses the creek-bed at 8,950 and 8,980 feet, and at 9,100 feet enters the creek-bed and continues in it for 160 feet.

The road leaves the cañon at 9,500 feet and passes over a steep and long hill, which in places is much washed out, and requires repair.

Pine of considerable size, suitable for building purposes, abound throughout Rocky Cañon and surrounding country.

After making as careful a reconnaissance of the surrounding country as practicable in the time spent on this part of the road, and reasoning that the citizens of Grant County would not have adopted the line of route taken and performed so much labor on the hill on the north side of cañon without previously having thoroughly reconnoitered the country for a more practicable way, it was concluded to keep the Rocky Cañon as the line of the road, but to so far change its location as to put a road over the trail which leaves the cañon at 6,235 feet, thereby avoiding the extensive hill at the north-end side of the cañon, besides a large portion of the roughest part of the road, and shortening the distance.

For the road to go by the whole length of Rocky Cañon the following work would be required; distances estimates from the south end of the cañon:

At 600 feet, 140 feet of road would have to be built on the side of hill to the left.
At 1,650 feet, 150 feet of road built on the side of the hill to the right.
At 1,870 feet, 260 feet of the road to be built on the side of hill to the right.
At 2,700 feet, 1,160 feet of road to be built on hill to left of creek-bed.
At 5,160 feet, 400 feet of road to be built on side of hill to right of creek.
At 6,200 feet, 2,190 feet of road to be built on side of hill to right of creek.
Besides the changes of location of roadway, bridges would be required.

For the road to go by the trail: that part of the above work up to where the trail comes into the main road; after which a road would have to be constructed up a rocky cañon and over hills at a proper grade.

Data were taken from which it is ascertained that the route via the Rocky Cañon will require the excavation of 12,600 cubic yards of rock and 3,700 cubic yards of earth, the grubbing and clearing of 2.13 acres, and the construction of seven bridges.

The road to pass over the trail would require the excavation of 7,600 cubic yards of rock and 5,100 cubic yards of earth, 2¼ acres of grubbing and clearing, and the building of four bridges and one culvert.

The road after it mounts the long and steep hill at the northern end of Rocky Cañon passes over a rolling and well-wooded country; the roadway is excellent, and with the exception of a short part of country which becomes boggy in the wet season there is no obstacle to an excellent road from Rocky Cañon to the south hill of Black Cañon. Wood and water are abundant.

The Black Cañon with its lateral cañons, considered as one, is about 2½ miles wide and between 2,000 and 3,000 feet deep. The road passes down one of the side cañons over a hill on which the greater part of the work done by the citizens of Grant County was expended. Here the roadway was made as all of them, work on hills of part excavation and part embankment. Much was done in this way, the roadway having been cut into the side-hill for about 5 feet; and that part of the hill worked is about 2¼ miles long.

Timbers had been placed on the lower side and the embankment part of the road filled in on them.

The natural slope of the hills on which the roadway was built is very steep, which caused considerable embankment, and as the foundation thereof is in many places of perishable matter, it would in time be liable to slide off and entirely wash away.

The road winds in among the hills and has several sharp turns, which require much cutting to make them safe, as the hill is very steep and the road passes on the edge of the cañon, where, if a wagon were to get off of the road on its lower side, it would be precipitated hundreds of feet below, or dashed into the tops of high pines, equally as disastrous.

The road as now built was finished for about 2¼ miles, where work was suspended; and then for 2,000 feet from the foot of the hill it has been laid out and partially worked, thus leaving a stretch of about 2,400 feet to be laid out and built.

To convey some idea of the steep grade of the hill, in addition to the brakes of the light escort wagon with my party being put on their fullest capacity, lariats had to be fastened to the wagon and all available men of the escort held back on the ropes to prevent a too-rapid descent and liability of running off into the cañon below.

Much of the road was badly washed out, and, the logs of the foundation in several places already having given away, it will soon become totally impassable for wagons.

From the place where the work had been suspended the temporary road, which has been traveled, passes down a hill, which is entirely unworked, and is at a grade of about 1 on 1, or at an angle of 45°.

That part of the work which commences at the bottom of the hill and has been laid out and partially worked is of good grade, and, if completed, will be the best portion of the road.

On June 15 leveling was done to find an approximate average grade of this hill and 4,400 feet chained, which included the lower portion of the road already laid out and that portion yet to be laid out and built. The latter was laid out but not staked, and data taken for a roadway 12 feet wide and entirely of excavation.

From data so obtained, estimates of work required to build the road on the portions yet to be built and that laid out and partially worked have been made. Estimates for work to repair the upper portion of the hill, to widen it by 3 feet, side cutting and widen the turns, have been made, but from a reconnaissance only, no instrumental measurements having been taken.

The road, after entering the cañon proper, crosses the Black River and passes down the stream for about three-quarters of a mile, crossing it four times again, and leaves the cañon by a hill nearly as long and as steep as that on the south side of the cañon. This hill had been worked by detachments of the Ninth Cavalry, and extensive and good work had been done.

The roadway is entirely an excavation and 12 feet wide. After two years' time, and little or no travel over it, it was in good condition. The entire road as staked would be about 1¼ miles in length, of which about 3,900 feet are complete, leaving 2,700 feet still to be built. The road as now broken leaves the complete part and passes up a hill to the top of the mesa, so steep as to be almost utterly impassable for loaded wagons.

A reconnaissance of the road to be built was made, from which estimates for the required work are herewith submitted, together with those of the route to this point.

My letter of instructions required estimates for the required work on the road up to this point, and before proceeding further with the report of the tour over the other parts of the North Star road and the intermediate country between that road and the Rio Grande and Ojo Caliente Indian Agency and Fort Bayard, the estimates herewith submitted will be explained.

While at Silver City I obtained all the information I could gather from the citizens concerning the work done by them and others of Grant County, the price of labor, &c.

Ascertaining that Mr. C. P. Crawford had been one of the principal men concerned, I applied to him for information, and he subsequently to my having been over the United States road furnished me with the subjoined letter.

The estimates submitted have been made on a basis as follows: Daily wages of common laborers, $1.25; daily wages of blacksmiths and foremen, $3; daily cost of transportation at the current prices of hire at Sante Fé, and cost of tools, &c., 80 per cent. of the wholesale prices at same place; a day's work to be ten hours in duration, and equivalent to 12 cubic yards per man. Cost of earth excavation per cubic yard, 36 cents, and cost of rock excavation, blasting, &c., $1.25 per cubic yard. The bridges to be made of logs, to be procured near their respective locations.

The estimates are only approximate, as much of the road needs more or less repairs, the obstacles to a practicable route only having been touched upon.

The estimated cost as given is undoubtedly not excessive; and the cost of building and making the entire road from Fort Bayard to Sabinal would probably cost $8,000 over and above the cost of road south of Black Cañon.

The route continues on from the Black Cañon over a high mesa, the sides of which, being rough and precipitous, cause the road to meander considerably from its general course to be passable for wagons.

With the exception of some sand, a few hills, which with repair could be made good roadways, the road is very good to Diamond Creek, 13.91 miles from the Black River.

After reaching Diamond Creek, the road extends up its valley for about two miles, when it passes over the divide between the latter creek and the Rio Gila, and passes up that river for about three-quarters of a mile to Camp Vincent. In crossing the divide a short, very steep, hill is encountered, known as the "Hog Back;" extensive cutting, or perhaps a change of location of the road, would be required here to make it a practicable route for wagons.

The location of that part of the road on the Rio Gila should be changed, which would require some extensive work, as the hills are steep and considerable cutting would be necessary. The road, as now laid out, is partly in the river-bed, and as the Gila is subject to extensive rises, all travel would be blockaded either at Camp Vincent or the lower crossing of the river.

From Camp Vincent the road passes over a rough mountainous country and through deep cañons for 13½ miles. This part of the road was built by detachments of the Fifteenth Infantry.

There are four hills of very steep grade on the road before it enters the Apache or Sherman's Cañon. After it enters the latter the road is an excellent one, with the exception of a mile and a half at the north end of the cañon, where it passes through an extensive cienega and is consequently boggy.

Much corduroying has been done here, and more is required to make it a safe way for heavily-loaded wagons.

From Camp Sherman, situated at north end of cañon, to the point where the road to Ojo Caliente leaves the North Star road, about 3½ miles from Paddy's Holes, the road is excellent, passing over an open and rolling country.

There is permanent water at Shaw's ranch, 12 miles from Camp Sherman.

The road from Paddy's Holes to Ojo Caliente Indian Agency is a good mountain one.

Pursuant to my letter of instructions, of June 17 to 20, with two men, I made a reconnaissance of the country between Camp Vincent, on the Gila River, and Ojo Caliente Indian Agency in search of a practicable route from the latter to Fort Bayard. Taking the trail traveled by the Southern Apache Indians on their removal to Arizona from their reservation, I found it to be a route over which a practicable road could be built, and, judging from all the information I could gather from officers who had scouted over that and country still east and south of that, I am convinced that the trail referred to would be the shortest practicable route, supposing the North Star road to form part of it.

On June 24 I reached Ojo Caliente with my entire party, having traveled via North Star road as far as its junction with the old Fort Tulerosa and Ojo Caliente road, thence by that road to the latter place.

By odometer measurements the route as traveled was 126.82 miles.

From Fort Bayard to Ojo Caliente via North Star road and the trail referred to the distance would be about 97 miles.

As my letter of instructions in requiring the reconnaissance for a practicable route from Fort Bayard to Ojo Caliente Indian Agency did not confine the route to either side of the Mimbres Mountains, I determined to return from Ojo Caliente to Fort Bayard to the east side.

Leaving Ojo Caliente June 25, I proceeded en route to Fort Bayard via Cañada Alamosa, Cuchillo Negro Polomas, Cottonwood, on the Rio Grande, and the Gavalan Pass through the Mimbres Mountains to Mimbres River.

The road till it strikes the Rio Grande is excellent, after which it is more or less sandy.

The road now most traveled from the Cottonwoods, on the Rio Grande, to Fort Bayard and Silver City leaves the Rio Grande a short distance below the Cottonwood Ranch and passes over the foot-hills near the river, over the northern end of the Goodsight Mountains and the Little Jornada, between the latter mountains and Cook's Range, over the northern point of the latter and eastern slope of the Mimbres Mountains, striking the Rio Mimbres at Brockman's mill, which is about 10 miles above the crossing of the same by the mail-route.

This is known as Brockman's road. June 27 I left Cottonwood, on the Rio Grande, with the intention of proceeding by this route to the Mimbres River; but through mistake took a blind road, which led to Mule Spring, north of Cook's Range, and into the valley of the Mimbres River through the Gavalan Pass.

There was no road through the latter, and it was with great difficulty that the escort wagon could be gotten through.

The mistake in taking the route via Gavalan Pass was perhaps fortunate, as I have been assured by good authority that if a road could be put through the Gavalan Pass, a good straight road could be run either to the town of Polomas or the head of the Polomas River, thereby shortening the route to the north and avoiding the sandy roads near the Rio Grande.

Till recently the trail through this pass and direct to Polomas River was a mail-route (pony express).

A road could be built through the Gavalan Pass.

On June 30 I returned to Fort Bayard. The route of return from Ojo Caliente to Fort Bayard was, by odometer measurement, 144.46 miles, 17.46 miles longer than by the North Star and Tulerosa and Ojo Caliente roads, and 47.46 miles longer than by the North Star road and Apache trail.

In comparison of the practicability of the three routes between Fort Bayard and Ojo Caliente that via Brockman's road Cottonwoods on Rio Grande, Polomas, and Cañada Alamosa is at present much the best, as it is a thoroughly broken road.

If a road were built to cross the eastern slope of the Mimbres Mountains through the Gavalan Pass, and from thence as direct as possible to the town of Cañada Alamosa, heading the intervening streams, it would probably be the shortest and most practicable route that could be selected between the two points.

Either route via the North Star road would have the advantage of an abundant supply of wood and water.

The route east of the Mimbres Mountains would not pass through so well a wooded country, but would have an ample supply of wood and water for practical purposes.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. STEDMAN,
First Lieutenant 9th Cavalry,
Acting Engineer Officer, District of N. M.

The ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
District of New Mexico.

Estimated cost of completing North Star Road, in obedience to a communication dated Headquarters District of New Mexico, 11th May, 1877.

Localities, &c.	Distances.	Quantity and nature of work.	Rate.	Amounts.	Total Amounts.
Willard Spring Hill:					
Completing roadway	900 feet	Earth excavation, 290 cubic yards	$0 36	$104 40	
		Rock excavation, 20 cubic yards	1 25	25 00	
					$129 40
Bear Cañon Hill:					
Completing roadway	1,100 feet	Earth excavation, 340 cubic yards	36	122 40	
					122 40
Black Cañon Hill, south side:					
Completing roadway from summit of plateau to end of work done.	2½ miles	Earth excavation, 14,100 cubic yards	36	5,176 00	
Completing roadway from bottom of cañon to commencement of work done.	2,000 feet	Earth excavation, 1,490 cubic yards	36	536 40	
		Three culverts	10 00	30 00	
Constructing roadway not worked	2,500 feet	Earth excavation, 2,770 cubic yards	36	997 20	
		Clearing and grubbing, 1 acre	25 00	25 00	
		Three bridges	20 00	60 00	
					6,824 60
Black Cañon Hill, north side:					
Constructing roadway not worked	2,700 feet	Earth excavation, 3,320 cubic yards	36	1,195 20	
		Clearing and grubbing, 1 acre	25 00	25 00	
		Three culverts	15 00	45 00	
					1,265 20
Rocky Cañon to trail:					
Constructing roadway where it has to be deflected from bottom of canon.	2,100 feet	Rock excavation, 5,600 cubic yards	$1 25	$7,000 00	
		Earth excavation, 2,100 cubic yards	36	756 00	
		Clearing and grubbing, 1 acre	25 00	25 00	
		Three bridges	30 00	90 00	
					$7,871
Constructing roadway from trail to the foot of the mountain.	2,460 feet	Rock excavation, 7,000 cubic yards	1 25	8,750 00	
		Earth excavation, 1,600 cubic yards	36	576 00	
		Clearing and grubbing, 1.13 acres	25 00	28 25	
		Four bridges	40 00	160 00	
					9,514 25
		Total			25,726 85

Change of location from trail to junction of roads over the mountain.	5,200 feet.....	Rock excavation, 2,000 cubic yards	1 25	$2,500 00	
		Earth excavation, 3,000 cubic yards	36	1,080 00	
		Clearing and grubbing, 1.25 acres	25 00	31 25	
		One bridge	25 00	25 00	
		One culvert	15 00	15 00	
					3,651 25
		By old location			9,514 25
		Saving of cost by trail			5,863 00

Official copy.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO,
OFFICE OF THE ACTING ENGINEER OFFICER,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., June —, 1879.

C. A. STEDMAN,
First Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry,
Acting Engineer Officer District of New Mexico.

APPENDIX S S.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIEUTENANT EDWARD MAGUIRE, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

EXPLORATIONS AND SURVEYS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Saint Paul, Minn., July 1, 1879.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

The engineer detail in this department at the close of the previous fiscal year consisted of myself as engineer officer, one topographical assistant, and a detachment of the battalion of engineers of one sergeant and three privates.

On August 23, 1878, Sergeant J. E. Wilson, Company D, Battalion of Engineers, was discharged the service by reason of expiration of term of service, and was immediately re-enlisted as topographical assistant under the provisions of General Orders No. 62, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, July 3, 1877.

Private Adolph Goslin, Company A, Battalion of Engineers, was, at his own request, discharged the service August 10, 1878, per Special Orders No. 169, Headquarters of the Army, series of 1878. He was appointed clerk for the work of improving Missouri River above the mouth of Yellowstone, but has, in addition, performed the major part of the clerical duties pertaining to this office.

Topographical Assistant Durage, accompanied by two privates, left Saint Paul May 20, 1878, *en route* to Fort Keogh, Mont., to make a survey of the reservation of that post. This work was admirably done.

The area of the reservation is 90.05 square miles. Of these 12.25 furnished good grazing, 12.09 are adapted to cultivation, and the timbered area amounts to 2.67 square smiles. Bad lands constitute the remaining portion of the reservation.

The boundary lines of the reservation were carefully run, azimuth observations having been taken every 3 miles. The total careful chaining amounted to 66 miles. There were 62 mounds and 3 posts erected.

The astronomical work consisted of 144 observations for time and 142 for latitude.

The survey gives the following results:

Longitude, Fort Keogh, 105° 56′ 53″.08.
Latitude, Fort Keogh, 46° 23′ 11″.648.
with probable error ± 0″.97.
Altitude, Fort Keogh, 2,511.09 feet.

On March 24, 1879, a tracing of the map of the reservation, and on April 24, 1879, a tracing of the plan of Fort Keogh was forwarded to the Chief of Engineers. Sergeant Durage's report is forwarded herewith.

As stated in my last annual report, Lieutenant Hoffman, Eleventh Infantry, was, upon my application, directed to make a reconnaissance of the Moreau or Owl River, Dakota. He left Cheyenne Agency (now Fort Bennett, Dakota) April 28, 1878, returning on June 30, 1878. A copy of his report and a tracing of the map of his reconnaissance was forwarded to the Chief of Engineers on March 24, 1879. His work has been incorporated in the map of Dakota issued from this office.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles E. McChesney was ordered to report to me July 10, 1878, to collect information concerning the birds and mammals of the Big Horn region. An elaborate and valuable report submitted by him was forwarded to the Chief of Engineers March 24, 1879.

On August 28, 1878, I left Saint Paul, in charge of two parties, for the survey of the Yellowstone River, arriving at Fort Keogh September 6. Having started the survey of the Yellowstone and inspected the work of Topographical Assistant Durage, I left Fort Keogh with the whole detachment September 23, to proceed overland to Fort Buford.

Starting at 1 p. m., we encamped on Sunday Creek, a tributary of the Yellowstone, at 4.30 p. m., after a march of 9.6 miles. The next day we reached Custer Creek, 24.6 miles farther on. The road traveled was generally poor, but one portion of it, called "Butler's Cut Off," was very difficult of passage, it lying in a stretch of bad lands about 4 miles in width. Between Keogh and the valley of Custer Creek the land is poor. The grass was thin and of poor quality, and the water along the whole route was strongly alkaline.

The valley of Custer Creek, however, is a beautiful one, affording excellent grazing and is apparently fertile. The stream was well timbered and the water good. We met game for the first time in this valley. Buffalo and deer were killed within a mile of camp.

After leaving Custer Creek the next day, and having crossed a narrow strip of bad lands, we entered a fine rolling grazing country, stretching out in all directions as far as the eye could reach, the streams all well timbered and the landscape dotted here and there with the different varieties of game common to that region. The soil was a good black loam. With the exception of the drift fragments, the argillaceous sandstone so common to Dakota and Montana was the only variety of stone seen. At our next camp, on a branch of Bad Route Creek, specimens of gypsum and petrified wood containing beautiful crystals of lime were found in profusion. The timber there was scarce and the valley uninteresting. There was but little water, and that bad.

This valley passed, we entered a rolling country again similar to that mentioned above. A few hours' ride over a good road brought us to Bad Route Creek, a beautiful stream of excellent water frequented by ducks. Two green-winged teal were killed here, and proved to be a delightful addition to our larder. Buffalo were very scarce, those we saw being old bulls; but antelope, deer, and elk were seen constantly.

The road from Bad Route Creek winds through a long ravine up to a broad level plateau, where excellent grazing is to be found. The descent from this plateau to Clear Creek is easy. This latter creek is a well-timbered stream of sweet water.

From this valley we ascended to a plateau similar to the one we previously traversed, and finally descended to the valley of the Yellowstone, at the mouth of Spring Creek, after a journey of 32.3 miles.

From this point we followed the bottom-lands of the Yellowstone, only occasionally resorting to the bench to avoid a marsh or thick timber. Quite a number of wood-yards and ranches were passed, and this portion

of the valley possessed somewhat of a civilized aspect. At Crane's Ranch, on Crane Creek, we halted for a short time to eat some fruit and melons. This ranch produces corn (both Dent and Ree grown without irrigation), sugar-corn, melons, tomatoes, beets, cabbage, turnips, lettuce, peas, and particularly fine potatoes and onions. Good oats are raised. I saw in several instances oats which, evidently dropped from a passing wagon, had sprung up and matured on the road. The hay, of course, is fine. Wheat can be profitably grown. The whole extent of bottom-lands is well adapted to farming. There is plenty of timber, and the creeks are running streams of clear sweet water. The benches and prairies above afford the best of grazing. It was only on this second overland trip that I was enabled to fully appreciate the value of the Yellowstone valley. Irrigation can be achieved without a great expenditure of either labor or money.

On September 9 we arrived at the ferry opposite Fort Buford, where we took the steamer for Bismarck.

The weather had been propitious and the journey was, all things considered, an interesting and enjoyable one. The odometer cart was driven the whole distance, the usual compass bearings and thermometric and barometric readings being taken. Sextant observations for time and latitude were taken whenever the weather permitted.

A summary table of altitudes, latitudes, longitudes, &c., is appended. A tracing of the map was forwarded to the Chief of Engineers on March 24, 1879, and the work has been incorporated in the map of Montana issued from this office.

The other field-work accomplished during the year was the rerunning of the northern and western boundaries of the Fort Snelling reservation, a detailed and elaborate survey of the portion of the Snelling reservation and occupied by the Seventh Infantry, a minute survey of the site of department headquarters buildings at the same post, and the laying out of the Snelling bridge highway across the reservation.

On the 2d of June, Topographical Assistant Wilson, accompanied by one private, left Saint Paul *en route* to Fort Custer to make surveys of the reservation of that post, of the small reservation near Fort C. F. Smith, and of the cemetery of Custer's battle-field. Should this work be finished in time to permit it, the Big Horn River will be meandered with transit and chain to connect with the survey of the Yellowstone River.

On June 18 I was ordered to inspect and report upon the burning coal-fields at Fort Stevenson. This duty was performed, I returning to Saint Paul on the 29th.

The office-work has consisted in computing and plotting the field-notes, revising and correcting the maps of Dakota and Montana, and such maps as were sent to this office for examination, in compiling information concerning the new posts in the department, in making numerous tracings and copies of reports for forwarding and for file in this office, in compiling tables of distances for the Paymaster-General, and in supplying such information and data as were called for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. MAGUIRE,
First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

The CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.

SUMMARY TABLE OF DAILY INSTRUMENTAL OBSERVATIONS, WITH DEDUCED ALTITUDES, LATITUDE, AND LONGITUDE OF EACH CAMP; DISTANCES TRAVELED, &C.

Stations.	Date.	Start.	Arrive.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Elevation, in feet.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Days' march, in miles.	Total distance, in miles.
Fort Keogh	Sept. 22, 1878	1.00 p. m.	.....	26.77	81°	2,511.09	46° 23′ 11″.648	105° 56′ 53″.08	.....	.....
Sunday Creek	Sept. 23, 1878	6.00 a. m.	4 30 p. m.	26.70	56°	2,584.78	.....	.....	9.60	9.60
Custer Creek	Sept. 24, 1878	5.50 a. m.	3.00 p. m.	26.90	38°	2,391.09	46° 46′ 51″.29	105° 44′ 25″.65	24.60	34.20
Branch Cedar Creek	Sept. 25, 1878	6.10 a. m.	2.50 p. m.	26.82	62°	2,462.40	47° 00′ 11″.33	105° 26′ 27″.75	26.60	60.80
Yellowstone River	Sept. 26, 1878	6.10 a. m.	3.50 p. m.	26.82	40°	2,464.93	47° 06′ 08″.19	104° 48′ 28″.95	32.30	93.10
Yellowstone River	Sept. 27, 1878	6.10 a. m.	2.10 p m.	26.85	42°	2,437.49	.....	.....	29.05	122.15
Near Yellowstone River	Sept. 28, 1878	6.20 a. m.	2.30 p. m.	26.95	62°	2,350.42	47° 41′ 53″.96	104° 13′ 01″.65	29.20	151.35
Missouri Ferry, opposite Fort Buford	Sept. 29, 1878	.....	12.00 m.	26.90	56°	2,393.43	.....	.....	20.05	171.40

S S 1.

REPORT OF SURVEY OF THE MILITARY RESERVATION AT FORT KEOGH, MONTANA, BY TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSISTANT JULIUS J. DURAGE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,,
OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
Saint Paul, Minn., ——— ———.

SIR: In obedience to orders received from you and embodied in the following order:

[Special Orders No. 59.]

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
"*Saint Paul, Minn., May* 16, 1878.

* * * * * * *

"4. Lance Sergeant Julius J. Durage, general service, and Privates Thomas Culligan and Albert W. Turner, Company A, Battalion of Engineers, will proceed to Fort Keogh, Mont., and make the survey of the military reservation at that post, under the direction of the chief engineer officer of the department.

"The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, and the Subsistence Department commutation of rations for Privates Culligan and Turner, for this journey, it being impracticable to carry subsistence in kind.

"By command of Brigadier-General Terry

"GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
"*Assistant Adjutant-General.*"

and in accordance with your special letter of instructions for guidance in operations, I have the honor to submit the following report:

I left Saint Paul, Minn., May 20, 1878, provided with the necessary instruments and material, and arrived at Fort Keogh, Mont., via Bismarck and Fort Buford, Dak., on the 4th of June, 1878. From that date up to the 14th of June I was debarred by continual rain and hazy nights from any active operations, spending the scant intervals of fair weather in taking a few astronomical observations and surveying the post and constructing a plot thereof. On the 16th of June I succeeded in determining the meridian and magnetic variation at the post, and on the 17th, provided with a complete working force, escort, and camp-equipage, I started for the mouth of the Tongue River, whereat, on the same evening, I succeeded in determining the primary azimuth for my survey. The waters of the Yellowstone and Tongue were at a very high stage, and there were no means of crossing the river, and I had to resort to a complicated method of triangulation to determine the intersection of the mid-channels. Having ascertained this point I established a bench-mark south of the Yellowstone and west of the Tongue near their confluence and situated 1,410.8 feet south of the initial point. In absence of stone I planted a post 8 feet long with charred butt, five feet in the ground, and marked: "Res. Ft. Keogh, B. M. U. S."

Unable to cross the Yellowstone I determined to start south to survey a base-line 10 miles long on which I could connect the boundary lines. This line proved to be a good check for my survey. The two men of the engineer detachment were employed, one in charge of the chainmen, keeping tallies; the other, assisting in taking bearings with the prismatic compass and noting the topography of the country passed over. From the benchmark the line runs through the Yellowstone Bottom until it reaches, at 11,944 feet, the foot-hills of the Yellowstone and Tongue divide, running out in a point here called Cantonment Butte. These bluffs are about 65 feet high, exhibiting a rough stony face. The ground is sandy loam impregnated with alkali, and containing a conglomerate of gravel and silicious fragments. The line ascends the crown of these bluffs, crossing numerous ravines, covered with large bowlders of friable sandstone.

I found myself surrounded by bad lands. Leaving the camp party to move up the Tongue, I started with pack-mules, the only mode to pass over this country, to survey the base-line further. There is no variety in this country; the same broken, rough surface covered with spare grass, impassable for wagons and difficult for animals. At 20,312 feet I found a spring on the summit of a moderate hill, which the hands of man have been improving, unquestionably Indians. The water was good. West of the line, dry drains lead towards the Yellowstone, east towards the Tongue. At 22,180 feet I had to cross a good sized hill; two large protrusions on the summit suggested the name of "Camelshump." Continuing through this broken country I arrived at the interior edge of these hills. They slope down into a beautiful grassy plain, about 1½ miles long and the same width. But even this inviting sight was destined to disappoint our expectations for easier progress. Many furrows and gullies made our prog-

ress very slow. At 36,500 feet the line passes numerous little ponds, called here the lakes, fed by springs with good water. They are permanent and the heads of a dry creek running northwest to the Yellowstone. Passing from this plain south we struck bad lands again, making our work very hard.

On the 21st day of June I reached the end of the base-line, erected a monument of large stones, and proceeded to survey the portion of the southern boundary line lying between this point and Tongue River.

At a distance of 1,200 feet I ascended the summit of a butte about 130 feet high and established a monument 8 feet high to serve as a guide in connecting the southern boundary lines. Descending the hill I passed into a valley cut up by many drains, which connect in a distance of about a mile, turn to the east, and terminate in a cavity about 20 feet deep, at the bottom of which I found a spring with good, cold water.

The boundary line passes over this broken country, thence along the base of a low chain drawing slightly from northwest to southeast. On the most prominent points I established mounds of rock fragments, as at 4,500, 9,400, 13,400, 17,847, and 22,900 feet from the terminus and east of the base-line. At 9,400 feet drains run in a southerly direction, cutting deep furrows in the ground towards a creek running nearly parallel with the boundary.

The water in this creek is running, and has a very strong alkaline taste. On the whole route south no other vegetation presented itself to my eyes than wild prairie grass mixed with sage brush. The latter grass grows to a considerable height, and is called commonly, greasewood.

At 24,731 feet I reached the edge of the Tongue River bluffs, about 40 feet high and very steep, I erected there a pole 18 feet high, and descended to the grassy bottom.

The banks of the river are lined with tall cottonwood, and the grass is, on some points, waist-high. The river bank is 25,241 feet from the terminus of the base-line.

Fearing that the rapid current, here tearing large portions of the bank down, would destroy any mark put in close proximity I chained back 60 feet from the bank, and in a safe place erected a post 20 inches in diameter and marked it "S. B. Ft. Keogh, Res. U. S." This post is about 60 feet north of a stake planted there by Lieutenant Low, Twentieth Infantry, and intended to serve as a mark for the southern boundary of Fort Keogh Reservation.

Returning thence to the post to attempt a crossing of the Yellowstone, and to survey the northern boundary of the reservation, I found the river at the same stage of high water, and had to await the arrival of a steamboat to cross my party to the north side of the river. In the mean time, employing the small boat, I triangulated a line across the river due west of benchmark 3,987 feet, thence surveyed 1,410.8 feet due north, to obtain a starting point for the northern boundary. Running back east 1,800 feet of this point, I erected a monument for reference on the face of a hill nearly north of the lower ferry. On the arrival of the steamer Genl. D. H. Rucker, the party was duly crossed, and I continued on the same day to survey the northern boundary. Through the footlands of low hills, extending here nearly to the brow of the river bluffs, we crossed the Bozeman mail route, and passed over a considerable plateau lying between the Yellowstone and Sunday Creek. There is an abundance of short prairie grass on this plain. The southern edge is cut by many coulies leading towards the Yellowstone. At 6,487 feet a dry creek runs south across the line, and following its bed for about 1,700 feet, I found a beautiful permanent spring bubbling up through the sand. The water was excellent, and I called this creek for reference Spring Creek. At 11,987 feet the Bozeman road again crosses the line to the south. At 17,987 another dry creek runs south, and 4,200 feet below this point we found springs in the creek-bed with water tasting strongly of alkali, and called it Bitter Creek. The mouth of this creek is near a place on the Yellowssone River called Wolf Point. At about 26,500 feet, the plain abruptly terminates, and the ground changes there to a conglomeration of bad lands, through which I had to pass with considerable suffering, no water to be found, the thermometer standing at 96° above zero. Through these bad lands the line runs until it reaches the slopes of the north side of a high butte, which I called Monument Hill, and which crosses the northern and western boundary at right angles. North of this, surrounded by hills and forming a kettle, lies the northwestern corner of the reservation. I erected a monument there, and marked it "N. W. C. Ft. Keogh Res. U. S." Running this line, I put up mounds at 4,887, 8,500, 12,987, 15,387, 17,987, 21,387, 26,487, and 29,933 feet.

From the northwest corner, proceeding south, the line crosses the high ridge mentioned already and called Monument Hill. At 750 feet, and on top of this hill, I erected a monument, thence, through a series of bad lands, passing many low buttes, on which the action of waters have laid bare the deposits of former periods. Strata of coal formation are visible on the faces of these hills. Eleven thousand one hundred feet from northwest corner the line leaves the bad lands and descends to the fertile bottom of the Yellowstone River. Crossing several roads, the line passes near a squatter's house, and to the right (west) of the third cottonwood tree from the squatter's stable, within 18 inches of its butt-end, at a distance of 21,986 feet from northwest

corner. This tree is marked east with a long blaze, and west, nearest the line, with three notches. The river bank is in close proximity and at a distance of 22,348 feet from northwest corner. Mounds were put up at 4,500, 9,300, 11,100, 16,000, and 19,558 feet from northwest corner. The river here is very narrow and close to the boundary. There is an island called Confidence Island, covered with willow and high growth of cottonwood. The banks of the Yellowstone are lined with high cottonwood timber. The bluffs on the southern bank at this point come close to the river and are very steep. The ravines of these bluffs contain great quantities of cedar and some pine. I called this point Cedar Bluffs. On the lower point of the island are rapids of considerable force, and I saw steamboats laboring for hours to overcome the current.

To continue the survey south of the Yellowstone I had to wait until the 2d of July, on which date, the new ferry being completed, I crossed south of the river, and thence, delaying at the post for supplies, I started for the point where I left off. To reach this point I had to cross the bad lands situated in the western portion of the reservation and south of the Yellowstone. A new road has been constructed through these bad-lands to connect the two posts, Fort Keogh and Fort Custer, by a shorter route than the one north of the Yellowstone, but the obstacles to be overcome in these bad lands are too great to make this route advisable for travel in bad weather. Damaging all the wagons in the attempt to cross, I had to return to the post to obtain pack-mules, and leaving the camp on the banks of the Yellowstone, I proceeded to continue the survey.

From the last point surveyed the line runs on the western edge of a plateau situated east of Moon Creek, crosses many shallow gullies leading towards Moon Creek. I arrived at the southern edge of the plateau, 40,866 feet from northwest corner. Descending into the valley of Moon Creek, cutting here into the reservation, I crossed the new Fort Custer route at 42,366 feet, and finally Moon Creek itself at 44,424 feet from northwest corner. The water in Moon Creek I found in large water-holes slightly impregnated with alkali. The banks and bottom are lined with willow and cottonwood. The grass is very high and interspersed with sage-brush. The ravines in the neighborhood contain some cottonwood and cedar. Crossing the valley, I ascended the hills south of Moon Creek and reached the corner, which is situated in a ravine of these hills. Mounds were erected at 23,165, 25,766, 26,666, 32,466, 34,401, 37,666, 40,866, 41,424, 42,366, 45,266, 48,066, 51,518. At the southwest corner, there being but little stone, I had to throw up a mound of earth and cover it with sods.

Proceeding to survey the southern boundary, I erected monuments at 650 and 1,750 feet from southwest corner to indicate the corner-stone more distinctly, and thence running east I crossed Moon Creek at 9,750 feet from corner. Ascending gradually, I erected monuments one mile apart, and reaching the summit of a high hill I was agreeably surprised at finding the monument erected at the terminus of the base-line in the range of the cross-wires. In the afternoon of the following day I succeeded in connecting the lines.

This gives the southern boundary a length of 31680+25241—17.31 for chain error= 59903.69 feet=10 miles and 4103.69 feet.

Returning to the post, the commanding officer of the district and post, Col. N. A. Miles, Fifth United States Infantry, instructed me in regard to the site selected for a ferry reservation east of the Tongue River. This reservation is situated on the second bend from the month of Tongue River. The initial point is a mound about 100 feet from the river bank, and 6′ 6″ from the north face of the most northern of three trees growing there in a cluster. The line runs 12° 32′ 30″ north of true, east 656 feet from said mound, thence at right angles 974 feet southerly, thence at right angles back to the river 817 feet. The northern and eastern boundary has been immediately occupied by claimants, who, dividing the outside of the reservation into suitable lots, erected buildings, starting a site for a new town, now called Miles City. The ferry reservation is connected with the main reservation by a ponton bridge.

With the survey of this reservation I finished the boundary work, and started to meander both rivers, which work I accomplished on the 10th of July, 1878. The whole boundary work was executed with utmost care. The azimuths were taken every 3 miles, the compass and back-sights acting in conjunction. All the principal points were obtained by intersection of transit and compass bearings. Odometers could not be put in practical use, the country being too rough for wagon-travel.

The boundary lines were marked as often as practicable and on points easily to be found, the whole survey being in strict compliance with the following department order authorizing the extent of Fort Keogh reservation, viz:

"[General Orders No. 7.]

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
"*Saint Paul, Minn., March* 22, 1878.

"The following described military reservation for the post of Fort Keogh, Mont., has been declared by His Excellency the President of the United States, under date of

March 14, 1878, and is hereby announced for the information and government of all concerned, viz:

"Starting in mid-channel of the Yellowstone River, opposite the mouth of Tongue River, thence running due west 6 miles, thence due south about 10 miles to the southern boundary of the present temporary reservation, thence due east along said southern boundary till it reaches mid-channel of Tongue River, thence down said channel of Tongue River to the place of beginning, reserving a site for a ferry or bridge across Tongue River.

"All orders or parts of orders heretofore issued from any source whatever, conflicting with the provisions of this order, are hereby declared inoperative and void.

"By command of Brigadier-General Terry.

"GEO. D. RUGGLES,
"Assistant Adjutant-General."

Regarding the geological formation observed in this country I have the honor to report the following:

The geological formation is very uniform. The whole appearance shows the action of water. There are no signs of upheavals; the whole shows to be deposits of water acted again upon by water. The bottom lands are sandy, the shale being mixed with loam. They are very fertile, producing all species of excellent vegetables. These sandy deposits have a considerable depth, probably 12 to 15 feet. The lower strata of the elevated points are at some points laid bare, exhibiting conglomerate of clay and gravel, strongly impregnated with alkali; in some places thin layers of siliceous limestone, very brittle, in others a conglomerate sandstone, very porous, breaks to the surface. Above these layers I perceived deposits of clay and fragments of siliceous formation, the whole covered with about 2 feet of shale. North of the Yellowstone, in the bad lands near the northwest corner, the middle strata exhibit carboniferous limestone. The alluvial deposits exhibit a variety of colors, according to the material intermixed, white, yellow, and red being most prominent.

The botany of this country is very limited, there being but few representatives of trees, but a great variety of shrubs. The bottoms are covered with good grass, interspersed with sage-brush. The banks of the rivers are lined with high cottonwood and willow. There is some higher vegetation along some of the creeks. The very useful pine tree is only very sparsely represented, the principal district being about a mile south of the southern boundary and east of the Tongue River. The varieties observed may be classified as follows: White pine (Norway), cedar, American aspen, American elm, white ash, common juniper, hazel-nut, box elder, poison ivy, dogwood, white birch, choke-cherry, wild plum, gooseberry, wild red cherry, currant, raspberry, and blackberry.

The mammals are represented by the following species and varieties: Wild-cat, prairie wolf or cayoté, fox, weasel, skunk, badger, ground-squirrel, prairie-dog, gopher, prairie rat, jackass rabbit, sage-rabbit, red deer, white-tail deer, and antelope.

The following birds were observed: Wild duck and goose, sand-hill crane, curlew, robin, dipper, swallow, sparrow, finch, lark, blackbird, fly-catcher, woodpecker, owl, falcon, hawk, turkey-buzzard, pigeon, plover, gull, &c.

For determination of the altitude, I employed an aneroid barometer, regulated to the level of the sea at the United States signal-office at Bismarck, Dak. Three independent sets of observations were taken.

For the general magnetic variation at the post and establishing of the meridian, three sets of observations with a Stackpole transit and mean solar chronometer, Arnold & Dent, No. 1362, were used. The astronomical work was performed with help of sextant No. 6536, Spencer, Browning & Co., and sextant No. 1662, Stackpole & Bros.; artificial horizon and chronometers, Arnold & Dent, No. 1362, and Bond & Son, No. 202.

The results of these observations are:

Magnetic variation at post, 17° 37′ 30″.

Altitude, 2,511.09 feet above the level of the sea.

Longitude in arc, 105° 56′, 53′.08″.

Longitude in time, $7^h\ 3^m\ 47.538^s$.

Latitude, 46° 23′ 10.678″.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JULIUS J. DURAGE,
Topographical Assistant.

Lieut. EDWARD MAGUIRE,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Chief Engineer Department of Dakota.

S S 2.

REPORT OF THE RECONNAISSANCE OF THE MOREAU OR OWL RIVER, DAKOTA, IN 1878, BY LIEUTENANT WILLIAM HOFFMAN, ELEVENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

CHEYENNE AGENCY, DAKOTA, *December* 23, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in connection with the duties assigned me by Special Orders No. 48, current series, Headquarters Cheyenne Agency, and letter of instruction dated Engineer's Office, Headquarters Department of Dakota, April 9, 1878.

The map called for is submitted at the same time; also field-notes, &c.

I started from this post on Sunday the 28th day of April, with a party of 25 enlisted men all told, and myself being the only officer with the detachment. My transportation consisted of three six-mule army wagons, and I was rationed to the 30th day of June, 1878.

The trip was made without any incident calling for special remark, excepting the fact that I happened to hit the rainy season, and that I was on this account impeded by bad and sometimes impassable roadway.

The rainy season lasted until June the 10th, up to which time I had made only one-third of my trip, and the result was that I had to work hard during the remaining twenty days, in order to get back to this post on the expiration of my rations. This I succeeded in doing, leaving no time to spare.

The Owl River country is practicable for campaigning purposes excepting in times of heavy rains. Then it would occasionally be impossible to move wagons, and frequently impossible to move artillery. Of water, grass, and wood there is plenty for ordinary military purposes, though the supply of the latter would soon be exhausted by any permanent military establishment.

In projecting marches through this country, it would be well always to consider the rainy season, which lasts from about the middle of April to the middle of June, as there is much "bad land" which is then impracticable.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

If a stream, that ordinarily could not be navigated by a ship's yawl for a distance of one-half mile above its mouth, is at all entitled to be called a "river," then this is properly the Owl River instead of the Moreau River, as the former is the original Indian name.

The stream runs through a rolling prairie country, with no timber beyond small skirts along water-courses, and occasional small groves in ravine heads. It has no mountains. The elevations amount generally to prairie-hills, eroded from an original level by the action of water. The presence of sulphur is everywhere apparent, and this, in connection with much limestone, gives the entire country, except the immediate mouth of the river, more or less of a "bad land" character; nevertheless there are some portions that would make excellent farms and stock ranches, and along the entire length of the stream the quality of the land varies through all the different grades from excellent to worthless. As a general fact the land is meager at the river head, and improves toward the mouth, where it is excellent.

HUSBANDRY.

The winters are severe, and but for this fact this would make a stock country from good to excellent, according to location. For a few years past the winters have been comparatively mild, and acclimated stock has lived through them without shelter. But the Indians tell of severe winters, in which men and animals perished, and I doubt if it would be prudent to attempt the raising of stock unless shelter is provided.

Though some portions of Montana, in even higher latitudes than this, are becoming prominent as stock districts, it must not be overlooked that the isothermal lines passing there are warmer than those passing here.

Many plateaus here are rich in gama-grass, while in the bottoms other good varieties are frequently abundant.

The land about the mouth of the river is very good and would make excellent farms, and here limited quantity of wood is the only drawback for farmers. The plateau at the mouth would make nicer farms than the bottoms, though some persons would prefer the latter. Indians who have tried farming near the mouth speak highly of the result, but these farms were on the Missouri rather than on the Owl River. The character of the country as regards husbandry may be called generally excellent from the mouth of Owl River to Virgin Creek.

From Virgin Creek to Little Moreau Creek the river bottom is generally bad, while beyond the breaks on the divides the land is generally good.

From Little Moreau Creek to Clay Bank Butte the bottom is generally bad, while beyond the breaks the land is generally fair.

From Clay Bank Butte to the mouth of Thunder Creek the immediate bottom, which is however small, is generally good, sometimes excellent, as at the mouth of Worthless Creek, while the uplands are generally bad, mostly entirely worthless.

From Thunder Creek to the neighborhood of the Slim Buttes the soil, river bottom and uplands alike, becomes gradually more meager and does not in any part promise well for farming. Some portion may serve as grazing grounds, while the larger portion is good for nothing.

DROUGHT.—The question of "seasons," as relates to rain, must remain open until observations have been made for a sufficient period of time. My information leads to the belief that rains cannot be depended on outside of the rainy season, and that severe drought during the hotter months is the rule.

WATER.—Indians say that this stream does not run in dry seasons, except at its extreme heads; but that it sinks, stands in holes, and seeps through the sand and gravel, &c., and that then the water, though fit for pressing needs, is poor and stinks. This is apparently caused by sulphate of lime, and probably applies mainly to the lower river, as at the stage-stand, on the main river, I was informed that the water runs a little in dry seasons; that the water is hard when high, and soft and better in taste when low. This advantage on the side of low water is probably due to filtration through the sand region in which this stage-stand is located.

There appear to be no well-defined springs tributary to this river. In some places, like at the extreme heads in the Slim Buttes, water is said to run the year round, yet here there are water-seeps rather than springs.

The river rises rapidly, according to the amount of rainfall, and remains up for considerable periods, proportionately to the same cause. From a small and almost dry bed, it may rise in one night to a rushing stream fifty yards wide and as many feet deep, while it may be unfordable during the entire rainy season.

WOOD.—Wood is comparatively scarce. All those portions of the river bottom, either subject to overflow or otherwise unfit for farms, might be utilized in the cultivation of cottonwood, and could thus be made to supply the immediate wants of a moderate farming population.

There is a considerable quantity of cottonwood, from 6 to 12 inches in diameter, near the mouth of the river, also some stunted oak and some ash.

Wood becomes less as one goes up the river, until it disappears entirely at about 15 miles from the heads; at those heads, however, that run from the Slim and Short Pine Buttes, wood is again found in the shape of a stunted pine only fit for fuel.

The different tributaries have more or less wood, generally in proportion to their sizes.

VEGETATION.—Many localities are rich in gama grass, while in the bottoms other good varieties are frequently abundant. Wild leek, many varieties of sage, carroway, and many other aromatic plants are indigenous to this locality and grow in such profusion that I am led to the conclusion that sulphur may very probably be the base of their odor.

Artichokes are also plentiful in spots. The Indian turnip *(Pomme Blanche)* is abundant on the heights from about the middle to the head of the river. This is a good substitute for bread being almost entirely of starch. The hull contains a yellow dye-stuff.

About the mouth of the river choke-cherries, fox-grapes, wild plumbs, black currants, and bull-berries grow. The latter is a fruit in size, color, and somewhat in taste resembling the red currant. It grows on large bushes, is acid and pleasant to the taste, and by its great abundance is quite an important fruit.

MINERALS.—Carbonate of lime and sulphur are the most prominent mineral features. Sulphate of lime is found in varying proportions wherever there are "bad-land" signs. Satin spar is the predominating sulphate and was found in largest quantities on Worthless Creek.

There are, in the Slim Buttes, beds of the bituminous coal common to this locality. It is associated with native sulphur in large proportion. There are present both brown and black coal, the brown overlying the black strata. This coal makes a tolerable fuel.

A coarse gray marble was first found on Red Water Creek, where it had evidently been the crown of a butte now washed down. This marble becomes more frequent as one approaches the Slim Buttes. These buttes are crowned with it, and under it is found a deposit of quartz sand which formed the sandstone found lower down. This sand is coarse and verging toward gravel.

A coarse reddish sandstone, not fully formed, through which specks of iron ore are disseminated, constitutes the crowns of buttes and hills in the neighborhood of Meadow, Red Water, and Little Moreau Creeks. The same stone, without the iron, is found further upstream.

Red Water Creek neighborhood is underlaid by a bed of lenticular iron ore. From Rabbit Creek to the mouth of the river strata of argillaceous shale are of frequent occurrence.

Submarine fossils are abundant even on the highest points, and are most frequent on the southern divide of Owl River.

But a few specimens, larger than a walnut, of granitic or quartzose rocks are found in the river drift.

No flint apparent at my crossing of Flint Rock Creek. Possibly it is to be found at the White Earth Mines, which are probably composed of an impure chalk-sand. All from Mountain Sheep Creek to Flint Rock Creek, on south side of river, inclined to be sandy. Sand-ledge Creek is probably the center of the sand district. It is serpentine, cutting perpendicular banks on alternate sides through a deep stratum of brown sand, slightly agglutinated, and having the appearance of brownstone ledges.

There is no gold apparent. I washed the river drift carefully throughout its entire length, and could not obtain a single "color." The great quantity of quartz sand in the Slim Buttes is plainly a water drift from some other locality, where any gold this quartz may have contained probably still remains.

GAME.—The game of this section consists of white and black tailed deer, antelopes in great numbers, prairie-chickens, some beaver, and muskrat. The buffalo no longer range here, and elk have been driven off, though an occasional one may still be found.

From the mouth of Thunder Creek up antelopes were so numerous that it required no special skill to kill more than we could use.

There are no fish in this river, except an occasional small catfish and a permanent gudgeon.

SCENERY.—There is but little remarkable scenery on this river. Only a few localities differ from the ordinary aspect presented by river-breaks through a bare rolling-prairie land. The Many Buttes, the Slim Buttes, and the view of the river as seen from the mouth of Worthless Creek, are the most prominent exceptions. The Many Buttes, seen on a misty morning, are impressive and resemble a city.

The river, as seen from the mouth of Worthless Creek, presents a picturesque view. It has here the character of a serpentine cañon, cutting its way deep through a mountain range. The steep land slides in the foreground, tinged by oxide of iron; the dark-green skirting of cottonwood, that winds into the distance with the river; the lighter shades of green in the various patches of vegetation, the yellowish Clay-bank Butte in the left center of the picture, all form harmony of outline and color highly pleasing to the eye.

The Slim Buttes, from a distance, appear as a range of mountains, indistinct, with dark-blue base and white outcroppings. As one approaches nearer, they appear covered with stubbles. This is the stunted pine growing on them. This sudden change of scenery, when coming from the prairies to the buttes, is impressive. In the one case we for months have had green, rolling, comparatively smooth, bare prairies, red land slides, and cottonwood skirts. In the other, we suddenly come upon the dark lead color given by distance; the rugged range, the snow-white spots, and pine growth. But a few steps over the boundary line, and we have a change that could not be expected ordinarily inside of hundreds of miles.

In going from one character of country to another it is usual for the scenic characteristics of one to blend gradually into those of the other, while in this case the change is abrupt.

The white color of the buttes is disintegrated limestone (gray marble in this case).

In the "breaks" of the buttes are many fantastic formations. Columns are found often vertical and 50 feet high. They are a composite of coarse, vitreous quartz, sand, and lime, slightly agglutinated.

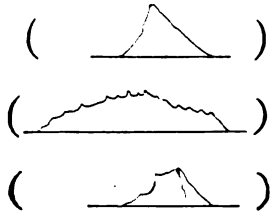
Some views are particularly good, principally the view of the North Pass. From a distance it resembles a brick, tile-covered village, and in the gap there are three columns resembling turreted castles, and as though built there to guard the pass.

The short pine hills are of the same general character as the Slim Buttes. The pine on either being but a sprinkling of scrub.

The "bad-land" slides from the mouth to Little Moreau Creek are gray to blackish in color. From Little Moreau Creek to Thunder Creek they are reddish; thence to Rabbit Creek they change to whitish; thence to the Slim Buttes iron oxide is again common.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Persons undertaking this country should be warned that generally the buttes are so much alike that one is apt to mistake their identity. These buttes as seen from different sides can only be recognized by taking them in connection with some other point. The conical, the jagged-topped, and the tent-shaped buttes are most difficult in this respect.



It is evident that large bodies of Indians have been located on this river, and that their latest camps were in the vicinity of Slave Buttes. There are large cottonwood stumps here, 4 feet in diameter, from which the trees have been chopped, and there being no more large trees the inference is that this was once the camping-ground of many Indians, who followed the growth of timber until it was all consumed (they destroy much by feeding their ponies on the bark). There is now only a young aftergrowth of trees here.

Fox Ridge is an abrupt wash on the south side of the divide, between the Owl and the Cheyenne Rivers, caused by sulphur action. It is "bad land," worthless and impassable for wagons when well wet.

It is the action of sulphur on rocks, soil, &c., causing disintegration, that supplies the mud held in suspension by the waters of this section, and from which the Missouri River derives its name. The soil appears to swell as though leavened with yeast, and it never becomes compact again. In dry weather it will hardly bear a pulling mule, and in rains the very hill-tops become bottomless quagmires.

DERIVATION OF NAMES USED.

Bastion Hill. Named by myself from its resemblance to a bastion.

Bear Creek. The Indian name.

Clay-bank Butte. Named by myself from its appearance.

Deer's Ears. The Indian name derived from the outline appearance of the buttes.

Elk Hills. Named by myself from Indian tradition, which speaks of them as elk resorts.

Flint Rock Butte. The Indian name.

Flint Rock Creek. The Indian name.

Fox Ridge. The Indian name.

Little Moreau Creek. Called Little Moreau River on a previous survey; the term "river" cannot be properly applied.

Meadow Creek. Named by myself from the appearance of the land, as seen from my trail, through which it flows.

Mountain Sheep Butte. Named by myself from Indian reports which speak of it as the only locality on the river in which mountain sheep are still to be found.

Mountain Sheep Creek. Named by myself from its relative position to Mountain Sheep Butte.

Owl River. This is the original Indian name. It is sometimes called Moreau River.

Patched Skin Buttes. The Indian name.

Rabbit Butte. The Indian name.

Rabbit Creek. The Indian name.

Red Earth Creek. Named by myself from the pronounced color of the earth in spots.

Sand-ledge Creek. Named by myself from the sand ledges through which it runs.

Short Pine Hills. The accepted name, though not a literal translation of the Indian term.

Slave Buttes. The Indian name.

Slim Buttes. The accepted name. Thin Buttes being the translation of the Indian term.

Thunder Buttes. The Indian name.

Thunder Creek. The Indian name.

Twin Buttes. Name adopted from a previous survey.

Virgin Buttes. Named by myself on account of their proximity to Virgin Creek.

Virgin Creek. The Indian name.

Wedge-tent Buttes. Named by myself from its outline resemblance to a wedge tent.

White Earth Mines. The Indian name. Worthless Creek. Named by myself because all land lying on it appears to be absolutely worthless.

I have only given names where Indian or other names were unknown.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
First Lieutenant, Eleventh Infantry.

S S 3.

REPORT ON THE MAMMALS AND BIRDS OF THE GENERAL REGION OF THE BIG HORN RIVER AND MOUNTAINS OF MONTANA TERRITORY, BY CHARLES E. McCHESNEY, ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON, UNITED STATES ARMY, 1878.

FORT SISSETON, DAKOTA.,
November 22, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my report on the mammals and birds of the Big Horn Region, Montana Territory.

As you are aware, I was ordered by the department commander on the 10th of July last to report in person to you at Fort Custer, Mont., for duty with exploration parties under your charge. I proceeded with all possible dispatch, *via* the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, to that post, where I arrived August 15, 1878, and pending your arrival I examined zoölogically to as great an extent as possible with the facilities at my command the region around Fort Custer, the result of which is embodied in the following pages.

On the 9th of September, having previously received a communication from you stating that you had been detained in Saint Paul by other duties so long that the exploration of the Big Horn Mountains would have to be deferred until another season, I left Fort Custer in obedience to orders assigning me to another field of duty. Thus less than a month was spent in examining the vicinity of Custer. This time was much too limited to examine thoroughly that extensive and interesting region.

Many species of birds that undoubtedly spend the spring and summer in the region had taken their departure before my arrival. I believe that instead of 100 species of birds here reported on much nearer 200 would be found by careful investigation to occur in this section of Montana, and the number of mammals would be increased by several species; so that the following report is by no means exhaustive of the subject.

The classification, &c., here followed is in strict accordance with the standard works of Dr. Elliott Coues, U. S. A., so far as his publications have been available.

I would respectfully recommend, in case an expedition is to be organized to examine this country during the coming year, that the zoölogist and botanist be at Fort Custer, fully equipped and ready to take the field, by the 1st of June, as otherwise much that is of great scientific interest would be lost by a later start.

I cannot close this letter without expressing my thanks to the officers stationed at Fort Custer, who did so much to render my stay at that post both profitable and pleasant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. McCHESNEY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

Lieut. EDWARD MAGUIRE,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Chief Engineer, Department of Dakota.

CHAPTER I.

MAMMALS.

MONODELPHIA EDUCABILIA.

FERÆ.

FAMILY FELIDÆ.

GENUS FELIS, Linn.

FELIS CONCOLOR, Linn.—*Rocky Mountain Lion.*

This lion is found in the Big Horn Mountains in small numbers. I was shown, at Fort Custer, Mont., the skin of one that had been killed in January, 1878, in the Big Horn Mountains; the skin, which was in the possession of Lieutenant-Colonel Buell, Eleventh Infantry, indicated that the animal had been an average one in size.

This lion has also been found in other parts of Montana, in considerable numbers, within the past year or two.

GENUS LYNX, Raf.

LYNX CANADENSIS (Desm.), Raf.—*Canada Lynx.*

Was first observed crossing the Yellowstone River, above Fort Keogh, Mont., August 10, 1878.

At Fort Custer, Mont., I was shown a skin of this lynx, belonging to Lieutenant Rawolle, Second Cavalry, that had been killed about 40 miles from that post on the Little Horn River, in February, 1878.

This lynx is quite common in the mountains and foot-hills along both the Big and Little Horn Rivers, a few miles from Fort Custer, Mont.

The skin in Lieutenant Rawolle's possession I refer to *Lynx canadensis* rather than to *L. rufus;* although it is not a typical *L. canadensis*, still it comes nearer that species, presenting, however, some of the characteristics of the *L. rufus*. The skin may have been from a slightly immature specimen, but it is not improbable that there is a variety of *L. canadensis* inhabiting the region of the Big Horn Mountains.

Col. A. G. Brackett, of the Second United States Cavalry, to whom I am under many obligations for valuable assistance rendered me at Fort Custer, informs me that he thinks there may be a third lynx inhabiting the mountainous region under consideration, as he has there seen a small lynx which he believes to be different from any that have been described by authors. Should this prove to be the case it will be a very interesting discovery. To this point I will give special attention should it be my fortune to again visit the region around Fort Custer.

LYNX RUFUS (Gm.), Raf.—*Bay Lynx; Wild Cat.*

I did not meet with the wild cat during any part of my travels, but it is said to be not uncommon throughout the general region visited, especially the mountainous portions of the Big and Little Horn Rivers.

FAMILY CANIDÆ.

GENUS CANIS, Lynx.

CANIS LUPUS OCCIDENTALIS, Cs. and Yar.—*American Timber Wolf.*

I did not myself observe this wolf, but Captain Read, of the Eleventh Infantry, informed me that he had seen it along the Yellowstone River, near Terry's Landing, as also in the immediate vicinity of Fort Custer.

I saw several skins of the American timber wolf at a trading store at Baker's battlefield, on the Yellowstone River, about 40 miles from Fort Custer, and was there informed that this wolf was quite common in that locality, and that the skins shown me were of animals killed in that immediate vicinity.

CANIS LATRANS, Say.—*Prairie Wolf; Coyote.*

Is quite common in the vicinity of Fort Custer, along both the Big and Little Horn Rivers. I also saw several while crossing from Fort Custer to Fort Ellis, Mont., in September.

Unless seriously threatened, the prairie wolf does not seem to be particularly afraid of man. I observed that they would run to a safe distance, perhaps 800 or 1,000 yards, and generally stop and deliberately view the intruder, but they did not seem anxious for a much closer acquaintance, as they would scamper off if approached a little nearer.

The prairie wolf undoubtedly does his full share in the way of destruction to the rabbits and ground squirrels, upon which, as well as grouse also, it frequently makes a dainty meal.

GENUS VULPES.

VULPES VULGARIS PENNSYLVANICUS (Bodd.), Coues.—*American Red Fox.*

Is found in small numbers in the vicinity of Fort Custer, Mont., and is doubtless common throughout most of the Big Horn region.

The variety of the red fox known as the *crossed fox* is represented to a small extent in this region. I was shown a very fine skin of this fox, belonging to Lieutenant Huntington, Second Cavalry, that had been killed on the Little Horn River, about 30 miles above Fort Custer, in October, 1877.

VULPES MACRURUS (Bodd.).—*Large Prairie Fox.*

Was not observed on the trip, but is known to inhabit the general region under consideration.

VULPES VELOX? Aud. and Bach.—*Swift; Kit Fox.*

Occurs in considerable numbers along the Yellowstone River, and is quite common in the vicinity of Fort Custer, Mont., along the Big and Little Horn Rivers.

FAMILY MUSTELIDÆ.

SUBFAMILY MARTINÆ.

GENUS PUTORIUS, Cuvier.

PUTORIUS LONGICAUDA (Rich.).—*Long-tailed Ermine.*

Are found in considerable numbers in the vicinity of Fort Custer. I observed them in the pines on a spur of the Big Horn Mountains, August 30. Are known to occur on the Little Horn River above Fort Custer.

Measurements of specimens.

	No. 445	No. 475
	♂	♂
From tip of nose to eye	0.78	0.67
From tip of nose to ear	1.63	1.45
From tip of nose to occiput	2.30	2.11
From tip of nose to tail	10.40	9.10
Tail to end of vertebræ	7.50	4.50*
Length of fore foot	1.47	1.19
Length of hind foot	1.92	1.75
Width of palms	0.52	0.44
Longest fore claw	0.43	.....
Tail black tipped	2.40	.....
Height of ears	.....	0.62

* Tail partly lost.

These two specimens present additional proof of the correctness of Dr. Coues's views that this ermine should be compared with *P. brasiliensis var. frenatus*, and not with *Putorius erminea.*

PUTORIUS (CYNOMYONAX) NIGRIPES (Aud. and Bach.), Coues.—*American Black-footed Ferret.*

Col. A. G. Brackett, United States Army, in a letter dated Fort Custer, Mont., April 11, 1879, kindly informs me that he has a black-footed ferret, which was caught by some Crow Indians on the Little Big Horn, March 24, 1879. I believe this is the first specimen of this little-known mammal taken in that section of Montana.—C. E. McC., Fort Sisseton, May 13, 1879.

PUTORIUS VISON (Schreb.), Rich.—*Mink.*

Evidences of the presence of the little brown mink are to be seen along the Little Horn River near Fort Custer, Mont., and specimens have been taken along the Stinking Water.

The brown mink, however, is not common in the clear and cold mountain streams of this region, and I doubt if it be such waters that this animal prefers at all.

The mink is said to be a deadly enemy of the muskrat, sometimes entering a house and destroying all the inmates, who make little or no resistance; at other times it will enter a lake inhabited by muskrats and in a short time cause them to abandon it.

SUBFAMILY MEPHITINÆ.

GENUS MEPHITIS, Cuv.

MEPHITIS MEPHITICA (Shaw), Bd.—*American Skunk.*

Was found to occur in numbers all along the Yellowstone River from Fort Buford to near Fort Ellis; was common at Fort Custer and along the Big and Little Horn Rivers, and in fact throughout the entire region visited.

The bite of the skunk, so fatal in more southern latitudes, is almost unknown in the northern regions. I have never (in a residence of over eleven years in Dakota and Montana) known of a single case of skunk-bite to occur in either Territory, although in most of the localities that I have visited the skunk has been found to be resident in numbers. It is probably a case parallel with that of the rattlesnake, which does not strike near as often nor is its bite as venomous in cold as in a warm climate.

SUBFAMILY MELINÆ.

GENUS TAXIDEA, Waterhouse.

TAXIDEA AMERICANA (Bodd.), Bd.—*American Badger.*

Was quite common at Fort Custer when the post was established in 1877, and still occurs in considerable numbers in that vicinity. Is found along the Rosebud and Clark's Fork in numbers.

The badger displays a considerable amount of courage when occasion requires, sometimes even turning on man; and I have seen more than one person beat a precipitate retreat under such circumstances.

SUBFAMILY LUTRINÆ.

GENUS LUTRA.

LUTRA CANADENSIS (Turton), Cuv.—*North American Otter.*

Occurs in small numbers on the Little Horn River near Fort Custer, Mont., as probably on the Big Horn also. Is found in numbers on Grass Lodge Creek about 30 miles from Fort Custer, Mont.

FAMILY PROCYONIDÆ.

GENUS PROCYON, Storr.

PROCYON LOTOR (Linn.), Storr.—*Raccoon.*

Is occasionally seen along the Missouri River, but I did not meet with it along either the Yellowstone or Big Horn Rivers, and I doubt whether it ascends as high as these rivers.

FAMILY URSIDÆ.

GENUS URSUS, Linn

URSUS ARCTOS horribilis (Ord.), Coues and Yar.—*Grizzly-Bear.*

Colonel Brackett showed me at Fort Custer the skin of one that had been killed in December, 1877, near Little Horn River, Montana.

Is common in the Bighorn Mountains.

The grizzly bear is quite fond of the wild plums and other fruit of the mountains in season, and he knows when the season for them has arrived as well as man does; when feeding he does not like interruption in the shape of man's intrusion, which he will terribly resent if the person is not well on his guard. I found but few hunters who cared to have anything to do with the grizzly, and, as for myself, I am free to confess that I am no aspirant for bear honors.

URSUS AMERICANUS, Pall.—*Black Bear.*

Tracks of a young black bear were seen on the right bank of the Yellowstone River near Froze-to-death (above Fort Keogh), August 11.

Is quite common at this time along all the streams running into the Big and Little Horn Rivers near Fort Custer, Mont., where it is known as the "Cinnamon" bear. Occurs throughout the Bighorn Mountains in numbers.

Variety *cinnamoneus* is represented very largely in this region.

I saw robes at Baker's battle-field showing almost all variations, from the extreme black to the pale cinnamon color, that had been taken in the Bighorn Mountains.

While the black bear is not nearly as ferocious as the grizzly, still he will make a desperate fight when occasion requires; such, for instance, as when he has been slightly wounded and his enemy is within reach.

FAMILY BASSARIDIDÆ.

GENUS BASSARIS, Licht.

BASSARIS ASTUTA.—*Civet Cat.*

Was seen on Snake River two years ago by Scott Bonham, an old and experienced hunter and trapper in the Bighorn region.

Of the existence of this cat in various parts of Montana, some ten or eleven years ago, I have been assured by many miners and others who had observed them in a state of semi-domestication in several of the mining camps.

UNGULATA.

FAMILY BOVIDÆ.

GENUS BOS, Linn.

BOS AMERICANUS, Gm.—*Buffalo.*

The first buffalo seen on the trip was above Fort Keogh, Mont., August 10. On August 13 four or five were killed at Terry's Landing, on the Yellowstone, by members of Captain Conrad's company, Eleventh Infantry. Were abundant about Fort Custer, and were killed within the boundaries of the post twice during 1878.

The Crow Indians are now killing a great many buffalo, and Blackfoot's band, numbering about 30 lodges, which I saw encamped on the banks of the Yellowstone River some distance below the mouth of the Bighorn, killed over 400 during the months of June and July, 1878. I saw the bones of several lying on the prairie between Terry's Landing and Fort Custer.

The northern band of buffalo is rapidly being exterminated, and this not so much by the Indian as by the white men who inhabit and pass through the country through which they roam. I have seen the most reckless slaughter of buffalo by white men, when they had no use for and could not even secure a single one of them; this principally by a class of people who travel on the steamboats plying between Bismarck and Fort Benton, on the Missouri River, most of whom are sane enough on all other points, but seem to think they must endeavor to kill every buffalo within sight, and many a poor animal is wounded and left to drag along a miserable existence until their wounds prove fatal. This class of people need the application of the law, which if stringently applied in a few instances would do much to relieve the present state of affairs, but time and distance from officers of the law both serve to prevent such merited punishment. I am pleased to note, however, of late, a growing disposition on the part of captains of boats to put a stop to the indiscriminate shooting from their vessels.

The Indian understands and heeds too the importance to him of preserving and increasing the buffalo, and there is no reckless slaughter on his part. If all the meat secured on a hunt cannot be used in its fresh state it is preserved by drying, and comes in play at a future day; and then, too, the males of a herd only are killed as a rule.

The years the Indians can now exist in their wild state are numbered by the supply of buffalo, and there can be no doubt but that the number of these is being rapidly reduced each year. The immense herds we used to see and hear of on the Missouri River some ten years ago are now unknown, and this very circumstance, more probably than anything else, will bring the Indian in a short time to cultivate the soil, which, of course, he can only do when on terms of friendship, or at least at peace, with the whites.

FAMILY OVIDÆ.

GENUS APLOCERUS, H. Smith.

APLOCERUS COLUMBIANUS (Desmont), Coues.—*Rocky Mountain Goat.*

On Pryor's Fork of the Yellowstone River last October (1877), and about 50 miles from Fort Custer, Mont., a herd, numbering 15 or 20, was seen by Corporal Irwin, Second Calvary, who succeeded in securing one.

The Rocky Mountain goat is not, however, of very common occurrence throughout the Bighorn region.

GENUS OVIS, Linn.

OVIS MONTANA, Cuv.—*Rocky Mountain Sheep.*

A flock containing 8 or 10 animals was seen on the cliffs opposite Sherman, on the Yellowstone River, June 6, 1878, by Colonel Brackett, who informs me that they are common in the Big Horn Mountains.

FAMILY ANTILOCAPRIDÆ.

GENUS ANTILOCAPRA, Ord.

ANTILOCAPRA AMERICANA, Ord.—*Prong-horn Antelope.*

Is common throughout the region traveled.

An interesting account of the shedding of the horns of this antelope was kindly furnished me by Captain Read, Eleventh United States Infantry, who observed it near Fort Custer, Mont., in December, 1877, in a spur of the Big Horn Mountains.

The first occurrence was about December 12. He had shot an antelope that had shed one of its horns, apparently but a very short time before being killed, and the other horn came off when he took hold of it and without the exercise of any force.

On a subsequent occasion, during the same month, both horns of an antelope he had killed were removed by the use of very little force, showing that they were about to be shed by the animal.

Upon careful inquiry among hunters and mountain men, I found several who had personal knowledge of the shedding of the horns of the prong-horn antelope, and all agreed that the event took place in December, while many men with good opportunities for observing in such cases seemed somewhat surprised at my asking them if they ever knew of an instance of this kind, replying in the negative, and accompanying it with a look that seemed to say they thought me a little "green" in such matters, and would inform me that the deer was in the habit of doing such things but not the antelope.

Captain Read's account is interesting from the fact that the entire horn was cast off; the shedding of the velvet has been, of course, long known, but this is the first instance recorded, so far as I am aware, in which the casting off of the entire horn has been seen by a careful and thoroughly competent observer.

FAMILY CERVIDÆ.

GENUS CERVUS, Linn.

CERVUS CANADENSIS, Erxl.—*American Elk.*

Is quite common in the Big Horn Mountains; a band of about 50 was seen on a small creek running into the Big Horn River about 15 miles from Fort Custer, August 8, 1878; the band consisted principally of cows and calves, as is usual at this season of the year.

GENUS CARIACUS, Gray.

CARIACUS VIRGINIANUS (Bodd). Gray.—*White-tailed Deer.*

Common along the Yellowstone River, and through the Big Horn region. I saw a very handsome fawn at Fort Custer, Mont., that had been brought into that post by Crow Indians in June 1878.

CARIACUS MACROTIS (Say), Gray.—*Black-tailed Deer.*

Common on the Yellowstone River, as also in the vicinity of Fort Custer and along the Big Horn Mountains.

I suppose the question I have of late seen argued pro and con in the columns of "Forest and Stream," as to whether the deer sheds his horns, may be considered as settled in the affirmative. That such is the case I have been assured by many good observers, and can personally bear testimony to the fact.

MONODELPHIA INEDUCABILIA.

CHIROPTERA.

FAMILY VESPERTILIONIDÆ.

GENUS CORYNORHINUS, Allen.

CORYNORHINUS MACROTIS (Le C.), Allen.—*Big-eared Bat.*

A single specimen was killed in an officer's quarters at Fort Custer, about June 15, 1878, and was identified by Colonel Brackett, as *C. macrotis*.

I saw on August 28 and 29, in camp on a spur of the Big Horn Mountains, several bats, but none were secured. Accepting however Colonel Brackett's identification, I refer them to *C. macrotis*, although it is not at all improbable that more than one species of bat occur in this region.

INSECTIVORA.

FAMILY SORICIDÆ.

GENUS SOREX, Linn.

SOREX COOPERI, Bach.—*Cooper's Shrew.*

Is not known to occur in the region traveled.

At Fort Sisseton, Dak., where I have been engaged in collecting during the greater part of three seasons past, Cooper's shrew is quite common, and as the following meas-

urements have not yet been published, I include them in this report, with certain deductions therefrom and comparison with *Sorex pachyurus* to be found under the head of that species.

The following measurements are of specimens taken at Fort Sisseton, Dak.,

No.	Sex.	Date of collecting.	From tip of nose to—				Tail to end of vertebræ.	Length of—		Width of palms.
			Eye.	Ear.	Occiput.	Tail.		Fore foot.	Hind foot.	
198	♀	August 5, 1877	0.30	0.56	0.78	1.90	1.50	0.24	0.37	.....
203	♀	August 25, 1877	0.29	0.53	0.75	2.00	1.60	0.20	0.39	.....
227	♀	September 22, 1877	0.25	0.54	0.72	1.90	1.40	0.22	0.38	0.08
359	♀	October 26, 1877	0.31	0.56	0.79	2.10	1.50	0.25	0.42	.....
360	♀	October 26, 1877	0.31	0.58	0.81	2.05	1.50	0.27	0.43	.....
361	♂	October 26, 1877	0.30	0.57	0.77	2.10	1.50	0.25	0.40	.....
373	×	November 13, 1877	0.30	0.50	0.73	2.00	1.60	0.25	0.44	.....
374	♂	November 14, 1877	0.32	0.60	0.81	2.00	1.60	0.25	0.49	.....
377	♀	November 19, 1877	0.33	0.66	0.83	2.15	1.60	0.25	0.44	.....
383	♀	December 1, 1877	0.35	0.70	0.80	2.25	1.65	0.25	0.45	.....
386	♀	December 4, 1877	0.30	0.65	0.76	1.90	1.10	0.25	0.41	.....
387	♂	December 4, 1877	0.25	0.61	0.74	1.95	1.60	0.27	0.42	.....
388	♂	December 4, 1877	0.31	0.55	0.81	2.15	1.95	0.27	0.46	.....
390	♀	December 10, 1877	0.32	0.68	0.84	2.10	1.70	0.28	0.43	.....
391	♂	December 10, 1877	0.30	0.65	0.73	2.10	1.40	0.26	0.41	.....
393	♂	December 18, 1877	0.29	0.59	0.78	2.05	1.70	0.25	0.41	.....
394	♂	December 18, 1877	0.32	0.61	0.76	1.95	1.70	0.25	0.43	.....
395	♂	December 18, 1877	0.31	0.62	0.78	2.00	1.60	0.25	0.42	.....
396	♀	December 18, 1877	0.36	0.65	0.80	2.05	1.65	0.26	0.45	.....
397	♀	December 18, 1877	0.34	0.59	0.77	2.05	1.70	0.25	0.42	.....
399	♂	December 21, 1877	0.35	0.68	0.77	2.10	1.70	0.24	0.42	.....
400	♂	December 21, 1877	0.25	0.61	0.75	1.95	1.45	0.24	0.41	.....
401	♂	December 22, 1877	0.30	0.59	0.71	2.10	1.70	0.24	0.45	.....
402	♂	December 22, 1877	0.35	0.74	0.84	2.05	1.90	0.29	0.47	.....
403	♀	December 24, 1877	0.34	0.68	0.78	2.10	1.55	0.28	0.44	.....
406	♀	February 16, 1878	0.37	0.74	0.83	2.10	1.65	0.27	0.44	.....
407	♀	February 16, 1878	0.35	0.69	0.80	2.00	1.70	0.27	0.47	.....
408	♂	February 21, 1878	0.33	0.60	0.74	2.25	1.70	0.25	0.42	.....
409	♀	February 21, 1878	0.33	0.65	0.80	2.20	1.55	0.26	0.44	.....
410	♀	February 21, 1878	0.37	0.70	0.83	2.00	1.80	0.27	0.47	.....
411	♂	February 21, 1878	0.33	0.60	0.78	2.00	1.50	0.25	0.43	.....
412	♂	February 25, 1878	0.32	0.62	0.75	2.00	1.60	0.27	0.46	.....
413	♀	March 1, 1878	.....	.....	.....	2.00	1.70	0.27	0.46	.....
415	♀	March 4, 1878	0.34	0.65	0.76	2.00	1.70	0.27	0.47	0.10
418	♀	March 13, 1878	0.38	0.68	0.82	2.10	1.75	0.27	0.47	0.10
420	♂	March 14, 1878	0.35	0.68	0.85	2.00	1.55	0.27	0.45	0.10
426	♂	March 15, 1878	0.35	0.65	0.84	2.10	1.70	0.25	0.45	.....
429	×	March 21, 1878	0.31	0.67	0.82	1.85	1.60	0.26	0.47	0.10
430	♂	March 21, 1878	0.27	0.57	0.74	1.90	1.45	0.24	0.41	0.09
431	♂	March 21, 1878	0.30	0.58	0.78	2.05	1.60	0.27	0.45	0.10
432	♂	March 21, 1878	0.33	0.53	0.78	2.00	1.60	0.25	0.43	0.10
433	♂	March 21, 1878	0.35	0.65	0.82	2.05	1.55	0.26	0.45	0.10
436	♀	March 22, 1878	0.32	0.67	0.78	2.10	1.70	0.26	0.45	0.10
437	♂	March 22, 1878	0.31	0.63	0.80	2.10	1.70	0.26	0.45	0.10
442	♂	March 26, 1878	0.32	0.60	0.81	2.10	1.50	0.25	0.41	.....
443	♂	March 26, 1878	0.33	0.55	0.82	2.10	1.65	0.25	0.46	.....
447	♂	March 26, 1878	0.35	0.68	0.82	2.15	1.85	0.25	0.46	0.10
456	♀	March 27, 1878	0.30	0.50	0.78	1.90	1.50	0.27	0.43	0.10
457	♂	March 27, 1878	0.33	0.55	0.78	1.90	1.50	0.27	0.43	0.09
458	♂	March 28, 1878	0.29	0.55	0.78	1.95	1.45	0.25	0.45	0.09
469	♂	March 30, 1878	0.30	0.61	0.80	2.00	1.55	0.25	0.45	0.09
470	♀	March 30, 1878	0.25	0.60	0.78	2.05	1.45	0.27	0.44	0.09
473	♂	April 4, 1878	0.27	0.60	0.81	2.00	1.45	0.28	0.46	0.10
474	♂	April 5, 1878	0.31	0.58	0.81	1.80	1.50	0.28	0.44	0.08
476	♂	April 8, 1878	0.30	0.66	0.80	1.95	1.50	0.25	0.44	0.08
477	♂	April 13, 1878	0.31	0.61	0.80	2.15	1.65	0.27	0.46	0.08
478	♂	May 16, 1878	0.28	0.60	0.78	2.15	1.45	0.25	0.44	0.09
479	♂	May 16, 1878	0.30	0.63	0.80	2.15	1.50	0.26	0.45	0.09
481	♂	May 22, 1878	0.30	0.63	0.80	2.20	1.60	0.26	0.45	0.09
482	♀	May 26, 1878	0.34	0.62	0.84	1.80	1.60	0.24	0.42	0.00
493	♀	June 30, 1878	0.31	0.64	0.82	2.00	1.55	0.25	0.43	0.09
583	× ♂ ♀	July 11, 1878	0.31	0.55	0.78	1.60	1.50	0.27	0.40	0.07
584	× ♂ ♀	July 12, 1878	0.32	0.62	0.78	1.90	1.45	0.26	0.41	0.07
		From the above we obtain:								
		Mean of thirty-five ♂	0.31	0.61	0.81	2.04	1.59	0.26	0.44	0.09
		Minimum of thirty-five ♂	0.25	0.55	0.71	1.80	1.40	0.24	0.40	0.08

No.	Sex.	Date of collecting.	From tip of nose to—				Tail to end of vertebræ.	Length of—		Width of palms.
			Eye.	Ear.	Occiput.	Tail.		Fore foot.	Hind foot.	
		Maximum of thirty-five ♂	0.35	0.74	0.85	2.25	1.95	0.29	0.49	0.10
		Mean of twenty-three ♀	0.32	0.63	0.80	2.03	1.58	0.26	0.43	0.09
		Minimum of twenty-three ♀	0.25	0.53	0.72	1.90	1.10	0.20	0.37	0.08
		Maximum of twenty-three ♀	0.38	0.74	0.84	2.25	1.80	0.28	0.47	0.10
		Mean of 58 specimens	0.31	0.62	0.80	2.03	1.58	0.26	0.43	0.09

1. Specimens Nos. 373, 413, 429, 583, and 584 have been excluded from these results for obvious reasons.
2. Seventeen specimens.
3. Eight specimens.
4. Twenty-five specimecs.

The above measurements were carefully taken in the flesh by myself, and agree with results obtained by other collectors.

The winter of 1877–'78 was an unusually mild one at Fort Sisseton, and, in consequence, the collecting of small mammals could be successfully pursued, and many specimens of the rarer ones were taken, with a comparatively large number of *Sorex Cooperi*, the capture of which, especially during the winter months, is ordinarily attended with considerable difficulty.

I have had almost no success in capturing this little animal during the summer; the few specimens secured at this season have been taken alive, and endeavors were made to keep them in captivity, in order to observe certain important and unknown physiological conditions, and although I tried every plan I could think of, every one died within two days.

Of the habits of Cooper's shrew I am unable to say anything positive at present. From my observation, however, I believe the periods of gestation and lactation to be much longer than among the species of the nearest allied family. The little animal appears to be unable to take care of itself when in the least difficulty. Last summer several pits were being dug at the post, and every morning two or three Cooper's shrews were found at the bottom of them, running from side to side, but they never attempted to climb out or burrow, and from the latter circumstance I surmise their underground homes are not dug to any depth.

SOREX PACHYURUS.—*Shrew.*

Considering *S. pachyurus* a perfectly valid species, I include below a list of measurements of six specimens that I am unable to refer to any other species of Sorex. These specimens were taken at Fort Sisseton, Dak. The little mammal is not known to occur in the region of the Big Horn, although I suspect that the range of several species of shrews is much more extended than is now known.

Number.	Sex.	Date of collecting.	From tip of nose to—				Tail to end of vertebræ.	Length of—		Width of palms.
			Eye.	Ear.	Occiput.	Tail.		Fore foot.	Hind foot.	
384	×	December 1, 1877	0.40	0.70	0.96	2.60	1.65	0.36	0.52	.....
392	×	December 15, 1877	0.38	0.80	0.96	2.75	1.90	0.34	0.52	.....
404	♂	December 24, 1877	0.40	0.73	1.01	2.55	1.60	0.36	0.52	0.14
416	♂	March 5, 1878	0.42	0.72	0.97	2.50	1.85	0.34	0.55	0.12
410	♂	March 14, 1878	0.39	0.69	0.95	2.50	1.90	0.36	0.54	0.12
446	♀	March 26, 1878	0.40	0.77	1.00	2.45	1.90	0.36	0.57	0.14
		From the above is obtained—								
		Mean of six specimens	0.40	0.73	0.97	2.56	1.80	0.35	0.54	0.13
		Minimum of six specimens	0.38	0.69	0.95	1.45	1.60	0.34	0.52	0.12
		Maximum of six specimens	0.42	0.80	1.01	2.75	1.90	0.36	0.57	0.14

I shall now proceed to compare these results with six specimens of *Sorex Cooperi* taken at the same place, and most of them on the same day. These six are selected from the preceding list of *Sorex Cooperi*, and will be found to be mature specimens, and a fair comparison can therefore be properly instituted between them and the specimens of *S. pachyurus*.

Measurements of six specimens of S. Cooperi.

Number.	Sex.	Date of collecting.	From tip of nose to—				Length of—			Width of palms.
			Eye.	Ear.	Occiput.	Tail.	Tail to end of vertebræ.	Fore foot.	Hind foot.	
383	♀	December 1, 1877....	0.35	0.70	0.80	2.25	1.65	0.25	0.45	.....
396	♀	December 19, 1877....	0.36	0.65	0.80	2.05	1.65	0.26	0.45	.....
403	♀	December 24, 1877....	0.34	0.68	0.78	2.10	1.55	0.28	0.44	.....
415	♀	March 4, 1878.....	0.34	0.65	0.76	2.00	1.70	0.27	0.47	0.10
420	♂	March 14, 1878.....	0.35	0.68	0.85	2.00	1.55	0.27	0.47	0.10
447	♂	March 26, 1878.....	0.35	0.68	0.82	2.15	1.85	0.25	0.46	0.10
		From the above is obtained—								
		Mean of six specimens.....	0.35	0.59	0.80	2.09	1.66	0.26	0.45	0.10
		Minimum of six specimens.....	0.34	0.65	0.76	2.00	1.55	0.25	0.44	0.10
		Maximum of six specimens.....	0.36	0.70	0.85	2.25	1.85	0.28	0.47	0.10

We thus see that in only two instances does the maximum of the measurements of these six specimens of *S. Cooperi* exceed the minimum of the measurement of *S. pachyurus*, viz, from tip of nose to ear 0.70 in *S. Cooperi* to 0.69 in *S. pachyurus*, and in length of tail, which in *S. Cooperi* is 1.85 as against 1.60 in minimum of *S. pachyurus;* and it must be borne in mind that the specimen of *S. Cooperi* showing this length of tail is an extreme case, nearly 0.20 of an inch above the average length of the six specimens taken for comparison. All the other measurements are below the minimum ones of the six specimens of *Sorex pachyurus*, and the mean of the specimens of *S. Cooperi* is considerably below that of *S. pachyurus*.

I regret that the number of specimens of *S. pachyurus* at my command is not greater, but I do not believe that the average measurements of a larger number would give results differing materially from those here obtained.

To the collector the difference between the two species is very striking. *S. Cooperi* is a lithe animal, and never presents the heavy, stumpy appearance of *S. pachyurus*. In fact, to such an extent is this the case that I experience no difficulty in distinguishing the two species on sight.

We thus find on comparing specimens secured at the same time of year, in the same locality, and carefully measured in the flesh by the same person, all under precisely similar conditions, and then showing such great differences, that we cannot but be dealing with *two* different species of the genus *Sorex*.

RODENTIA.

FAMILY ZAPODIDÆ.

GENUS ZAPUS, Coues.

ZAPUS HUDSONIUS (Zimm.), C. & G.—*Jumping Mouse.*

The jumping mouse is, perhaps, as common in the vicinity of Fort Custer as at most places, as, so far as is now known, it is nowhere particularly numerous.

Measurements of specimens taken are as follows:

Number.	Sex.	Date of collecting.	From tip of nose to—				Tail to end of vertebræ.	Length of—		Width of palms.	Height of ears.
			Eye.	Ear.	Occiput.	Tail.		Fore foot.	Hind foot.		
196	♂	July 21, 1877	0.42	0.84	1.00	3.10	5.00	0.41	1.06	0.14	0.46
202	♂	August 22, 1877	0.43	0.67	0.96	3.50	4.70	0.41	1.07	0.14	0.46
206	♂	September 7, 1877	0.38	0.80	1.07	3.10	5.50	0.41	1.11	0.15	0.38
207	♂ 49	September 7, 1877	0.37	0.75	0.90	2.90	4.70	0.38	1.04	0.12	0.36
210	♀	September 10, 1877	0.40	0.77	1.02	3.10	5.10	0.39	1.12	0.14	0.43
211	♀	September 10, 1877	0.42	0.74	1.03	3.20	5.00	0.39	1.08	0.14	0.47
212	♂	September 11, 1877	0.40	0.74	1.02	3.10	5.00	0.41	1.16	0.15	0.44
213	♂	September 11, 1877	0.41	0.78	1.00	3.00	4.80	0.41	1.06	0.14	0.40
214	♂	September 11, 1877	0.41	0.80	1.04	3.00	5.10	0.41	1.16	0.15	0.42
221	♂	September 19, 1877	0.35	0.73	0.97	3.10	5.00	0.42	1.07	0.15	0.46
222	♂	September 19, 1877	0.40	0.73	0.97	3.10	5.00	0.39	1.10	.....	0.37
223	♂	September 21, 1877	0.40	0.75	1.03	3.00	5.30	0.45	1.15	0.14	0.39
224	♂	September 21, 1877	0.40	0.72	0.98	3.10	5.25	0.40	1.13	0.14	0.38
225	♂	September 21, 1877	0.41	0.76	0.93	2.90	5.00	0.45	1.12	0.14	0.40
234	♂	September 24, 1877	0.35	0.72	0.98	3.10	5.00	0.41	1.13	0.15	0.40
235	♂	September 24, 1877	0.38	0.76	1.03	3.00	5.10	0.41	1.10	0.16	0.40

FAMILY MURIDÆ.

SUBFAMILY MURINÆ.

GENUS MUS, Linn.

MUS MUSCULUS, Linn.—*Common House Mouse.*

Thus early has the common house mouse succeeded in making its way to the Big Horn region. I took several specimens at Fort Custer in August, 1878.

GENUS NEOTOMA, Say & Ord.

NEOTOMA CINEREA (Ord.), Baird.—*Rocky Mountain Rat.*

Common along the Yellowstone River above Fort Keogh. At Terry's Landing on the Yellowstone, just above the mouth of the Big Horn, it was very abundant, and at Fort Custer I heard complaints of the damage done to the gardens by this rat and of its being partial to watermelons.

The mountain rat is a great thief, carrying off almost everything it can lay hold of, without regard to the article being of any use to them; thus I have heard hunters and others speak of its conveying their candles, ammunition, socks, boots, and other articles of clothing to a cache, and in the majority of instances this is the last the person knows of his property.

GENUS HESPEROMYS.

SUBGENUS VESPERIMUS, Coues.

HESPEROMYS (VESPERIMUS) LEUCOPUS, Raf.—*White-footed Mouse.*

True *H. leucopus* was first met with at Terry's Landing August 13, and is there very abundant, as also the shorter-tailed variety known as *Sonoriensis*.

At Fort Custer I found both to be common; in fact, they are the characteristic mice of the general region of the Yellowstone and Big Horn.

Measurements of specimens taken are as follows:

Number.	Sex.	Date of collecting.	From tip of nose to—				Length of—				Height of ears.
			Eye.	Ear.	Occiput.	Tail	Tail to end of vertebræ.	Fore foot.	Hind foot.	Width of palms.	
110	♂	March 26, 1877	0.46	0.93	1.11	3.60	2.60	0.41	0.69	.....	0.53
372	♂	November 13, 1877	0.55	0.85	1.24	3.40	3.00	0.45	0.81	0.17	0.48
375	♂	November 14, 1877	0.52	0.91	1.19	3.50	3.25	0.44	0.82	0.18	0.62
376	♂	November 14, 1877	0.46	0.82	1.10	3.60	2.50	0.38	0.70	0.15	0.55
441	♂	March 26, 1878	0.49	0.85	1.23	3.20	2.50	0.40	0.71	0.16	0.53
455	♀	March 27, 1878	0.48	0.90	1.13	3.40	2.95	0.40	0.75	0.16	0.57
486	♂	June 17, 1878	0.50	0.90	1.20	3.50	2.75	0.45	0.75	0.15	0.56
487	♂	June 21, 1878	0.50	0.83	1.09	2.80	2.35	0.40	0.68	0.13	0.53
492	♂	June 30, 1878	0.45	0.78	1.04	3.00	2.25	0.37	0.70	0.15	0.54
495	♂	July 1, 1878	0.48	0.85	1.07	3.00	2.20	0.44	0.70	0.14	0.54
496	♂	July 1, 1878	0.48	0.82	1.07	2.90	2.50	0.40	0.70	0.14	0.55
498	♂	July 3, 1878	0.48	0.91	1.10	3.05	2.40	0.34	0.72	0.13	0.55
859	♂	August 18, 1878	0.54	1.00	1.12	3.20	2.90	0.44	0.78	0.18	0.60
860	♂	August 18, 1878	0.47	0.80	1.04	2.80	2.40	0.40	0.71	0.15	0.66
861	♂	August 18, 1878	0.53	0.96	1.15	3.20	2.75	0.43	0.76	0.16	0.64
862	♂	August 18, 1878	0.45	0.78	1.01	2.75	2.50	0.42	0.76	0.15	0.56
885	♂	August 30, 1878	0.60	0.97	1.25	3.50	3.00	0.40	0.78	0.17	0.68

I have not yet completed my studies of the white-footed mouse, and I therefore reserve for a future occasion much that I have to say regarding it.

SUBGENUS ONYCHOMYS, Baird.

HESPEROMYS (ONYCHOMYS) LEUCOGASTER (Maxim.), Baird.—*Missouri Mouse.*

A specimen was secured September 1, 1878, at Fort Custer, Mont. On the morning of the date above mentioned Colonel Brackett called my attention to the very strange scene of an encounter between this mouse and a young hen. The endeavors of the mouse to escape the pecks of the hen were finally successful, and it succeeded in making its way under a board, from which place it was taken in a dying condition.

This occurrence of the Missouri mouse at Fort Custer extends our knowledge of the geographical range of this species very materially, as it is now known to range from Fort Sisseton, on the Coteau des Prairies of Dakota Territory,* westward beyond the Yellowstone River.

The specimen taken at Fort Custer measured as follows:

No. 887 ♂, collected by Dr. C. E. McChesney.

From tip of nose to eye	0.58
From tip of nose to ear	1.11
From tip of nose to occiput	1.47
From tip of nose to tail	3.80
Tail to end of vertebræ	1.90
Length of fore foot	0.46
Length of hind foot	0.84
Height of ears	0.55
Width of palms	0.17
Longest whiskers	1.34

Fort Custer, Mont., September 1, 1878.

I include the measurement of additional specimens of this little-known mammal taken at Fort Sisseton, Dakota, since the issue of my notes referred to and now published for the first time.

* See my notes on the mammals of Fort Sisseton, Dakota, in Bulletin United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, Vol. iv, No. 1, pp. 205, 206, and 207.

Number.	Sex.	Date of collecting.	From tip of nose to—				Tail to end of vertebræ.	Length of—				
			Eye.	Ear.	Occiput.	Tail.		Fore foot.	Hind foot.	Longest whiskers.	Width of palm.	Height of ears.
233	♂	September 24, 1877	0.54	1.07	1.35	4.30	1.60	0.50	0.84	.....	0.18	0.6
480	♂	May 17, 1878	0.52	0.94	1.21	3.60	1.85	0.55	0.84	.....	0.19	0.6
488	♀	June 21, 1878	0.60	1.07	1.44	4.00	1.80	0.60	0.86	1.40	0.22	0.6
489	♀	June 22, 1878	0.57	1.03	1.37	4.10	1.80	0.54	0.86	1 21	0.22	0.6
490	♀	June 25, 1878	0.53	1.02	1.38	4.00	1.80	0.53	0.87	1.18	0.23	0.5
491	♀	June 30, 1878	0.53	1.00	1.31	3.75	1.50	0.53	0.87	1.23	0.20	0.6
499	♂	July 4, 1878	0.58	1.11	1.39	4.00	1.75	0.47	0.86	1.18	0.21	0.6
500	♀ 49.	July 6, 1878	0.51	0.91	1.28	3.50	1.65	0.47	0.86	1.25	0.20	0.6
		From the above is obtained—										
		Mean* of seven specimens	0.55	1.03	1.35	3.95†	1.73	0.53	0.86	1.24	0.21	0.5
		Mean of twelve specimens before taken at Fort Sisseton	0.56	1.03	1.33	4.25	1.73	0.52	0.85	.....	0.21	0.5
		Minimum of nineteen specimens	0.45	0.90	1.20	3.60	1.17	0.41	0.78	1.18	0.18	0.4
		Maximum of nineteen specimens	0.63	1.20	1.44	4.90	2.00	0.63	0.90	1.40	0.23	0.6

* No. 500 excluded on account of age.

† This mean differs 0.30 of an inch from that of the 12 specimens, which is probably to be accounted for by the immaturity of specimens Nos. 480 and 491, which it would be better to exclude.

SUBFAMILY ARVICOLINÆ.

GENUS ARVICOLA, Lacépide.

SUBGENUS PEDOMYS, Baird.

ARVICOLA (PEDOMYS) AUSTERUS CURTATUS, Cope, Baird.—*Prairie Meadow Mouse.*

A specimen of var. *curtatus*, captured in the grain-house at Fort Custer, spring of 1878, was forwarded by Colonel Brackett to the Smithsonian Institution, where it was identified by Professor Baird.

I did not succeed in taking any specimens of this mouse, and I do not think it is at all common in the Big Horn region.

GENUS FIBER, Cuvier.

FIBER ZIBETHICUS (Linn.), Cuvier.—*Muskrat.*

Occurs in small numbers on the Little Horn River above Fort Custer Mountain, and is, perhaps, to be found in other of the mountain streams of the Big Horn region, but on account of the presence of the mink, and perhaps of other enemies, it is not common in this section.

FAMILY GEOMYIDÆ.

GENUS THOMOMYS, Maxim.

THOMOMYS TALPOIDES (Rich.), Baird.—*Fort Union Gopher.*

Saw the mounds of pouched gophers, which probably belonged to this species, crossing from Custer to Fort Ellis Mountain. No specimens were taken.

FAMILY SCIURIDÆ.

SCIURUS HUDSONIUS, Pallas.—*Red Squirrel.*

Occurs in numbers in the Big Horn region wherever there is pine timber.

TAMIAS STRIATUS, Linn.—*Chipmunk.*

Is common in the bluffs and around the pine trees near Fort Custer Mountain. Var. *quadrivittatus* I believe to be represented in the region of the Big Horn.

SPERMOPHILUS TRIDECEM LINEATUS (Mich.), Aud. and Bach.—*Striped Prairie Squirrel.*

Is common at the mouth of the Yellowstone River, and along that stream as far as Fort Keogh, after leaving which point it appeared to rapidly diminish in numbers, and I saw none around Fort Custer, or on the trip to Fort Ellis, although it doubtless occurs through that section, though perhaps in small numbers.

GENUS CYNOMYS, Raf.

CYNOMYS LUDOVICIANUS, Baird.—*Prairie Dog.*

Saw quite a number August 14, 1878, on the high land above Terry's Landing on the Yellowstone River, and also along the road, at intervals, to Fort Custer, where the animals are to be seen on every pleasant day frolicking about the parade-ground.

Colonel Brackett informed me that they were out of their holes on every fine day during the winter of 1877–'78 at Fort Custer, and that in the spring, when the severe snow and rain storm of March flooded the parade ground, the dogs became very tame and went into the men's quarters for shelter; even eating in the barracks almost out of the men's hands.

I have seen many attempts made to domesticate the prairie dog, but none that were thoroughly successful, as they seemed ever ready to bite on the slightest provocation and to return to their wild state.

GENUS ARCTOMYS, Schrober.

ARCTOMYS FLAVIVENTER, Aud. and Bach.—*Yellow-bellied Marmot.*

Are common in the vicinity of Fort Custer, where their holes may be seen in large numbers on the hills south of the Little Horn River. Also found in numbers in the Big Horn Mountains.

FAMILY CASTORIDÆ.

GENUS CASTOR, Linn.

CASTOR CANADENSIS, Kuhl.—*American Beaver.*

Evidences of the presence of the beaver were numerous all along the Missouri River from Bismarck to Fort Buford, and also along the Yellowstone River from the latter place to Terry's Landing, from July 25 to August 14. I saw trees from 12 to 18 inches through that had been entirely cut off by the beavers. Is common on the Big and Little Horn Rivers.

I was informed at Fort Custer that many beaver skins had been brought into that post for trade in the spring of 1878, and were taken by trappers in the vicinity of the post, along the Big and Little Horn Rivers. Several young were brought to Fort Custer for trade by the Crow Indians May 29, 1878.

FAMILY HYSTRICIDÆ.

GENUS ERETHIZON, F. Cuvier.

ERETHIZON EPIXANTHUS, Brandt.—*Yellow-haired Porcupine.*

A large and fine animal of this species was seen by Captain Spaulding, Second Cavalry, near the banks of the Little Horn River, about two miles from Fort Custer, August 1, 1878, and another was seen the latter part of May in the Bad-lands, about 20 miles from Fort Custer, near the mouth of Rotten Grass Creek.

FAMILY LEPORIDÆ.

GENUS LEPUS, Linn.

LEPUS CAMPESTRIS, Bach.—*Northern Prairie Hare.*

Occurs in small numbers throughout the Big Horn region; several were shot at Fort Custer in the spring of 1878.

LEPUS SYLVATICUS, Bach.—*Gray Rabbit.*

Is common all along the Big Horn River, from Terry's Landing to Fort Custer and above that post.

I also found it abundant among the pines in a spur of the Big Horn Mountains August 27 and 28, 1878. I believe this rabbit to be abundant throughout Montana and adjacent country.

In the vicinity of Fort Custer I found that this rabbit lived in burrows almost exclusively, coming out during the day-time for their airing, and when disturbed away from their holes, concealing themselves under a convenient lumber pile, from which they were frequently taken alive by some enterprising cook, just in the nick of time to be served at the coming meal.

CHAPTER II.

Birds.

ORDER PASSERES.

FAMILY TURDIDÆ.

TURDUS MIGRATORIUS, Linn.—*Robin.*

Colonel Brackett informs me that the robin is quite abundant at Fort Custer in the spring-time, and that it breeds in that vicinity. I met with none in the immediate vicinity of that post, but saw several about the middle of September, while on the road to Fort Ellis, Montana.

TURDUS NÆVIUS, Gm.—*Varied Thrush.*

August 20, 1878, I found this thrush in numbers in the timber along the Big and Little Horn Rivers, near Fort Custer.

Specimen No. 866 ♂ furnish the following measurements: 16.00×10.00; wing, 5.00; tail, 3.70; tars., 1.32; middle toe and claw, 1.11; bill, 1.67.

TURDUS SWAINSONI, Cab.—*Olive-back Thrush.*

Seen in a spur of the Big Horn Mountains August 30 in some numbers. I believe the olive-back thrush breeds in this region.

OROSCOPTES MONTANUS, Towns.—*Mountain Mocking-bird.*

I did not find the mountain mocking-bird at all as common as I expected in this region. I saw a few in a spur of the Big Horn Mountains August 28, 29, and 30, as also in crossing to Fort Ellis in September, but they did not seem to be present in any numbers; but I doubt not it is far more abundant earlier in the season.

MIMUS CAROLINENSIS (Linn.), Gr.—*Catbird.*

A few were seen along the Yellowstone, below Fort Keogh, Montana, but above that post I did not meet with this bird, and I do not believe it ascends that river to any great distance. It was very common along the Missouri at and above Bismarck, and it probably advances with or slightly ahead of civilization, although I have met with it it in small numbers far inland in suitable localities; still, for the most part, the catbird prefers to be near man's habitations.

HARPORHYNCHUS RUFUS (Linn.), Cab.—*Brown Thrush.*

Three thrashers were seen August 27 and 28 in a spur of the Big Horn Mountains; but, as elsewhere in my experience with this bird, I found them very shy.

Specimen No. 671 ♂ furnishes the following measurements: 13.25×11.50; wing, 4.22; tail, 5.30; bill, 1.13; middle toe and claw, 1.13.

FAMILY SAXICOLIDÆ.

SIALIA ARCTICA, Sw.—*Arctic Bluebird.*

In the pine region I found this bluebird to be very common. Observed in a spur of the Big Horn Mountains August 27, 28, and 29, and also crossing to Fort Ellis, Montana, in September. Doubtless breeds in the pines of the Bighorn region in large numbers.

Specimens collected furnish the following measurements:

No. 877 ♂, 12.50×6.60; wing, 4.25; tail, 2.57; tars., 0.93; middle toe and claw, 0.82; bill, 0.52.

No. 878 ♀, 13.00×6.90; wing, 4.50; tail, 2.65; tars., 0.94; middle toe and claw, 0.82; bill, 0.53.

FAMILY CINCLIDÆ.

CINCLUS MEXICANUS, Sw.—*Water Ouzel.*

From the accounts of hunters and trappers the water ouzel is found in the streams in the Big Horn Mountains. A bird behaving very strangely, they tell me, is occasionally seen in that region, which, from their description of its actions, can be no other than *C. mexicanus.*

FAMILY PARIDÆ.

PARUS ATRICAPILLUS, L. VAR SEPTENTRIONALIS, Harris.—*Long-tailed Chickadee.*

August 20 at Fort Custer I secured several specimens of the long-tailed chickadee in the woods along the Little Horn River; observed them in the pine region in large numbers; in fact they were the characteristic bird of the pines at the time of my visit the latter part of August. I doubt not they breed in this region.

The specimens secured measure as follows:

No 868 ♀, 8.50×5.60. Wing, 2.80; tail, 3.00; tars., 0.72; middle toe and claw, 0.54; bill, 0.39.

No. 876 ♂, 8.65×5.50. Wing, 2.70; tail, 2.75; tars., 0.73; middle toe and claw, 0.53.

PARUS MONTANUS, Gamb.—*Mountain Chickadee.*

I did not meet with the mountain chickadee anywhere, but it is known to inhabit the general region under consideration. All the specimens of chickadees taken seemed to be referable to the preceding variety.

FAMILY SITTIDÆ.

SITTA CAROLINENSIS, Gm.—*Carolina Nuthatch.*

In a spur of the Big Horn Mountains August 29 I secured a single specimen of true *S. Carolinensis*, as per measurement of bill. This was the only bird of the species seen.

No. 880 ♂, 10.00×5.30. Wing, 3.45; tail, 1.90; tars., 0.67; middle toe and claw, 0.74; bill, 0.69; at base, 0.17.

FAMILY TROGLODYTIDÆ.

SALPINCTES OBSOLETUS, Say.—*Rock Wren.*

The rock wren was observed in small numbers while crossing from Custer to Fort Ellis in September.

TROGLODYTES AËDON V. var. PARKMANNI, (Aud.) Coues.—*Western House Wren.*

August 20, saw several western house wrens in the woods along the Little Horn River, near Fort Custer, Montana.

FAMILY ALAUDIDÆ.

EREMOPHILA ALPESTRIS (Forst.), Boie.—*Horned Lark.*

Colonel Brackett informs me that this bird was abundant at Fort Custer during the winter of 1879 and 1878, and in the spring of 1878. I observed it every day during the entire period of my stay at Custer in August and September and consequently I infer that the bird is resident in the Big Horn region.

Measurements of specimen No. 601 ♂: 13.00×7.50; wing, 4.12; tail, 3.00.

FAMILY MOTACILLIDÆ.

NEOCORYS SPRAGUEI, Sclat.—*Missouri Skylark.*

I observed but one bird of this species on the entire journey, and that one was seen when crossing from Custer to Fort Ellis, in September.

FAMILY SYLVICOLIDÆ.

DENDROECA ÆSTIVA (Gm.), Bd.—*Summer Yellowbird.*

The summer yellowbird was everywhere abundant. From Bismarck up the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers and throughout the Big Horn region it was the most common of all the birds met with.

Specimen No. 869 ♀ measures as follows: 8.00×5.10; wing, 2.40; tail, 1.85; tars., 0.80; middle toe and claw, 0.55; bill, 0.37.

DENDRŒCA AUDUBONI, Towns.—*Audubon's Warbler.*

Among the pines in a spur of the Big Horn Mountains, August 27, 28, and 29, I found this warbler in numbers. It was not observed elsewhere on the expedition.

No. 875 ♂, 8.60×5 50; wing, 3.00; tail, 2.35; tars., 0.83; middle toe and claw, 0.5[illegible]; Specimens secured furnish the following measurements:
bill, 0.45.

No. 879 ♀, 8.70×5.60; wing, 3.00; tail, 2.35; tars., 0.85; middle toe and claw, 0.60; bill, 0.47.

ICTERIA VIRENS (Linn.), Bd.—*Yellow breasted Chat.*

Was observed several times in September on the journey from Fort Custer to Fort Ellis, Mont.

FAMILY HIRUNDINIDÆ.

HIRUNDO HORREORUM, Barton.—*Barn Swallow.*

Is not common. A few specimens were secured along the Little Horn River, near Fort Custer. I also observed it occasionally along the Yellowstone River.

Specimens measure as follows:

No. 643 ♂, 12.70×5.70; wing, 4.55; tail, 3.80; tarsus, 0.45; middle toe and claw, 0.57; bill, 0.25.

No. 867 ♂, 13.00×6.10; wing, 4.90; tail, 3.35; tarsus, 0.50; middle toe and claw, 0.60; bill, 0.30.

PETROCHELIDON LUNIFRONS (Say), Cab.—*Cliff Swallow.*

Was very common along the Yellowstone River, between Fort Keogh and Terry's Landing. The nests of these birds were seen in great numbers on the cliffs overhanging the river banks. Often a favorable place would be thickly covered, and I have seen where their nests extended nearly half a mile with scarcely a bare spot.

Specimens secured measure as follows:

No. 645, ♂ 12.50×5.70; wing, 4.18; tail, 1.94.

No. 646, ♀ 12.50×6.20; wing, 4.05; tail, 2.10.

COTYLE RIPARIA, Linn.—*Bank Swallow.*

Occurs in considerable numbers throughout the Big Horn region.

PROGNE PURPUREA (Linn.), Boie.—*Purple Martin.*

Is not common in this region. A single pair only were seen along the Yellowstone River August 9.

FAMILY AMPELIDÆ.

AMPELIS CEDRORUM, (V.), Bd.—*Cedar Bird.*

Was observed along the Yellowstone River above Fort Custer in September, as also among the pines, though not in any numbers.

FAMILY VIREONIDÆ.

VIREO SOLITARIUS, Wils.—*Solitary Vires.*

Seen August 30 in small numbers among the pines in a spur of the Big Horn Mountains. One specimen only was secured representing the pale variety.

No. 886 ♂, 9.95×5.70; wing, 3.25; tail, 2.28; tarsus, 0.80; middle toe and claw, 0.63; bill, 0.41; spur quill, 0.60.

FAMILY LANIIDÆ.

COLLURIO LUDOVICIANUS, L. var. EXCUBITORIDES, Sw.—*White-rumped Shrike.*

Was observed in the mountains in some numbers.

FAMILY FRINGILLIDÆ.

LEUCOSTICTE TEPHROCOTIS, Sw.—*Gray-crowned Finch.*

In a letter recently received from Col. A. G. Brackett, United States Army, dated Fort Custer, January 26, 1879, he says: "In November last I saw some gray-crowned finches at Fort Keogh, and on the 2d of January saw quite a large flock here."

I can readily understand the appearance of this bird at Fort Custer in January, as such is in accord with the testimony of the majority of observers, but its occurrence

at Fort Keogh in November is an interesting observation, as the altitude of that post is much less than that of Fort Custer, and the natural route of the bird to Fort Keogh should be by way of Fort Custer, but careful search may yet show it to be nearly resident in the Big Horn Mountains.—C. E. McC., Fort Sisseton, D. T., March 1, 1879.

CHRYSOMITRIS TRISTIS (Linn.), Bp.—*Thistle Bird.*

Observed along the Yellowstone River, August 13, 1878. Colonel Brackett informs me it is quite common along this river during the summer months. On August 24 I saw a great many at Fort Custer, and all the adults were in the September plumage, but the birds of the year had not yet undergone this change.

CHRYSOMITRIS PINUS, Wils.—*Pine Finch.*

Was seen in small numbers, crossing from Fort Custer to Fort Ellis, in September.

PLECTROPHANES NIVALIS, Meyer.—*Snow Bunting.*

Through the kindness of Colonel Brackett, I am able to add the snow bunting to the list of birds of the Big Horn region. In a letter dated Fort Custer, Mont., April 11, 1879, he informs me that snow buntings were observed there during the latter part of the winter, the first he had seen in that region.—C. E. McC., Fort Sisseton, May 13, 1879.

PLECTROPHANES ORNATUS, Towns.—*Chestnut-collared Longspur.*

I saw a number of quite large flocks, from 40 to 100 birds in each, early in September. They had evidently just arrived from the north.

Specimen No. 615, ♂ 10.75×6.00.

Specimen No. 616, ♂ 10.50×6.00.

POOECETES GRAMINEUS, Gm. var. CONFINIS, Bd.—*Western Grass Finch.*

Throughout the whole of the Big Horn region this finch is very common. Breeds over its entire range.

SPIZELLA MONTICOLA (Gm.), Bd.—*Tree Sparrow.*

I did not find the tree sparrow at all common. A few were seen on the road from Terry's Landing to Fort Custer, but I did not meet with it either on the Yellowstone or the Big Horn Rivers.

Secimen No. 605 furnishes the following measurements: 9.37×6.38; wing, 3.00; tail, 3.00.

SPIZELLA SOCIALIS (Wils.), Bp. var. ARIZONÆ, Coues.—*Arizona Chipping Sparrow.*

I did not meet with this bird along the wooded streams, but in a spur of the Big Horn Mountains, August 29, I saw quite a number. One specimen only was secured, the measurements of which are as follows:

No. 884 ♂, 8.50+5.20; wing, 2.70; tail, 2.50; tarsus, 68; middle toe and claw, 62; bill, 0.35; at base, 0.20.

SPIZELLA PALLIDA (Sw.), Bp.—*Clay-colored Sparrow.*

Was quite common in the bottom north of Custer, where I observed it in August and September.

CHONDESTES GRAMMACA, Say.—*Lark Finch.*

Is quite common among the pines in the mountains, where I saw a great many, August 29.

Specimen No. 883 ♂, measures as follows: 10.50 × 6.30; wing, 3.30; tail, 2.68; tarsus, 0.79; middle toe and claw, 0.77; bill, 0.47; at base, 0.30.

CALAMISPOZA BICOLOR (Towns.), Bp.—*White-winged Blackbird.*

Occurs throughout the region of the Big Horn in numbers during August; migratory.

PIPILE MACULATUS var ARTICA, Sw.—*Arctic Towhee.*

I saw but a very few arctic towhees at Fort Custer. August 24 I secured a specimen, and another was taken on the 30th in a spur of the Big Horn Mountains.

No. 874 ♂, measures as follows: 10.55 × 8.00; wing, 3.30; tail, 3.60; tarsus, 1.13; middle toe and claw, 1.06; bill, 0.52.

FAMILY ICTERIDÆ.

DOLICHONYX ORYZIVORUS (Linn.), Sw.—*Rice Bird.*

The rice bird I did not find to be at all common in the Big Horn region. A few were seen on the Yellowstone, August 13.

It is possible that this bird had bred and taken its departure before my arrival at Fort Custer.

Specimens taken measure as follows:

Number.	Sex.	By whom collected.	Extent.	Length.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Middle toe and claw.	Bill.
638	♂	Dr. C. E. McChesney	12.00	6.90	3.67	2.83	1.05	1.09	0.[illegible]
639	♂	Dr. C. E. McChesney	12.25	7.00	3.84	2.75	0.98	1.13	0.[illegible]
648	♂	Dr. C. E. McChesney	12.50	7.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MOLOTHRUS ATER (Gm.), Sw.—*Cowbird.*

Was very common along the Yellowstone River and at Fort Custer, Mont.

No. 614 ♀, measures in extent 13.50; length, 8.50.

AGELÆUS PHŒNICEUS (L.), Vieill.—*Red-winged Blackbird.*

Was not seen above Bismarck on the Missouri, and I do not believe this blackbird enters the Big Horn region.

STURNELLA MAGNA (L.), Sw. var. NEGLECTA (Aud.), Allen.—*Western Fieldlark.*

The western fieldlark I found everywhere very common, especially so along the Yellowstone River above Fort Custer, where it had already, September 10th, congregated in flocks, and were probably about to depart.

Specimens taken measure as follows:

No. 608×16.50×9.50.

No. 609×16.75×10.00.

No. 610×15.75×9.75.

ICTERUS BULLOCKII, Bp.—*Bullock's Oriole.*

In a letter dated Fort Custer, Mont., June 7, 1879, Colonel Brackett kindly conveys to me information of the occurrence of this oriole at that post on that date, and that he also observed on that day a golden eagle.

I have no doubt but that Bullock's Oriole breeds in the Big Horn region.

This raises the number of Icteridæ to 7, and the total to 103.—C. E. McC., Fort Sisseton, June 26, 1879.

SCOLECOPHAGUS CYANOCEPHALUS (Wagl.), Cab.—*Blue-headed Grackle.*

Was observed at Fort Custer on September 7 in large number; was not seen elsewhere; the birds made their appearance at Custer on the morning of September 7, and must have come some distance, as I had not previously met with them in the general region. They had not taken their departure when I left the post on the 9th.

QUISCALUS PURPUREUS, (Bartr.) Licht.—*Purple Grackle.*

Was observed in numbers at nearly every wood-yard on the Yellowstone above Fort Keogh; was common at Fort Custer; in fact wherever there were signs of civilization the purple grackle was to be found.

Specimen No. 612 ♂ measures 16.75 in extent and 12.50 in length.

FAMILY CORVIDÆ.

CORVUS CORAX, Linn.—*Raven.*

Was seen in large numbers on the Yellowstone above Fort Keogh, Mont., as also at Terry's Landing. In the vicinity of Fort Custer is common. Breeds throughout this portion of its range.

Specimen No. 665 ♂ measures as follows: 40.00×22.25; wing, 13.00; tail, 7.00; bill, 2.61; at base, 1.20.

CORVUS AMERICANUS, Aud.—*Common Crow.*

The common American crow was met with September 9th in large numbers near Baker's battle-field.

PICICORVUS COLUMBIANUS (Wils.), Bp.—*Clark's Crow.*

I met with Clark's Crow only in the mountains, where I saw a great many August 28, 29, and 30, 1878.

PICA MELANOLEUCA Vieill. VAR HUDSONICA, Sab.—*American Magpie.*

The first magpies observed was on August 13, crossing the high table land between Terry's Landing and Fort Custer, Mont., where they were found in numbers, common throughout the mountainous portion of the Big Horn region.

I heard the same complaints of the damage done by this bird to sore-backed animals here as elsewhere, and found it to be universally despised by the mountaineers, none of whom ever had a good word to say for it.

* FAMILY TYRANNIDÆ.

TYRANNUS CAROLINENSIS (L.), Bd.—*Kingbird.*

Was very common along the Yellowstone River in August and at Fort Custer in September.

The kingbird appears ever ready to exhibit the pugnacious character from which it has received its name. I have many times seen it sally forth from a quiet perch and fearlessly attack the largest birds of prey, and although it would frequently alight on their backs, I do not believe that, while it may have annoyed, it did any real damage, as it soon leaves its seat, and the larger bird does not appear to pay any particular attention to the circumstance from beginning to end.

Specimens secured furnished the following measurements:

No. 633 ♀ 14.85×8.45; wing, 4.63; tail, 3.35; tarsus, 0.72; bill, 0.70.

No. 644 ♂ 14.90×8.50; wing, 4.43; tail, 3.54.

TYRANNUS VERTICALIS, Say.—*Arkansas Flycatcher.*

Was observed everywhere along the Yellowstone and Big Horn Rivers, but did not appear to be as common as the preceding species.

I have never seen this bird exhibit any of the pugnacious character of its near relative, *T. carolinensis*, and I had been led to believe it was a well-behaved bird; but Mr. Henshaw, on page 342 of his report upon the zoology of the geological and geographical survey west of the 100th meridian, in charge of Lieutenant Wheeler, United States Engineer Corps (chap. 3, vol. 5, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1875), states that it possesses all the force of action and pugnacity of the kingbird.

Specimen No. 659 ♂ measured as follows: 15.75 × 8.90; wing, 5.20; tail, 3.92; tarsus, 0.75; middle toe and claw, 0.77; bill, 0.64.

SAYORNIS SAYUS, Bp.—*Say's Flycatcher.*

Occurs along the Yellowstone in small numbers. A few observed at Fort Custer, but it appeared to be in larger numbers in a spur of the Big Horn Mountains than elsewhere, although of the four species of flycatchers this one is the rarest in the Big-Horn region.

No. 881 ♂ measures as follows: 12.50 × 7.20; wing, 4; tail, 2.20; tarsus, 0.79; middle toe and claw, 0.65; bill, 0.55.

CONTOPUS VIRENS (L.), var. RICHARDSONII (Sw.), Coues.—*Western Wood Pewee.*

Was quite common along the Yellowstone and Big and Little Horn Rivers, as also among the pines in the mountains.

Measurements of specimens.—No. 870 ♂, 10.70 × 6.50; wing, 3.40; tail, 2.41; tarsus, 0.58; middle toe and claw, 0.47; bill, 0.51. No. 871 ♀, 10.10 × 6.10; wing, 3.10; tail, 2.29; tarsus, 0.57; middle toe and claw, 0.46; bill, 0.50.

ORDER PICARIÆ.

FAMILY CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

ANTROSTOMUS NUTTALLI, Aud.—*Nuttall's Whippoorwill.*

A pair were heard on the evenings of August 28 and 29, while in camp on a spur of the Big Horn Mountains. They would come and sit on some tall pine within a quar-

* See end of report.

ter of a mile of our camp, but on opposite sides of it, and utter their sharp, wild cry, generally dropping the first syllable of their name, but occasionally it would be taken up. It was so dark both evenings that no endeavor was made to capture them, which I expect would have been attended with considerable difficulty, as they were very shy, and would fly a little further away from camp when any noise was made and continue uttering their peculiar cry, which, becoming fainter and fainter, was finally lost in distance.

CHORDEILES VIRGINIANUS var. HENRYI, Coues.—*Western Nighthawk.*

Is common almost everywhere in the Big Horn region. Breeds throughout its range.

I have often seen this bird on cloudy days on the wing in search of its food; but on the bright and warm days of summer I have only met with it in the woods, where it selects some secluded spot where the surroundings are as favorable in regard to color, &c., as possible, and from which sometimes start up almost within a person's reach.

Specimen No. 647 ♂ measures as follows: 22.75 × 9.30; wing, 7.75; tail, 4.37; tarsus, 0.55; middle toe and claw, 0.70.

FAMILY TROCHILIDÆ.

SELASPHORUS RUFUS (Gm.), Sw.—*Rufous-backed Humming-bird.*

Some of the gentlemen who were serving at Fort Custer during the summer of 1878 will recall with a smile our several attempts to capture humming-birds on the Custer bank of the Big Horn River.

The humming-birds we observed I have not yet thoroughly satisfied myself as to where they should be placed, but I put them provisionally under the head of the rufous-backed, as that is the sole boreal representative of the family, so far as is now known; and it is not improbable that future investigations will show that it occurs in the Big Horn region.

FAMILY ALCEDINIDÆ.

CERYLE ALCYON (L.), Boie.—*Kingfisher.*

The belted kingfisher was quite common along the Yellowstone River from Fort Keogh to near Fort Ellis, Mont., but I did not meet with it on the smaller interior streams.

FAMILY PICIDÆ.

PICUS VILLOSUS, L. var HARRISI (Aud.), Allen.—*Harris' Woodpecker.*

A single woodpecker seen at Fort Custer, Mont., August 20, is believed to belong here, although it was not secured.

PICUS PUBESCENS, L.—*Downy Woodpecker.*

Several were observed among the pines August 13 on the road from Terry's Landing to Fort Custer, in company with the brown-headed woodpeckers.

SPHYRAPICUS THYROIDEUS (Cass.), Bd.—*Brown-headed Woodpecker.*

Throughout the entire Big Horn region this woodpecker occurs in numbers. Even high up in the mountains among the pines it appeared to be as much at home as among the trees of the river bottoms.

Measurements of specimens are as follows:

Number.	Sex.	Date of collecting.	Extent.	Length.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Middle toe and claw.	Bill.
863	♂	August 20, 1878	17.50	10.00	5.70	3.45	0.95	1.03	0.91
873	♂	August 24, 1878	17.85	9.95	5.50	3.50	0.93	1.03	0.93
882	♀	August 29, 1878	17.50	9.50	5.80	3.60	0.85	1.07	0.94

MELANERPES ERYTHROCEPHALUS (L.), Sw.—*Red-headed Woodpecker.*

Very common along the Yellowstone and Big and Little Horn Rivers; was also seen in some numbers in the mountains.

Specimens measure as follows:
No. 655, ♀ 17.75×9.30.
No. 656, ♀ 17.25×9.50.
No. 865, ♂ 17.80×10.00; wing, 5.70; tail, 3.27; tarsus, 0.95; middle toe and claw, 1.08; bill, 1.12.

COLAPTES AURATUS, (L.)—*Golden-winged Woodpecker.*

Was occasionally seen while ascending the Yellowstone River, above Fort Keogh, Mont. Was very common in the woods along the Little Horn River, near Fort Custer.

The two species of *Colaptes* were found associated with the red-headed woodpecker throughout the entire region traveled.

Specimen No. 677 ♂ measures as follows: 19.00×11.75; wing, 6.25; tail, 4.50.

COLAPTES MEXICANUS, Sw.—*Red-shafted Woodpecker.*

Is common throughout the Big Horn region; is found in company with the preceding species.

All the species of woodpeckers treated of in this report breed in the Big Horn region.

Specimen No. 864 ♂ measures as follows; 19.30×12.25; wing, 6.50; tail, 4.30; tarsus, 1.30; middle toe and claw, 1.25; bill, 1.26.

ORDER RAPTORES.

FAMILY STRIGIDÆ.

BUBO VIRGINIANUS (Gm.), Bp.—*Great Horned Owl.*

This owl is found in suitable localities in this region; not, however, in any numbers.

BRACHYOTUS PALUSTRIS (Bechst.), Bp.—*Short-eared Owl.*

The only owl of this species I saw was on August 30, when returning from camp on a spur of the Big Horn Mountains with Captain Read, Eleventh Infantry. The bird was very shy, and was not secured.

SPEOTYTO CUNICULARIA, Mol. var. HYPOGÆA, Bp.—*Burrowing Owl.*

Is resident throughout the Big Horn region; wherever there is a prairie-dog village this owl will be found.

FAMILY FALCONIDÆ.

FALCO COLUMBARIUS, Linn.—*Pigeon Hawk.*

Was seen several times along the Yellowstone, above Fort Keogh, Mont., and was again met with August 27 in a spur of the Big Horn Mountains in considerable numbers.

FALCO SPARVERIUS, Linn.—*Sparrow Hawk.*

Was abundant everywhere along the Yellowstone and Big and Little Horn Rivers, as also in the mountains.

Specimen No. 872 ♂ measures as follows: 22.75 × 10.50; wing, 7.50; tail, 5.30; tarsus, 1.32; middle toe and claw, 1.14; bill, 0.46.

BUTEO BOREALIS (Gm.), Vieill. var. CALURUS (Cass.), Ridg.—*Western Red-tailed Buzzard.*

Is quite common throughout the Big Horn region. August 19, secured a specimen at Fort Custer, Mont., showing much fulvous beneath; tail as in the young, dark-brown and fulvous barred; upper tail coverts white. Saw a living specimen of true *calurus* at Terry's Landing, taken in that vicinity.

BUTEO SWAINSONI, Bp.—*Swainson's Buzzard.*

Was seen in small numbers, from August 8 to 11, while ascending the Yellowstone above Fort Keogh, Mont. Was not seen around Fort Custer.

ARCHIBUTEO LAGOPUS (Brunn.), Gr. var. SANCTI JOHANNIS (Gm.), Ridg.—*Rough-legged Hawk.*

The rough-legged buzzard was observed near Little Horn River, in the neighborhood of Fort Custer, in February, 1878, by Colonel Brackett.

ARCHIBUTEO FERRUGINEUS, Licht.—*Ferruginous Hawk.*

The California squirrel hawk was observed several times along the Yellowstone River, above Fort Keogh, Mont. I again met with it in large numbers near Baker's battle-field, on the road to Fort Ellis, where it seemed to be congregated in the vicinity of the villages of the prairie dog, upon which it probably preyed.

AQUILA CHRYSAËTUS, Linn.—*Golden Eagle.*

A magnificent specimen of the golden eagle was shown me at Terry's Landing that had been captured a few miles from there by members of Captain Connell's company, Eleventh Infantry.

FAMILY CATHARTIDÆ.

CATHARTES AURA (Linn.), Ill.—*Turkey Buzzard.*

Was observed by Colonel Brackett in numbers along the Yellowstone, July 14 and 31, and on August 3, 1878, he saw a large colony of them on a point on the Yellowstone, where they had evidently been breeding, as the tops of the trees were worn, and seemed almost bare of foliage on account of the number of these birds that had been roosting, resting, and flying about among them.

I observed a few along the Missouri River below Fort Buford, but did not meet with any in the vicinity of Fort Custer, Mont.

ORDER COLUMBÆ.

FAMILY COLUMBIDÆ.

ZENAIDURA CAROLINENSIS (Linn.), Bp.—*Carolina Dove.*

Was common along the Yellowstone and Big and Little Horn Rivers. At Fort Custer I would daily see hundreds in the woods; found them abundant in the mountains also.

No. 654 ♂ measures, length, 12.00; wing, 5.75; tarsus, 0.75; middle toe and claw, 1.25.

ORDER GALLINÆ.

FAMILY TETRAONIDÆ.

TETRAO OBSCURUS (Say.), Bd.—*Dusky Grouse.*

Was observed in the mountains crossing from Fort Custer to Fort Ellis in September. My experience with this bird agrees with that of Mr. G. B. Grinnell (see his zoological report as contained in Captain Ludlow's report of a reconnaissance from Carroll, Mont., to the Yellowstone National Park and return, made in the summer of 1875, being Appendix N N, annual report of the Chief of Engineers for 1876), as I observed it in September, almost always in the open creek bottoms among the mountains.

CENTROCERCUS UROPHASIANUS (Bp.), Sw.—*Sage Grouse.*

The sage hen is resident in the Big Horn region, as also in the Yellowstone Valley from Fort Keogh up.

The flesh of the young is good until about the 1st of October, after which it becomes too highly flavored with sage to be fit for the table.

PEDIŒCETES PHASIANELLUS (L.), Ell. var. COLUMBIANUS, Bd.—*Sharp-tailed Grouse.*

Is resident and common in the region visited. Several were shot fully two-thirds grown by the 10th of August.

BONASA UMBELLUS (L.), Steph. var. UMBELLOIDES, Doug.—*Rocky Mountain Ruffed Grouse.*

Occurs in the Big Horn Mountains in considerable numbers. Is resident.

ORDER GRALLATORES.

FAMILY CHARADRIIDÆ.

CHARADRIUS FULVUS, Gm. var. VIRGINICUS (Bork.), Coues.—Golden Plover.

Passes the Big Horn region during the migrations, but none remain to breed within its limits.

Specimens measure as follows:
No. 684 ♂ 22.75×10.50; wing, 7.40; tail, 2.75; tarsus, 1.55; middle toe and claw, 1.23.
No. 689 ♂ 21.00×10.50; wing, 6.90; tail, 2.50.

AEGIALITIS VOCIFERUS, Linn.—*Kildeer Plover.*

The only kildeer plovers I saw on the expedition was on August 15 on the road from Terry's Landing to Fort Custer, Mont., when a single pair passed near the ambulance.

Colonel Brackett informs me that he saw several at Fort Custer in the spring of 1878.

I doubt if this bird is common or breeds in the Big Horn region. It occurs there probably only during the migrations.

Specimen No. 664 ♂ measures 19.62×10.00.

AEGIALITIS ASIATICUS var. MONTANUS, TOWNS.—*Mountain Plover.*

Colonel Brackett informs me that the mountain plover was abundant at Fort Custer in the spring of 1878, and he thinks that they breed in that vicinity, which may be the case notwithstanding I met with none in August.

FAMILY RECURVIROSTRIDÆ.

RECURVIROSTRA AMERICANA, Gm.—*Avocet.*

Were observed along the Yellowstone River above Fort Keogh, Mont., several times between August 8 and 13, 1878.

Specimens taken measure as follows:
No. 625 ♂ 29.00×18.85. Wing, 9.00; tail, 3.65; tarsus, 3.65; bill 3.65.
No. 628 ♂ 29.75×18.50. Wing, 9.25; tail, 4.30; tarsus, 3.65; bill, 3.90.

FAMILY PHALAROPODIDÆ.

STEGANOPUS WILSONI (Sab.), Coues.—*Wilson's Phalarope.*

Killed on a swale above Fort Custer, Mont., 1878, and identified by Colonel Brackett. Occurs only during the migrations.

Measurements of specimens.—No. 634 ♀ 15.75 × 9.45; wing, 5.20; tail, 2.35; tarsus, 1.33; middle toe and claw, 1.31; bill, 1.37. No. 650 ♀ 16.25×9.65.

FAMILY SCOLOPACIDÆ.

MACRORHAMPHUS GRISEUS, Gm.—*Red-breasted Snipe.*

Was killed near Fort Custer, Mont., on the Little Horn River, spring of 1878, and identified by Colonel Brackett. Occurs in this region only during the migrations.

TRINGA BONAPARTII, Sw.—*White-rumped Sandpiper.*

A few white-rumped sandpipers were seen on the bars in the Yellowstone River above Fort Keogh August 8 to 13. Is common only during the migrations in the Big Horn region, where a few remain and breed.

Specimen No. 651 ♂ measures as follows: 15.00×7.50; wing, 4.84; tail, 1.85; tarsus, 0.93; middle toe and claw, 0.95; bill, 0.96.

TOTANUS SOLITARIUS, Wils.—*Solitary Sandpiper.*

Several times while ascending the Yellowstone River above Fort Keogh, Mont. T., the solitary sandpiper was met with on the shores of the river. Is not common.

ACTITURUS BARTRAMIUS, (Wils.), Bp.—*Upland Plover.*

I did not find the upland plover near as common as I expected to in the middle of August in the Big Horn region. In fact, I met with but two birds of this species—one on the Yellowstone just below Terry's Landing, and the other on the road from that place to Fort Custer.

Specimen No. 663 ♂ measures 20 62×11.65.
Specimen No. 670 ♂ measures 20.50×12.10; wing, 4.10; tail, 2.30.

NUMENIUS LONGIROSTRIS, Wils.—*Long-billed Curlew.*

Were seen in considerable numbers while ascending the Yellowstone above Fort Keogh in flocks, as they were also found in the vicinity of Fort Custer, Mont., August 15, 1878. They breed along the Little Horn River, and probably other streams also; the flocks seen near Fort Custer contained the birds of the year.

FAMILY ARDEIDÆ.

ARDEA HERODIAS, L.—*Great Blue Heron.*

Was observed along the Yellowstone in some numbers.

Although belonging to the class of water birds, the great blue heron frequently forgets himself and perches on the highest treetop, and there keeps a sharp lookout for danger, so that it is almost impossible to approach sufficiently close for a shot on such occasions.

FAMILY GRUIDÆ.

GRUS CANADENSIS, (L.), Temm.—*Sandhill Crane.*

Seen during the spring migration of 1878 by Colonel Brackett at Fort Custer, Mont.; occurs in this region only at those times.

FAMILY RALLIDÆ.

FULICA AMERICANA, Gm.—*Coot.*

A few are found in the sloughs and ponds through the region traveled.

ORDER LAMELLIROSTRES.

FAMILY ANATIDÆ.

CYGNUS BUCCINATOR, Sw.—*Trumpeter Swan.*

A single specimen of this swan was killed in the Big Horn region, near Fort C. F. Smith, about December 10, 1877, by Colonel Buell, and identified by Colonel Brackett. Occurs only during the migrations, and at the late date the above specimen was killed there was still, probably, open water in the vicinity.

BRANTA CANADENSIS, L.—*Canada Goose.*

While ascending the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, many flocks of the Canada goose were observed. It breeds along both rivers in numbers, especially on the Yellowstone, where flocks were seen, the end of July, consisting of the parents and young birds. On these occasions the mother would walk in front with her head down, as if trying to hide herself, the little ones following, and the old male bringing up the rear with his head erect, and viewing the source of danger with apparent great unconcern.

I found it quite common in the vicinity of Fort Custer.

ANAS BOSCHAS, L.—*Mallard Duck.*

Is found along the Yellowstone River and throughout the Big Horn region, though it is not particularly common. Breeds wherever found.

Specimen No. 685 ♂ measures as follows: 37.00 × 17.75; wing, 11.80; tail, 4.00.

DAFILA ACUTA, (L.), Jenyns.—*Pintail Duck.*

Is found in the Big Horn region in the streams and pools, but not in any great numbers. Breeds throughout its range.

Specimen No. 679 ♂ measures as follows: 36.30 × 24.00; wing, 10.50; tail, 4.50.

CHAULELASMUS STREPERUS, Linn.—*Gadwall.*

Is not common, but I saw a few on the road from Custer to Fort Ellis, Montana, in September.

QUERQUEDULA CAROLINENSIS, Gm.—*Green-winged Teal.*

Is found in small numbers in this region, where it breeds.

No. 620 ♂ measures as follows: 23.00×15.00; wing, 7.75; tail, 3.24.

QUERQUEDULA DISCORS (L.), Steph.—*Blue-winged Teal.*

A few blue-winged teal were seen on the Yellowstone River above Fort Keogh, Montana, as also on the Little Horn, near Fort Custer. Is not common. Breeds here.

Specimen No. 680 ♂ measures as follows: 24.75×15.90; wing, 7.25; tail, 3.10.

AIX SPONSA (L.), Boie.—*Wood Duck.*

Captain Mix, Second Cavalry, informed me that he had occasionally during the spring and fall taken this duck at Fort Custer.

BUCEPHALA CLANGULA (L.), Gr.—*Golden-eyed Duck.*

Several were seen in a pond on the road from Fort Custer to Fort Ellis. Is not, I believe, common.

MERGUS MERGANSER (L.)—*Goosander.*

This duck is found in small numbers in the streams running into the Yellowstone River above Terry's Landing, M. T.

ORDER LONGIPENNES.

FAMILY LARIDÆ.

LARUS DELAWARENSIS, Ord.—*Ring-billed Gull.*

While ascending the Yellowstone River, and near the mouth of the Big Horn, in August, some gulls were seen in one of the chutes of the river, which, although no specimen was procured, I place under this head, as it is the species most likely to be found there.

ORDER PYGOPODES.

FAMILY PODICIPIDÆ.

PODILYMBUS PODICEPS (L.), Lawr.—*Pied-billed Grebe.*

Occurs in small numbers in the streams of the Big Horn region.
Specimen No. 675 ♀ measures 20.75×12.00; wing, 5.10.

Recapitulation of species treated.

MAMMALS.

Families.	Number of species.	Families.	Number of species.
Felidæ	3	Vespertilionidæ	1
Canidæ	7	Soricidæ	2
Mustelidæ	6	Zapodidæ	1
Procyonidæ	1	Muridæ	7
Ursidæ	2	Geomyidæ	1
Bassaridida	1	Sciuridæ	6
Bovidæ	1	Castoridæ	1
Ovidæ	2	Hystricidæ	1
Antilocapridæ	1	Leporidæ	2
Cervidæ	2	Total	48

BIRDS.

Families.	Number of species.	Families.	Number of species.
Turdidæ	6	Alcedinidæ	1
Saxicolididæ	1	Picidæ	6
Cinclidæ	1	Strigidæ	3
Paridæ	2	Falconidæ	7
Sittidæ	1	Cathartidæ	1
Troglodytidæ	2	Columbidæ	1
Alaudidæ	1	Tetraonidæ	4
Motacillidæ	1	Charadriidæ	3
Sylvicolidæ	3	Recurvirostridæ	1
Hirundinidæ	4	Phalaropodidæ	1
Ampelidæ	1	Scolopacidæ	5
Vireonidæ	1	Ardeidæ	1
Laniidæ	1	Gruidæ	1
Fringillidæ	12	Rallidæ	1
Icteridæ	6	Anatidæ	10
Corvidæ	4	Laridæ	1
Tyrannidæ	4	Podicipidæ	1
Caprimulgidæ	2		
Trochilidæ	1	Total	102

APPENDIX TT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIEUTENANT CARL F. PALFREY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

EXPLORATIONS AND SURVEYS IN THE DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

ENGINEER OFFICE, HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August* 19, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879:

Personnel.—The office was under the charge of Capt. John H. Coster, Eighth Cavalry, A. D. C., until September 16, 1878, at which date I relieved him per Special Orders No. 142, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California.

Three topographical assistants enlisted in the general service United States Army, have been employed up to April 30; since that date two. It is proposed to fill the complement of four, when the accommodations of the office admit of working to a better advantage.

First Lieut. R. H. Fletcher, Twenty-first Infantry, acting aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard, during the campaign against the Nez Percé Indians, has been engaged in preparing a map of the Department of the Columbia, illustrating that campaign, and has assisted in the office work.

The following maps have been prepared during the year:

1st. Projections. Outline map of military division of the Pacific to accompany "descriptions of posts."

Corrections of photographic sheets map of northwestern Territories, from the Office of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

Projection only, for western sheet map of military division of the Pacific—scale 12 miles to one inch.

Scout maps, plotted from field-notes or traced from field-maps, checked where practicable, by instrumental surveys and earlier scouts.

In some instances several scouts are combined in one map, in which case, plotting upon projection and checking by astronomical stations have been possible.

Map of Steen Mountains and vicinity, showing the seat of the Bannock Indian War compiled from field-notes taken in 1860 by Major Steen, and Captain Porter in 1864.

Map of the headwaters of Salmon River, Idaho Territory, compiled from field-notes of Lieut. George S. Wilson, Twelfth Infantry.

Map of the vicinities of the Military Posts of Forts Gaston, Klamath, McDermit, Boisé Hall, and Camps Bidwell, Halleck, embracing a number of scouts, called for in a communication from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

Maps and tracings of the following reconnaissances:

From—	To—	By whom.
Fort Gaston	Witchpeck and return by Red Cap Trail	Lieut. James Halloran, Twelfth Infantry.
Fort Gaston	Stone Lagoon	Capt. E. B. Savage, Eighth Infantry.
San Diego	Pine Valley Yoabel, Temecula, San Margarite River and return along ocean.	Lieut. John Pitcher, First Cavalry.
San Diego	San Bernardino via Tye Valley and San Gorgonio Pass and return, via Temecula.	Lieut. John Pitcher, First Cavalry.
Camp Independence	Reno, Nev	Capt. C. C. C. Car, First Cavalry.

Maps and tracings—Continued.

From—	To—	By whom.
Camp Independence	Visalia	Lieut. Wotherspoon, Twelfth Infantry.
Camp Independence	Tuolumne River	Capt. A. B. MacGowan, Twelfth Infantry.
Camp Independence	Caliente	Do.
Camp Independence	Salinas Valley	Lieut. Wotherspoon, Twelfth Infantry.
Fort Hall	Lemhi Agency	Lieut. Geo. S. Wilson, Twelfth Infantry.
Fort Hall	Salmon City to the headwaters of Salmon River.	Lieut. Geo. S. Wilson, Twelfth Infantry.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS AND PLANS OF POSTS.

Plans, estimates, and working drawings, for the alterations of barracks and mess-rooms to headquarter offices, of building occupied by engineer office and officers quarters, have been prepared chiefly under the direction of Captain Coster.

The following plans of posts have been received and traced for photographic copying, or reduced to scale:

Post and buildings at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory.
Post and buildings at Fort Klamath, Oregon.
Post and buildings at Fort Townsend, Washington Territory.
Post and buildings at Fort Canby, Washington Territory.
Post and buildings at Camp Howard, Indian Territory.
Post and buildings at Camp Huachuca, Arizona Territory.
Post and buildings at Camp John A. Rucker, Arizona Territory.
Post and buildings at Fort Mojave, Arizona Territory.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND TRACINGS FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTION.

Lieutenant Fletcher's map has been traced, and copies prepared for use in field and for supply of offices.

Photographic copies of scout-maps have been sent to posts at which they are likely to prove useful.

Drawings not immediately connected with this office have been made and reproduced for the use of other offices at these headquarters.

Number of sheets printed, 796.

Owing to the want of suitably convenient out of door appliances and the insufficient protection against wind and dust afforded by the building occupied by this office, I have been obliged to give up the finer silver process and adopt exclusively the coarser method with prussiate of potash. This work has been urged to the utmost, but the results are much less than could have been obtained with more convenient accommodations.

SURVEYS, ETC.

A survey was made (July, 1878) of the boundaries of the Marine Hospital Reservation, by Lieutenant Fletcher.

Examination and report upon the water-supply of the Presidio of San Francisco and Post at Point San José.

Location and grading of road connecting Presidio and Fort Point.

Examination and report upon boundary of Military Reservation at Monterey, Cal., as surveyed by Deputy-Surveyor Foreman.

Examination and report upon Hay Reservation of Camp McDermit, Nevada, as laid out by Deputy-Surveyor Van Lennep.

Re-survey and location of displaced corner-post of Fort Halleck, Nevada.

Instrumental work has been done at various times in connection with work of the Quartermaster's Department (roads and water-supply) at this post.

The funds at the disposal of this office have not admitted of any field-work not immediately connected with questions of boundaries.

The office work, both draughting and photographic, has been materially interfered with by the bad condition of the building occupied, and the continual expectation of thorough repairs which would require a removal of the office material.

The diminution of the pay of topographical assistants by the withdrawal of their commutation of quarters ($20 per month) and reduction of fuel allowance of $9.91 per month has occasioned much hardship, and renders it exceedingly difficult to secure suitable men for the compensation now offered.

A list of reports of scouts received during the fiscal year is appended.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARL F. PALFREY,
First Lieutenant of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Engineer Officer.

The CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.

LIST OF REPORTS OF SCOUTS RECEIVED AT ENGINEER OFFICE, HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

From—	To—	By Whom.
Fort Gaston	Mining district of Mill Creek, via Witchpeck and return, via Red Cap Trail.	Lieut. James Halloran.
Fort Gaston	Stone Lagoon	Capt. E. B. Savage, Eighth Infantry.
Fort Hall	Lemhi Agency, I. T	Lieut. Geo. S. Wilson.
Lemhi Agency	Headwaters of Salmon River, I. T.	Do.
Fort McDermit	Catlow's Valley	Sergeant P. Stone, Eighth Infantry.
Fort Gaston	Itinerary from Fort Gaston to Arcata as measured by odometer.	
Fort McDermit	Scout from Fort McDermit to Owyhee River, 178 miles.	Lieut. J. W. Summerhayes, Eighth Infantry.
Fort McDermit	Scout from Fort McDermit to beyond Steen Mountains, 313 miles.	Lieut. J. W. Summerhayes, Eighth Infantry.

INDEX.

Subject.	Page. Part I.		Part II.	Part III.
A.				
›otink Creek, Va., improvement of	83	601		
ıepee Harbor, Wis., improvement of	153		1505	
›bama River, improvement of	103	827		
xandria, Mo., examination of Mississippi River at	133		1150	
ɜgheny River, Pa., improvement of	144			
ɜgheny River, survey of, to mouth of French Creek	147		1371	
ɜgheny River, to Olean, N. Y., examination and survey of	147			
ea Harbor, Oreg., and bar in front of it, examination and survey of	183			
ea River and Bay, Oreg., examination of	183		1810	
on Harbor, Ill., examination and survey of	120			
guille River, Ark., improvement of	115		969	
ıapolis Harbor, Md., survey of bars at entrance to	81	574		
ılachicola Bay, Fla., examination of	106	823		
ılachicola River, improvement of	103	821		
pomattox River, Va., improvement of	78	521		
proaches from Lake Superior to Saint Mary's Falls hip Canal, examination and survey of, for a 16-foot hannel	168			
ıia Creek, Va., improvement of	84	603		
ınsas Pass and Bay, Tex., improvement of	111	928		
ınsas Pass and Bay, Tex., examination of	112	928		
her's Hope River, Va., examination and survey of	95			
ansas, Missouri, and Mississippi Rivers, operations f snagboats on	120		1049	
ansas River, at Fort Smith, Ark., improvement of	126		1081	
ansas River, at Pine Bluff, examination and survey of	127			
ansas River, improvement of, above Fort Smith, Ark.	125		1081	
ansas River, from Fort Smith to mouth of Little rkansas, examination of	127		1085	
›ostook River, Me., examination and survey of	52			
ıland Harbor, Wis., examination and survey of	155			
ıtabula Harbor, Ohio, improvement of	173		1700	
hison, Kans., improvement of Missouri River at	123		1063	
Sable River Harbor, Mich., improvement of	169		1657	
B.				
timore Harbor, pier and bulkhead lines, report on	76	497		
timore Harbor, improvement of entrance to	76	492		
ren River, Ky., examination and survey of	147			
h, Me., improvement at the gut opposite	45	252		
talion of Engineers	39	•		
at mouth of Bell River, Mich., examination and survey of	170			
' of Superior, improvement of natural entrance to	150		1468	
rfield Harbor, Wis., examination and survey of	155			
'ou Bartholomew, Ark., examination of	118		997	
'ou Courtableau, La., examination and survey of	112			
'ou Deglaize, La., examination and survey of	112			
'ou La Fourche, La., improvement of	107	900		
'ou Pierre, La., examination of	118		991	
'ou Teche, La., examination and survey of	112			

Subject.	Page. Part I.	Part II.	Part III.
Bayou Terrebonne, La., examination and survey of	112		
Bayou Vermillion, La., examination and survey of	112		
Bayou Wincey, La., examination of	118	991	
Bell River, Mich., bar at mouth of, resurvey of	170		
Belfast Harbor, Me., improvement of	45, 250		
Benton Harbor Channel of Saint Joseph River, Mich., examination and survey of	167		
Bergen Neck, N. J., survey for ship canal across	66		
Big Sandy River, W. Va. and Ky., improvement of	145	1353	
Big Sunflower River, Miss., examination of	117	982	
Big Sunflower River, Miss., improvement of	116	970	
Black Lake Harbor, Mich., improvement of	164	1622	
Black River Harbor, Ohio, improvement of	172	1674, 1689	
Black River, Ark., examination and survey of	118		
Black Warrior River, Ala., improvement of	104, 830		
Blackwater River, Va., improvement of	90, 620, 682		
Block Island, R. I., construction of harbor at	55, 311		
Bloody Island, examination of Mississippi River at	120	1024, 1045	
Board of engineers for fortifications	33		
Board of engineers, on improvement of low-water navigation of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers	43	1007	
Boston Harbor, Mass., improvement of	49, 267		
Breton Bay, Md., improvement of	83, 600		
Brazos River and Bar, Tex., examination of	111, 938		
Brazos Santiago, Tex., removing obstructions at	111, 919		
Breakwater at Mackinac, Mich., examination and survey of	170		
Breakwater at Cleveland, Ohio, construction of	172	1691	
Breakwater, near New Orleans, La., estimate for, and survey of	112		
Broadkiln River, Del., improvement of	73, 445		
Bridge over the Mississippi River at Rock Island, sheer-booms for piers of	132	1144	
Bridges over the Ohio River	149	1463	
Bridging navigable waters of the United States	149	1461	
Bridgeport Harbor, Conn., improvement of	58, 349		
Broad River, S. C., examination and survey of	100		
Broad Creek, examination and survey of	81		
Broad Bay, Va., examination and survey of	95		
Brunswick Harbor, Ga., improvement of	98, 765		
Buffalo Harbor, N. Y., improvement of	174	1717	
Bulkhead Rock, Providence River, R. I., removal of	54, 307		
Burlington, Iowa, improvement of harbor at	131	1138	
Burlington Harbor, Vt., improvement of	65, 395		
C.			
Cabin Creek, Md., examination of channel to	81		
Cahokia Chute, Mississippi River, opposite Saint Louis, closing of	118	1027	
Calumet Harbor, Ills., improvement of	158	1567	
Caloosahatchie River, Fla., examination of	106, 863		
Cambridge Harbor, Md., improvement of	76, 500		
Campaigns and battle-fields, preparation of maps of	185		
Canal, Louisville and Portland, superintendence and management of	143	1284	
Canal at Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi River	133	1151	
Canal, Saint Mary's River, Fla., and Gulf of Mexico, survey for	99		
Canal, Saint Mary's Falls, Mich., construction of	167	1641	
Canal at the Cascades, Columbia River, Oreg., construction of	181	1790, 1843	
Canal around the Dalles, Columbia River, Oreg., examination and survey for	183		
Canal to connect Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, survey for	81, 587		

Subject.	Page. Part I.		Part II.	Part III.
Canal connecting Galveston and Brazos River, Tex., survey for	112			
Canarsie Bay, N. Y., examination of	66	400		
Caney Fork, Tenn., examination of	142		1275	
Caney Fork, Tenn., examination and survey of	142			
Cape Fear River, N. C., improvement of entrance to	80	556		
Cape Foulweather, Oreg., examination of, for harbor of refuge	183		1796	
Cathanse, Maine, examination and survey of	52			
Catawba River, N. C. and S. C., for survey of	95			
Cedar City, Mo., examination of Missouri River at	121		1053	
Cedar Keys Harbor, Fla., improvement of	101	812		
Channel between Staten Island and New Jersey, improvement of	64	392		
Charles River, Mass., survey of	52	290		
Charleston Harbor, S. C., improvement of	95	731		
Charlevoix Harbor, Mich., improvement of	161		1595	
Charenton Canal, Saint Mary's Parish, La., survey for	112			
Charlotte Harbor, N. Y., improvement of	175		1727	
Charlotte Harbor and Peas Creek, Fla., examination and survey of	106			
Chattahoochie River, Ga., above Columbus, survey of	142			
Chattahoochie River, Ala. and Ga., improvement of	101	814		
Cheboygan Harbor, Mich., improvement of	169		1666	
Cheesequakes Creek, N. J., examination and survey of	66			
Chester Harbor, Pa., ice-harbor at	72	443		
Chester River, Md., improvement of, at Kent Island Narrows	75	489		
Cheyenne River, Dak., examination and survey of	128			
Chicago Harbor, Ill., improvement of	157		1555	
Chickahominy River, Va., improvement of	86	619		
Chicasaha River, Miss., examination of	105	841		
Chincoteague Inlet, Va., examination and survey of	81			
Chippewa River, Wis., improvement of	135		1168	
Choctawhatchie River, Ala., examination and survey of	106			
Choctawhatchie River, Fla. and Ala., improvement of	103	824		
Choptank River, Md., examination and survey of	81			
Chowan River, N. C., survey of	95	726		
Cincinnati, Ohio, ice-harbor at	146		1355	
Clearwater River, Idaho, examination and improvement of	182		1855	
Cleveland Harbor, Ohio, improvement of	172		1691	
Clinton River, Mich., resurvey of	170			
Cocheco River, N. H., improvement of	47	260		
Cohansey Creek, N. J., improvement of	68	414		
Cold Water River, Miss., improvement of	116		970	
Cold Water River, Miss., examination of	118		984	
Colorado of the West, survey of	180		1773	
Columbia River, Oreg., improvement of mouth of	182		1791, 1853	
Columbia River, Lower, Oreg., improvement of	180		1787, 1825	
Columbia River at the Dalles, Oreg., &c., examination and survey of	183			
Columbia River, Upper, and Snake River, Oreg., improvement of	181		1789, 1839	
Columbia River, Oreg., canal at Cascades	181		1790, 1843	
Columbia River, survey of bar at mouth of	183		1863	
Conecuh River, Ala., examination of	106	843		
Conemaugh River, Pa., examination of	147		1388	
Conneaut Harbor, Ohio, improvement of	173		1705	
Connecticut River, above Hartford, Conn., improvement of	56	319		
Connecticut River, below Hartford, Conn., improvement of	55	316		
Coos Bay, Oreg., improvement of	182		1791, 1854	

Subject.	Page. Part I.		Part II.	Part III.
Coos Bay, Oreg., examination of	182		1791	
Coosa River, Ga. and Ala., improvement of	140		1269	
Coosa River to Wetumpka, Ala., examination and survey of	106			
Coosawattee River, Ga., improvement of	141		1271	
Coquille River, Oreg., survey of	183		1806	
Council Bluffs, Iowa, improvement of Missouri River at	124		1076	
Corpus Christi Pass and Channel, Tex., examination of	112	928		
Cowlitz River, Wash., &c., examination and survey of	183			
Crescent City Harbor, Cal., examination of	180		1785	
Cuivre River, Mo., examination and survey of	133			
Cumberland River, Ky., survey of falls of	142		1279	
Cumberland River, Tenn., improvement of	138		1264	
Cumberland Sound, Fla. and Ga., entrance to, improvement of	99	792		
Currituck Sound, improvement of	90	693		
Cypress Bayou, Tex., improvement of	113		957	
D.				
Dan River, Va., examination of	88	652		
Dan River, Va., from Clarksville, Va., to Danbury, N. C., examination and survey of	88			
Darien Harbor, Ga., improvement of	97	763		
Davis' Island, Ohio River, movable dam at	143		1299	
Defenses, sea-coast and lake-frontier	4			
Deglaize Bayou, La., examination and survey of	112			
Delaware Breakwater Harbor	74	453		
Delaware River:				
at Cherry Island Flats, improvement of	71	436		
at Chester and Marcus Hook, Pa., examination and survey of	75			
at Schooner Ledge, improvement of	71	433		
below Bridesburg, Pa., improvement of	70	423		
below League Island, survey of	75	485		
between Trenton and White Hill, N. J., improvement of	69	420		
Des Moines Rapids Canal, Mississippi River	133		1151	
Detroit River, Mich., improvement of	168		1650	
Dubuque, Iowa, improvement of harbor at	132		1140	
Duck Creek, Del., examination of	75	470		
Duck River to Centreville, Tenn., examination and survey of	142			
Duluth Harbor, Minn., improvement of	149		1465	
Dunkirk Harbor, N. Y., improvement of	174		1715	
Duties and rank of officers of the Corps of Engineers	191			
E.				
Eagle Harbor, Mich., improvement of	151		1480	
East Chester Creek, N. Y., improvement of	63	388		
East River, N. Y., removal of obstructions from	61	375		
Echo Harbor, New Rochelle, N. Y., improvement of	63	389		
Edenton Harbor, N. C., improvement of	91	696		
Elk River, W. Va., improvement of	80	555		
Elizabeth River, N. J., examination of	75	481		
Elizabeth River, N. J., improvement of	67			
Elizabeth River, Va., improvement of south branch of	89	679		
Engineer-depots	39			
Entrance to Cumberland Sound, Fla. and Ga., improvement of	99	792		
Erie Harbor, Pa., improvement of	173		1707	
Escambia River, Ala. and Fla., examination of	106	852		
Etowah River, Ga., improvement of	141		1272	
Etowah River, Ga., examination of	142			

Subject.	Page. Part I.		Part II.	Part III.
Explorations, geological, &c., 40th parallel, completion of	186			
Explorations, geographical, &c., west of 100th meridian	186			1977
Explorations and reconnaissances	188			
Explorations and surveys in Division of the Missouri	188			2315
Explorations and surveys in Department of the Platte	188			2319
Explorations and surveys in Department of the Missouri	189			2329
Explorations and surveys in Department of Dakota	189			2359
Explorations and surveys in Division of the Pacific	189			2397
Explorations and reconnaissances, estimates for	190			
F.				
Fairport Harbor (Grand River), Ohio, improvement of	173		1698	
Falls of the Cumberland River, Ky., survey of	142		1279	
Falls of Saint Anthony, Minn., preservation of	134		1159	
Falls of the Ohio River, improvement of navigation at	143		1283	
Feather and Sacramento rivers, Cal., improvement of	178		1749	
Flint River, Ga., improvement of	102	817		
Flint River, Ga., survey of Upper	105	818		
Flushing Bay, N. Y., examination of	66	387		
Flushing Bay, N. Y., improvement of	62	385		
Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, sea-wall at Governor's Island	15	233		
Fort Delaware, damage by storms at	19	241		
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., improvement of Missouri River at	122		1063	
Fort Madison, Iowa, improvement of harbor at	132		1139	
Fort Mifflin, Delaware River, damage by storms at	19	237		
Fort Smith, Ark., improvement of Arkansas River at	126		1081	
Fortifications	8	233		
Fourche la Fève, Ark., examination of	118		971	
Fourche la Fève, Ark., improvement of	116		971	
Fox and Wisconsin rivers, improvement of	156		1531	
Frankfort Harbor, Mich., improvement of	161		1601	
French Broad River, N. C., improvement of	87	648		
G.				
Galena River and Harbor, Ill., improvement of	132		1146	
Galveston Bay, ship-channel in, improvement of	110	912		
Galveston Harbor, Tex., improvement of entrance to	109	909		
Gasconade River, Mo., examination and survey of	127			
Geographical explorations and surveys west of 100th meridian	186			1977
Geological exploration 40th parallel, completion of	186			
Georgetown and Washington Harbors, D. C., improvement of	82	591		
Glasgow, Mo., improvement of Missouri River at	121		1055	
Grand Haven Harbor, Mich., improvement of	164		1618	
Grand Marias, Minn., improvement of harbor at	150		1475	
Grand River (Fairport) Harbor, Ohio, improvement of	173		1698	
Great Kanawha River, W. Va., improvement of	79	545		
Great Sodus Harbor, N. Y., improvement of	176		1729	
Green Bay Harbor, Wis., improvement of	152		1486	
Green River, Ky., examination and survey of	147			
Guyandotte River, W. Va., improvement of	145		1347	
H.				
Hampton River, Va., improvement of	85	617		
Harbor of refuge at Portage Lake, survey and improvement of	166		1634	
Harbor of refuge, Lake Huron	167		1645	

Subject.	Page. Part I.		Part II.	Part III
Harbor of refuge near Cincinnati, Ohio, construction of	146		1355	
Harbor of refuge entrance to Portage Lake, and Lake Superior ship-canal, examination and survey of	155			
Harbor of refuge, Sturgeon Bay Canal, Wis., construction of	152		1488	
Harlem River, N. Y., improvement of	62	385		
Hell Gate, N. Y., improvement of navigation at	61	375		
Hiawassee River, Tenn., improvement of	140		1268	
Hillsborough River, Fla., examination of mouth of	106	870		
Housatonic River, Conn., improvement of	58	344		
Hudson River, N. Y., improvement of	60	367		
Humboldt River, Cal., examination of	180		1785	
Huron Harbor, Ohio, improvement of	171		1673, 1686	
Hyannis Harbor, Mass., improvement of	52	295		
I.				
Ice harbor at Cincinnati, Ohio, construction of	146		1355	
Ice harbor at mouth of Muskingum River	146		1364	
Illinois River, improvement of	158		1569	
Illinois River, examination and survey of	160			
Inside passage between Fernandina and Saint John's River, Fla., improvement of	98	765		
J.				
James River, Va., improvement of	77	512		
Jonesport, Me., examination of Moosebeck Bar at	52			
Jetties at mouth of Saint John's River, Fla., project for	98	767		
K.				
Kanawha River, Great, improvement of	79	545		
Kanawha River, Little, improvement of	145		1346	
Kankakee River, Ill. and Ind., survey of	148		1455	
Kansas River, examination of Missouri River at mouth of	122		1059	
Kansas River, Kans., examination of	127		1089	
Kansas City, Mo., improvement of Missouri River at	122		1059	
Kennebunk River, Me., improvement of	47	259		
Kenosha Harbor, Wis., improvement of	156		1529	
Kent Island Narrows, Md., improvement of	75	489		
Kentucky River, Ky., survey of	147		1398	
Kentucky River, Ky., improvement of	146			
Kiskiminetas River, Pa., examination of	147		1388	
L.				
La Crosse, Wis., improvement of Mississippi River at	130		1127	
Lake Bayou Pierre, La., examination of	118		991	
Lake Cannasanier, La., examination of	118		991	
Lake harbors and rivers	149		1465	
Lakes, Northern and Northwestern, survey of	194			1891
L'Anguille River, Ark., improvement of	115		969	
Laws of Forty-fifth Congress, third session, and of Forty-sixth Congress, first session, affecting Corps of Engineers	209			
Levees on the Mississippi River, report on the effect of a continuous system for	43		1015	
Leonardtown Harbor, Md., improvement of	83	600		
Lewes, Del., construction of piers at	73	445		
Licking River, Ky., examination of	147		1422	
Lincolnville Harbor, Me., survey of	52	275		
Lin Haven Bay, Va., examination and survey of	95			

Subject.	Page. Part I.		Part II.	Part III.
Link Horn Bay, Va., examination and survey of	95			
Little Kanawha River, W. Va., improvement of	145		1346	
Little Kanawha River, mouth of, for ice harbor, examination and survey of	147			
Little Narragansett Bay, R. I. and Conn., improvement of	55	313		
Little River, Ark., examination of	118		990	
Little Sodus Harbor, N. Y., improvement of	176		1731	
Lockwood's Folly River, N. C., examination and survey of	95			
Long Island coast, N. Y., examination of, between Rockaway and Coney Island	66	399		
Louisville and Portland Canal, superintendence and management of	143		1284	
Lower Willamette and Columbia rivers, Oreg., improvement of	180		1787, 1825	
Lubec Channel, Me., improvement of	44	246		
Lubec Channel, Me., survey of	52	279		
Ludington Harbor, Mich., improvement of	162		1606	
M.				
Manasquan River, N. J., examination of	74	463		
Manasquan River, N. J., improvement of	68			
Manistee Harbor, Wis., improvement of	162			
Manitowoc Harbor, Wis., improvement of	154		1603	
Maps, military, geographical, and lake survey, preparation of	185		1516	
Maps of campaigns and battle-fields, report on	185			1973
Mackinac Breakwater, Mich., examination and survey of	170			
Marcus Hook Harbor, Pa., improvement of	73	444		
Marquette Harbor, Mich., improvement of	151		1482	
Matagorda Bay, Tex., improvement of entrance to	111	921		
Meeker's Island, Minn., lock and dam at	134		1168	
Memphis, Tenn., protection of water front of	117		979	
Menomonee Harbor, Mich. and Wis., improvement of	152		1484	
Merrimac River, Mass., improvement of	48	264		
Michigan City Harbor, Ind., improvement of	160		1587	
Milford Harbor, Conn., improvement of	58	341		
Milwaukee Harbor, Wis., improvement of	155		1523	
Minnesota River, improvement of	135		1182	
Mispillion Creek, Del., examination of	75	467		
Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas Rivers, operations of snagboats on	120		1049	
Mississippi River:				
above the Falls of Saint Anthony, improvement of	134		1165	
at Alexandria, Mo., examination of	133		1150	
at Bloody Island, examination of	120		1045	
at Burlington, Iowa, improvement of	131		1138	
at Des Moines Rapids, improvement of	133		1151	
at Dubuque, Iowa, improvement of	132		1140	
at Falls of Saint Anthony, improvement of	134		1159	
at Fort Madison, Iowa, improvement of	132		1139	
at La Crosse, Wis., improvement of	130		1127	
at Meeker's Island, improvement of	134		1168	
at Muscatine, Iowa, improvement of	131		1136	
at Quincy, Ill., examination of	133		1130	
at Quincy, Ill., improvement of	130		1130	
at Rock Island Rapids, improvement of	131		1132	
at Venice, Ill., examination of	120			
between the mouths of the Illinois and Ohio Rivers, improvement of	118		1023	
from Des Moines Rapids to the mouth of Illinois River, deepening channel of	130		1122	

Subject.	Page. Part I.	Part II.	Part III.
Mississippi River:			
from Saint Paul to Des Moines Rapids, deepening channel of	129	1111	
from Saint Paul to Falls of Saint Anthony, examination and survey of	136		
opposite mouth of Missouri, examination and survey of	120		
reservoirs at sources of, survey for	136	1193	
improvement of low-water navigation of, below Cairo	43	1007	
report on continuous levee system for	43	1015	
survey of	184		1891
Upper, improvement of, operations of snagboat	128	1103	
Missouri, Mississippi, and Arkansas Rivers, operations of snagboats on	120	1050	
Missouri River:			
above the mouth of the Yellowstone, improvement of	127	1094	
at Atchison, Kans., improvement of	123	1063	
at Cedar City, Mo., examination of	127	1054	
at Cedar City, Mo., improvement of	121	1053	
at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., improvement of	122	1063	
at Glasgow, Mo., improvement of	121	1055	
at junction of Kansas River, examination of	127	1059	
at Kansas City, Mo., improvement of	122	1059	
at Nebraska City, Nebr., improvement of	124	1066	
at Omaha, Nebr., improvement of	124	1076	
at Saint Charles, Mo., examination for improvement	127	1083	
at Saint Joseph, Mo., improvement of	123	1065	
at Sioux City, Iowa, improvement of	124	1078	
at Vermillion, Dak., improvement of	125	1079	
survey of, from its mouth to Sioux City, Iowa	126	1082	
remarks on improvement of		1051	
Mobile Harbor, Ala., improvement of	100 799		
Monongahela River, improvement of	144	1344	
Mount Vernon, Va., improvement of channel at	83 598		
Monroe Harbor, Mich., improvement of	170	1669, 1675	
Moosebec Bar, Jonesport, Me., examination and survey of	52		
Morristique River, Mich., examination and survey of	155		
Movable dam at Davis Island, Ohio River	143	1299	
Movable dam, Upper Fox River, Wis., project for		1547	
Muddy River, Ky., examination and survey of	147		
Muskegon Harbor, Mich., improvement of	163	1615	
Muskingum River, Ohio, examination of	147	1364	
Muscatine, Iowa, improvement of harbor at	131	1136	
N.			
Nansemond River, Va., improvement of	89 681		
Nantucket Harbor, Mass., examination and survey of	56		
Narragansett Bay, R. I., improvement of	54 306		
Nanticoke River, Del. and Md., examination and survey of	81		
Nebraska City, Nebr., improvement of Missouri River at	124	1066	
Natchez, Miss., protection of harbor at	118		
Neches River, Tex., improvement of	109 905		
Neches River, Tex., examination and resurvey of	112		
Neuse River, N. C., examination of	95 708		
Neuse River, N. C., improvement of	93 704		
New Bedford Harbor, Mass., improvement of	53 303		
New Buffalo Harbor, Mich., improvement of	161	1596	
Newburyport Harbor, Mass., improvement of	48 264		

Subject.	Page. Part I.		Part II.	Part III.
New Castle, Del., ice-harbor at	71	439		
New Haven Harbor, Conn., improvement of	57	335		
New Orleans, La., improvement of harbor at	106	876		
New River, Va. and West Va., improvement of	79	530		
New River, Va. and West Va., survey of	81	538		
New Rochelle, N. Y., improvement at	63	389		
Newtown Creek, N. Y., examination of, at junction with East River	66			
Nomini Creek, Va., improvement of	84	605		
Norfolk Harbor, Va., improvement of	88	673		
Northeast River, Md., examination and survey of	81			
North Landing River, Va., examination of	95	686		
North Landing River, Va. and N. C., improvement of	90	683		
Norwalk Harbor, Conn., improvement of	59	363		
North River Bar, Currituck Sound, N. C., improvement of	90	693		
Nottoway River, Va., examination and survey of	95	719		
Noxubee River, Miss., examination and survey of	106			
O.				
Oakland Harbor, San Francisco Bay, Cal., improvement of	177		1742	
Oak Orchard Harbor, N. Y., improvement of	175		1727	
Obey's River, Tenn., examination of	142		1277	
Occoquan River, Va., improvement of	83	601		
Ocmulgee River, Ga., improvement of	141		1272	
Oconee River, Ga., improvement of	142		1274	
Oconto River, Wis., examination and survey of	157			
Office of the Chief of Engineers	190			
Officers of the Corps of Engineers, number of, duties of	3	191		
Ogdensburg Harbor, N. Y., resurvey of	177			
Ogdensburg Harbor, N. Y., improvement of	177		1737	
Ohio River and mouth of Little Kanawha River, W. Va., for ice-harbor, &c., examination and survey of	147			
Ohio River, improvement of	143		1299	
Ohio River, improvement of Falls of	143		1283	
Olcott Harbor, N. Y., improvement of	175		1726	
Omaha, Nebr., improvement of Missouri River at	124		1076	
Onancock Harbor, Va., improvement of	77	510		
Onancock Harbor, Va., examination of	95	716		
Ontonagon Harbor, Mich., improvement of	151		1477	
Oostenaula River, Ga., improvement of	141		1271	
Osage River, Mo. and Kans., improvement of	119		1044	
Oswego Harbor, N. Y., improvement of	176		1732	
Otter Creek, Vt., improvement of	65	398		
Ouachita River, Ark. and La., improvement of	114		965	
Outlet of Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H., examination and survey of	52			
Outlet to Wolf Lake, Ind., examination and resurvey of	160			
P.				
Pamlico River, N. C., improvement of	92, 649, 703			
Pamunkey River, Va., examination and survey of	95			
Pascagoula River, Miss., examination of	105	835		
Pascagoula River, Miss., improvement of	105	834		
Passaic River, N. J., improvement of	63	391		
Pass Cavallo, Tex., improvement of	111	921		
Patapsco River, Md., improvement of	76	492		
Patapsco River, Md., West Branch, survey for improvement of	81	579		
Patsaligo River, Ala., examination of	106	850		
Pawtucket River, R. I., improvement of	54	305		
Pea River, Ala., examination and survey of	106			

Subject.	Page. Part. 1.	Part II.	Part III
Pearl River, Miss., examination of	111 879		
Pearl River, Miss., improvement of	107 878		
Pee Dee River, N. C., examination of	95 723		
Pee Dee River, S. C., examination and survey of	95		
Penobscot River, Me., improvement of	44 247		
Pensacola Harbor, Fla., improvement of	100 801		
Pentwater Harbor, Mich., improvement of	163	1609	
Pere Marquette Harbor, Mich. (see Ludington)	162	1606	
Perquimans River, N. C., improvement of	87 626		
Petaluma Creek, Cal., examination and survey of	179		
Plattsburgh Harbor, N. Y., improvement of	65 395		
Pier and bulkhead lines of Baltimore Harbor, report on	76 497		
Plymouth Harbor, Mass., improvement of	50 271		
Pocomoke River, Md., improvement of	77 505		
Port Chester Harbor, N. Y., improvement of	63 390		
Port Clinton Harbor, Ohio, improvement of	171	1671, 1681	
Port Jefferson Harbor, L. I., N. Y., improvement of	59 358		
Portland Harbor, Me., improvement of	46 255		
Port Orford, Oreg., examination of, for harbor of refuge	183	1802	
Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., survey of	52 282		
Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., improvement of	48 262		
Port Royal River, S. C., examination and survey of	100		
Port-warden's line at Philadelphia	74 462		
Port Washington Harbor, Wis., improvement of	154	1519	
Providence River, R. I., improvement of	54 306		
Provincetown Harbor, Mass., improvement of	51 273		
Public Buildings and Grounds, District of Columbia	183	1877	
Pultneyville Harbor, N. Y., improvement of	176	1728	
Q.			
Quincy, Ills., examination of Mississippi River at	133	1130	
Quincy, Ills, improvement of Mississippi River at	130	1130	
Queenstown, Md., improvement of harbor at	75 487		
R.			
Racine Harbor, Wis., improvement of	155	1526	
Rahway River, N. J., improvement of	67		
Rahway River, N. J., examination of	75 483		
Rappahannock River, Va., improvement of	85 607		
Raritan River, N. J., improvement of	64 392		
Reconnaissances and explorations	188		
Red River, La.:			
examination for improvement of falls of	118		
improvement of upper	114	964	
examination of upper	118	986	
improvement of mouth of	113	959	
removing snags from	114	961	
Red River Raft, La., removal of	112	951	
Red River of the North, improvement of	135	1189	
Reedy Island, Delaware River, ice harbor at	73 444		
Reservoirs at sources of Mississippi River, survey for	136	1193	
Richmond's Island, Me., harbor of refuge at	46 257		
River and harbor improvements	42		
Roanoke River, N. C., improvement of	87 624		
Rock Island Bridge, sheer-booms at	132	1144	
Rock Island Rapids, Mississippi River, improvement of	131	1132	
Rogue River, Oreg., examination of	183	1823, 1856	
Rondout Harbor, N. Y., improvement of	60 374		
S.			
Sabine Pass, Tex., improvement of	108 902		
Sabine River, Tex., improvement of	108 904		

Subject.	Page. Part I.		Part II.	Part III.
Sabine River, Tex., examination and resurvey of	112			
Sacramento and Feather rivers, Cal., improvement of	178		1749	
Sacramento River, Cal., examination and survey of	179			
Saginaw River, Mich., improvement of	169		1659	
Saint Anthony, preservation of Falls of	134		1159	
Saint Augustine Creek, Ga., improvement of	97	763		
Saint Charles, Mo., examination of Missouri River at	127		1083	
Saint Clair Flats ship-canal, Mich	168		1651	
Saint Clair River at the mouth of Black River, Mich., improvement of	169		1656	
Saint Croix River, Me., improvement of	43	245		
Saint Croix River, Wis., improvement of	135		1179	
Saint John's River and Fernandina, Fla., deepening inside passage between	98	765		
Saint John's River, Fla., examination of upper	99	795		
Saint John's River, Fla., survey and improvement of bar at mouth of	98	766		
Saint Joseph, Mo., improvement of Missouri River at	123		1065	
Saint Joseph's Harbor, Mich., improvement of	166		1631	
Saint Joseph River, Mich., from mouth to Elkhart, Ind., examination and survey of	167			
Saint Louis Harbor, Mo., improvement of	118		1024	
Saint Mary's Falls Canal, Mich., construction of	167		1641	
Saint Mary's Falls Canal, approaches to, survey of	168			
Salem River, N. J., improvement of	68	412		
Salem River, N. J., survey and examination of	75	474		
Saline River, Ark., examination of	118		1003	
San Buenaventura Harbor, Cal., examination of	180		1770	
San Diego Harbor, Cal., improvement of	179		1763	
Sandusky City Harbor, Ohio, improvement of	171		1672, 1682	
San Joaquin River, Cal., improvement of	179		1764	
San Luis Obispo, Cal., examination of harbor at	180		1765	
Santa Barbara Harbor, Cal., examination of	180		1769	
Santee River, S. C., examination and survey of	95			
Saugatuck Harbor, Mich., improvement of	165		1625	
Savannah Harbor and River, Ga., improvement of	96	740		
Savannah River, Ga., survey of, above Augusta	99	747		
Saybrook Bar, mouth of Connecticut River, jetty at	56	317		
Schuylkill River, Pa., improvement of	69	416		
Scituate Harbor, Mass., survey of	52	284		
Scuppernong River, N. C., improvement of	92	698		
Sea-coast and lake-frontier defenses	4			
Sebewaing Harbor, Mich., resurvey of	170			
Secretary Creek, Md., examination and survey of	81			
Seekonk River, R. I., improvement of	54	305		
Sheboygan Harbor, Wis., improvement of	154		1518	
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., examination of	66	400		
Sheer-booms at Rock Island Bridge, construction of	132		1144	
Shenandoah River, Va. and W. Va., examination and survey of	81			
Ship Canal between Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, survey for	81	587		
Ship Canal across Bergen Neck, N. J., examination and survey for	66			
Ship Canal from Saint Mary's River, Fla., to the Gulf of Mexico, survey for	99			
Shrewsbury River, N. J., improvement of	66	403		
Sioux City, Iowa, improvement of Missouri River at	124		1078	
Sipsey River, Ala., examination and survey of	106			
Slaughter Creek, Md., examination and survey of	81			
Snagboats on the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas Rivers	120		1049	
Snake River, Wash., improvement of	181		1789, 1839	
Sodus Harbor, N. Y., Great, improvement of	176		1729	
Sodus Harbor, N. Y., Little, improvement of	176		1731	

Subject.	Page. Part I.		Part II.	Part III.
South Haven Harbor, Mich., improvement of	165		1627	
South River, N. J., examination and survey of	66			
Southport Harbor, Conn., improvement of	59	354		
Staten Island, N. Y., improvement of New Jersey Channel	64	392		
Staunton River, Va., improvement of	86	621		
Staunton River, Va., examination of	88	622		
Stonington Harbor, Conn., improvement of	56	326		
Sturgeon Bay Canal, Wis., harbor of refuge at	152		1488	
Superior Bay and entrance, Wis., improvement of	150		1468	
Superior Bay for harbor improvement, examination and survey of	136			
Survey of northern and northwestern lakes and of the Mississippi River	184			1891
Surveys and examinations for improvement of rivers and harbors, estimates for	184			
Surveys and explorations 40th parallel, completion of	186			
Surveys and explorations west of the 100th meridian	186			1977
Susquehanna River, Pa., examination and survey of	75			
Suwannee River, Fla., examination of	106	857		
Susquehanna River, near Havre de Grace, Md., improvement of	75	487		
Swanton Harbor, Vt., improvement of	65	396		
T.				
Tallahatchie River, Miss., examination of	118		985	
Tallahatchie River, Miss., improvement of	116		971	
Tampa Bay, Fla., examination of	106	870		
Tangipahoa River, examination of	111	946		
Tar River, N. C., improvement of	92	700		
Tar River, N. C., examination of	95	700		
Taunton River, Mass., improvement of	54	303		
Tchefuncta River, La., examination and survey of	112			
Tchula Lake, Miss., examination and survey of	118		1247	
Teche Bayou, La., examination and survey of	112			
Tennessee River above Chattanooga, improvement of	137		1247	
Tennessee River below Chattanooga, improvement of	137		1248	
Tickfaw River, La., examination and survey of	112			
Thames River, Conn., improvement of	57	331		
Thunderbolt River, Ga., improvement of	97	763		
Toledo Harbor, Ohio, improvement of	170		1670, 1678	
Tombigbee River, Ala., improvement of	104	830		
Tombigbee River, above Columbus, Miss., improvement of	105	833		
Tone's Bayou, La., closing of	112		951	
Tone's Bayou, La., examination of	118		991	
Torpedo defense	35			
Tread Haven Creek, Md., examination and survey of	81			
Trent River, N. C., improvement of	94	711		
Trent River, N. C., examination of	95	711		
Trinidad Harbor, Cal., examination and survey of	180			
Trinity River, Tex., examination and resurvey of	112			
Trinity River, Tex., improvement of	110	918		
Tuckahoe Creek, Md., examination and survey of	81			
Two Rivers Harbor, Wis., improvement of	153		1512	
U.				
Umpqua River, Oreg., &c., examination and survey of	183			
Upper Columbia and Snake Rivers, Oreg., and Wash., improvement of	181		1789, 1839	
Upper Mississippi River, improvement of	134		1165	
Upper Willamette River, Oreg., improvement of	181		1788, 1831	
Urbana Creek, Va., improvement of	85	616		

Subject.	Page. Part I.		Part II.	Part III.
V.				
Venice, Ill., examination of Mississippi River at	120			
Vermillion Harbor, Ohio, improvement of	172		1673, 1687	
Vicksburg, Miss., improvement of harbor at	116		974	
Vermillion, Dak., improvement of Missouri River at	125		1079	
W.				
Wabash River, Ind., improvement of	147		1439	
Waccamaw River, N. C., survey of	95			
Wachita River, Ark. and La., improvement of	114		965	
Waddington Harbor, N. Y., improvement of	177		1738	
Wareham Harbor, Mass., improvement of	53	300		
Warrior River, Ala., examination and survey of	106			
Washington and Georgetown Harbors, D. C., improvement of	82	591		
Washington Aqueduct, D. C.	184		1885	
Wateree River, S. C., examination and survey of	95			
Water communication between Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Ocean, survey for	99			
Water communication between Norfolk, Va., and the Atlantic Ocean south of Hatteras, survey for	94	714		
Water communication between Delaware and Chesapeake bays, surveys for	81	587		
Water-gauges on Mississippi River and tributaries	117		982	
Waukegan Harbor, Ill., examination and survey of	157			
Westport Harbor, Mass., survey of	56	320		
White River at Buffalo Shoal, Ark., improvement of	115	126	969	
White and Saint Francis rivers, Ark., improvement of	115		968	
White River Harbor, Mich., improvement of	163		1613	
White River, Ind., examination of	149			
White River, Ind., improvement of	148		1454	
Wicomico River, Md., improvement of	77	502		
Willamette River, Lower, Oreg., improvement of	180		1787, 1825	
Willamette River, Upper, Oreg., improvement of	181		1788, 1831	
Wilmington, Cal., construction of breakwater at	178		1746	
Wilmington Harbor, Del., improvement of	72	441		
Wilson Harbor, N. Y., improvement of	175		1725	
Winnepesaukee Lake, N. H., outlet of, examination and survey of	52			
Wisconsin and Fox rivers, improvement of	156		1531	
Withlacoochee River, Fla., examination and survey of	106			
Wolf Lake Outlet, Ind., examination and resurvey of	160			
Wolf River, Wis., examination of	156			
Woodbridge Creek, N. J., examination of	75	478		
Woodbridge Creek, N. J., improvement of	67			
Wood's Holl, survey of	56			
Wood's Holl Harbor, Mass., improvement of	53	297		
Y.				
Yadkin River, N. C., improvement of	87	626		
Yadkin River, N. C., examination of	88	627		
Yallabusha River, Miss., examination and survey of	118			
Yazoo River, Miss., improvement of	115		967	
Yellowstone River, improvement of	128		1095	
Yellowstone River, survey of	128		1097	
Yellowstone River, examination and continuing survey of	128			
York River, Va., survey of	95			